



Taxonomic Papers

Guide to the littoral zone vascular flora of Carolina bay lakes (U.S.A.)

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Abstract

Background

Carolina bays are elliptic, directionally aligned basins of disputed origin that occur on the Atlantic Coastal Plain from the Delmarva Peninsula to southern Georgia. In southeastern North Carolina, several large, natural, lacustrine systems (i.e., Carolina bay lakes) exist within the geomorphological features known as Carolina bays. Within the current distribution of Carolina bays, Bladen and Columbus counties (North Carolina) contain the only known examples of Carolina bay lakes. The Carolina bay lakes can be split into two major divisions, the “Bladen Lakes Group” which is characterized as being relatively unproductive (dystrophic – oligotrophic), and Lake Waccamaw, which stands alone in Columbus County and is known for its high productivity and species richness. Although there have been several studies conducted on these unique lentic systems, none have documented the flora comprehensively.

New information

Over the 2013–2014 growing seasons, the littoral zone flora of Carolina bay lakes was surveyed and vouchered. Literature reviews and herbarium crawls complemented this

fieldwork to produce an inventory of the vascular plant species. This survey detected 205 taxa (species/subspecies and varieties) in 136 genera and 80 vascular plant families. Thirty-one species (15.2%) are of conservation concern. Lake Waccamaw exhibited the highest species richness with 145 catalogued taxa and 26 species of conservation concern. Across all sites, the Cyperaceae (25 spp.), Poaceae (21 spp.), Asteraceae (13 spp.), Ericaceae (8 spp.), Juncaceae (8 spp.), and Lentibulariaceae (6 spp.) were the six most species-rich vascular plant families encountered. A guide to the littoral zone flora of Carolina bay lakes is presented herein, including dichotomous keys, species accounts (including abundance, habitat, phenology, and exsiccatae), as well as images of living species and vouchered specimens.

Keywords

North American southeastern Coastal Plain lakes, floristics, aquatic, emersed vegetation

Introduction

Carolina bays are shallow elliptical depressions of disputed origin aligned in a northwest-southeast direction on the Atlantic Coastal Plain of the eastern United States from the Delmarva Peninsula to southern Georgia (Tuomey 1848, Glenn 1895, Melton and Schriever 1933, Prouty 1952, LeBlond 1995, Sharitz 2003). In southeastern North Carolina, several large, natural, lacustrine systems exist within the geomorphological features known as Carolina bays. Within the current distribution of Carolina bays, Bladen and Columbus counties in North Carolina contain the only known examples of Carolina bay lakes. Carolina bay lakes can be split into two major divisions, the “Bladen Lake Group”, which are dystrophic to oligotrophic and relatively unproductive, and Lake Waccamaw, which stands alone in Columbus County and is known for its high productivity, species richness, and rates of endemism (Weiss and Kuenzler 1976, Casterlin et al. 1984, LeBlond 1995, North Carolina Division of Water Quality, Environmental Sciences Section, Intensive Survey Unit 2009, North Carolina Division of Water Quality, Environmental Sciences Section, Intensive Survey Unit 2012, Schafale 2012).

Although there have been several studies conducted on these unique lentic (freshwater) systems (Prouty 1935, Eyles 1941, Hubbs and Raney 1946, Frey 1949, Frey 1951a, Frey 1951b, Frey 1954, Louder 1962, Casterlin et al. 1984, Newman and Schalles 1990; see also Suppl. material 1), none have focused comprehensively on their vegetation. Several manuals, guides, and broader floristic works are available on wetlands of North Carolina and the eastern United States (Suppl. material 2), but few floras have followed the guidelines and recommendations of Palmer et al. (1995) and Denslow et al. (2010) and documented the site-specific aquatic flora of wetlands, streams, rivers, ponds, or lakes in North Carolina (Sieren and Warr 1992, Warren et al. 2004). Nifong (1998) estimated the occurrence of 620 functionally intact, unaltered, Carolina bays remaining in the Coastal Plain of the Carolinas, and an annual rate of loss of about 36 functionally intact North

Carolina bays to development, agriculture, silviculture, and other means. It is imperative that the few remaining unaltered bays be studied, especially Carolina bay lakes, considering that with increasing demotechnic growth (Wetzel 2001) and insecure protection status of isolated wetlands (Sharitz 2003), many freshwater systems, including Carolina bays and bay lakes, face an uncertain future.

A narrow time frame exists to study the few remaining natural freshwater systems not affected by severe degradation. Denslow et al. (2010) found only one aquatic flora (Sieren and Warr 1992) within the state of North Carolina between the years 1834–2009, showing a neglect of aquatic systems in floristic studies within the state. To help fill this gap in knowledge, the objectives of this study were to (1) inventory the littoral zone vascular flora of Carolina bay lakes through the collection of voucher specimens, (2) provide a comprehensive checklist of the littoral zone vascular flora based on integration of new and historic collections and reports, and (3) create an illustrated guide based on the checklist.

Background

Lake Ecosystems and Abiotic Factors

Catchment Area

Lakes (also referred to as lentic systems along with ponds) exhibit physical and chemical characteristics unique to the soils, vegetation, and land use activities present on immediately surrounding lands; thus, no two lakes are exactly the same (Moss et al. 1996, Brönmark and Hansson 2005). All lakes occur within *catchment areas*. A catchment area can also be referred to as a watershed or drainage basin, which is simply the zone of land surrounding a lake that drains precipitation into the lake basin (Brönmark and Hansson 2005). The area, geology, edaphic (soil) properties, land use, and vegetation of catchment areas affect the acidity, water color, nutrient input, and chemical composition of lakes (Wetzel 2001, Brönmark and Hansson 2005). Large catchment areas have a more pronounced impact on the chemical properties of lakes because they drain more precipitation, and thus the potential for more nutrients, into the lake basin. Consequently, land use activities that release excessive nutrient inputs into large catchment areas (e.g., intensive agriculture) are likely to cause eutrophication (Casterlin et al. 1984, Brönmark and Hansson 2005).

Water Color

The observed color of natural lake waters is caused by the selective absorption of wavelengths as light penetrates through the water column (Wetzel 2001). Organic matter (i.e., dead and decomposing plant and animal parts) is the principal determinant of water color in lakes (Juday and Birge 1933, Rasmussen et al. 1989, Brönmark and Hansson 2005). Due to differences in wavelength absorption, waters with little dissolved organic matter, such as hardwater lakes or glacial streams, appear blue/green, and, in contrast, lakes containing much dissolved organic matter in the form of humic substances (e.g., Carolina bay lakes and bogs) appear yellow/red or “tea-stained” in color. Humic substances

are large molecules formed as a result of decomposing organic matter; they are difficult for the microbial community to degrade and are long-lived within the lake system (Brönmark and Hansson 2005).

Trophic status

Trophic status refers to the rate at which organic matter is supplied by or transported into a lake. Humic substances are the most common component in allochthonous organic matter; consequently, wetlands that receive the bulk of their organic matter from allochthonous sources (e.g., Carolina bay lakes, bogs, pocosins) are heavily “tea-stained” and are commonly referred to in the southeastern United States as “black water” lakes, streams, rivers, ponds. Lakes receiving the majority of their organic matter from allochthonous sources have been given the term *dystrophic*. Dystrophic lakes have low productivity and are often acidic due to large quantities of allochthonous humic input.

Phosphorous is limiting in freshwater systems and is therefore a useful determinant for production. Phosphorous concentrations are easier to quantify than carbon content and production, and, as a result, trophic status is often classified based on phosphorous content (Brönmark and Hansson 2005). *Oligotrophic* lakes experience low productivity associated with autochthonous carbon production and low levels of phosphorous and nitrogen. *Eutrophic* lakes experience high productivity associated with autochthonous production and high levels of phosphorous and nitrogen.

pH

The unit commonly used to measure acidity is pH. It is technically defined as the reciprocal of the activity of free hydrogen ions (H^+ ; Covington et al. 1985). Because pH is measured on a logarithmic scale, a change of one unit in pH corresponds to a ten-fold increase in hydrogen ions (Brönmark and Hansson 2005). pH is measured on a scale of 1–14; most lakes possess a pH between 6 and 9, but extreme cases of acidity (1–5) and alkalinity (10–14) also exist depending upon various abiotic and biotic conditions within a lake’s catchment area (see above; Brönmark and Hansson 2005). Geological and hydrological conditions within catchment areas primarily control the pH of lakes; however, acid rain can also affect the pH of lakes. In North America, coal-fired power plants and other industries emit sulfur dioxide (SO_2) into the atmosphere. As weather systems make their way across North America from west to east, they pick up this sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and deposit it across the landscape in the form of precipitation (i.e., acid rain). The cumulative effects of acid rain deposition on both terrestrial and aquatic systems is known to be most severe in the eastern United States; this is due to the region’s geographic location in relation to broad-scale weather patterns and industries emitting sulfur dioxides (Schindler 1988).

Photosynthesis and respiration are also known to affect the pH of waters by influencing the amount of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the water column. When CO_2 is taken up and stored by aquatic macrophytes, phytoplankton, and algae during photosynthesis, free hydrogen ions (H^+) are neutralized or taken up by carbonates, bicarbonates, and hydroxides, causing a reduction in H^+ and thus a higher pH. Respiration adds CO_2 into the system, thus releasing

free H^+ into the water column and lowering the pH (Brönmark and Hansson 2005). Because photosynthesis and respiration can cause fluctuating differences in pH within a 24-hour cycle, alkalinity is typically considered to be a better measurement of a lake's acidification status (Brönmark and Hansson 2005).

Alkalinity

Alkalinity refers to a lake's ability to neutralize strong inorganic acids (i.e., it is a measure of how sensitive a lake is to acidification). It is now used synonymously with acid neutralizing capacity (ANC; Wetzel 2001). Today, alkalinity is generally expressed in milliequivalents per liter (meq/L), but has commonly been recorded in the past in milligrams per liter (mg/L; Brönmark and Hansson 2005). Lakes with an alkalinity above 0.5 meq/L have good buffering capacities, whereas lakes with alkalinities below 0.01 meq/L have little or no buffering capacities (Wetzel 2001 Brönmark and Hansson 2005). Lakes with low alkalinities are susceptible to drops in pH with only small additions of acid (H^+), whereas lakes with high alkalinities can withstand the addition of acid (H^+) into their systems without proportional drops in pH (Brönmark and Hansson 2005).

Wetzel (2001) noted that the property of alkalinity in most fresh waters is imparted by the presence of carbonates (i.e., carbonate, bicarbonate, calcium carbonate). Carbonates and hydroxides remove hydrogen ions (H^+) from lakes, thus neutralizing their acidity (i.e., raising the pH to a more basic status). Lake Waccamaw, the largest Carolina bay lake, has a high alkalinity (7.0–12 mg/L or 0.14–0.24 meq/L; Weiss and Kuenzler 1976) due to the presence of both subsurface and surficial limestone deposits within and around the lake. As a result, it possesses a neutral to basic pH (6.8–8.5 s.u.) and has the ability to handle larger additions of acid.

Carolina Bays, Bay Lakes, and Pocosins

Carolina Bays

The core concentration of Carolina bays occurs in southeastern North Carolina and northeastern South Carolina (Ross 2003; Fig. 1). Although these depressions share the same elliptical shape, they vary dramatically in length along their long axis from 50 m to 8 km (with some as large as 3,600 ha; Prouty 1935, Thom 1970, Savage 1982, Sharitz and Gibbons 1982). Nifong (1982) suggested that there are fewer than 13,000 bays (unaltered and altered) left in the Coastal Plain of the Carolinas, as opposed to the 400,000 proposed by Prouty (1935). It was not until the early 20th century that researchers fully recognized the magnitude and extent of Carolina bay distribution by the use of airplanes and soon-to-be aerial imagery.

Savage (1982) declared that: “When seen from the air, Carolina bays are an astounding, unforgettable revelation. But though hundreds of thousands lie clearly visible, scattered across the Atlantic Coastal Plain from Maryland to northern Florida, they are often all but unrecognizable to the uninitiated eyes of groundlings”. The first aerial images produced of the Atlantic Coastal Plain exposed Carolina bays to both citizens and scientists on a broad

scale; moreover, they initiated a flurry of scientific research on Carolina bay distribution, numbers, origin, vegetation, and soils.

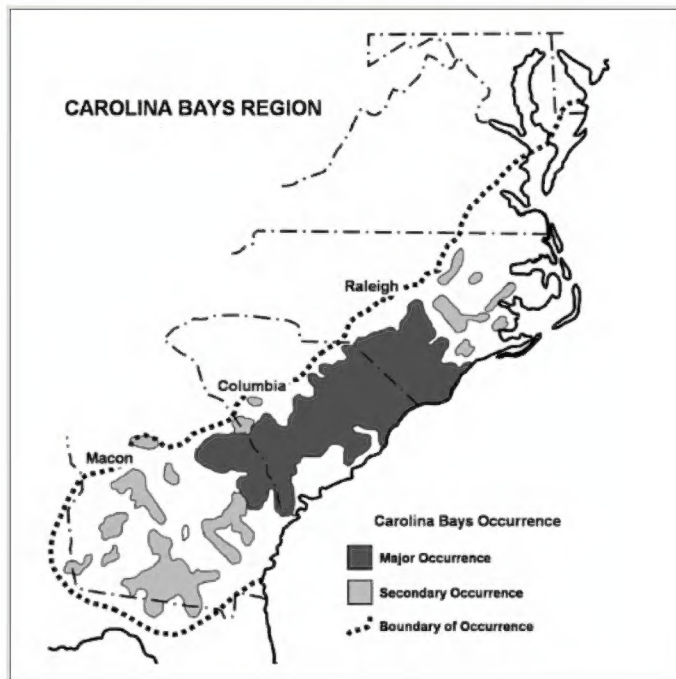


Figure 1.

Core distribution of Carolina bays. Carolina bays are known to occur from the Delmarva Peninsula south to southern Georgia. Although many historical texts frequently cite the distribution range of Carolina bays as occurring from New Jersey south to Florida, the more narrow range from the Delmarva Peninsula to southern Georgia is more accurate. Conversations with state agencies and personnel from all states included in the broader range of Carolina bays confirm their “apparent absence” in southern New Jersey and northern Florida. The core distribution of Carolina bays is located in northeast South Carolina and southeast North Carolina (darker gray). The bays in this region would be considered “classic” Carolina bays (i.e., matching all of the well-known and consistent geomorphological criteria in the literature), whose geomorphology is described well by Prouty (1952) and Ross (2003). Toward the peripheries of the known Carolina bay distribution range, the term Carolina bay tends to be used loosely and is not used in its strictest sense (i.e., depression wetlands; Chick Gaddy, pers. comm.). Figure taken from Ross (2003).

The term *bay* is used to describe these landscape features not because they commonly contain hydric soils or are inundated with water, but because of the presence of three species of bay tree typically found within and around their elliptical boundaries (i.e., *Magnolia virginiana* L. [sweetbay; Magnoliaceae], *Persea palustris* (Raf.) Sarg. [swamp bay; Lauraceae], and *Gordonia lasianthus* (L.) J. Ellis [loblollybay; Theaceae]). Traditionally, the term “bay” tree has been used when speaking of the laurel trees within the Lauraceae family. While *Persea palustris* may be properly referred to as a “bay” tree, *Gordonia lasianthus* and *Magnolia virginiana* may not (*sensu stricto*), hence their common names being one word (i.e., loblollybay and sweetbay). *Gordonia lasianthus* and *Magnolia virginiana* bear a noticeable morphological resemblance to the laurels of the Lauraceae; thus, they are generally referred to as “bay” trees (*sensu lato*). North of Virginia, these mysterious landscape features are referred to as *Delmarva potholes*, *bays*, or *basins* (Tiner and Burke 1995, Lide 1997, Sharitz 2003, Tiner 2003). The inability to agree upon a clear-

cut definition and universal name for these unique geological features has caused some discrepancy among estimates of bay numbers (Lide 1997).

Collectively, Carolina bays and pocosins represent the largest total acreage of palustrine wetlands in the Carolinas (Wilson 1962, Richardson 1983, Richardson and Gibbons 1993, Nifong 1998). Pocosins occur on the Atlantic Coastal Plain from southern Virginia to northern Florida (essentially the same range as Carolina bays). Unlike Carolina bays, pocosins have been poorly mapped throughout the whole of their range. Wilson (1962) and Richardson (1981) comprehensively mapped the pocosins of North Carolina. It is estimated that ca. 70% of the nation's pocosin habitat occurs in North Carolina and that over 50% of the state's palustrine wetlands are comprised of pocosins (Richardson and Gibbons 2003). Richardson (1981) suggested that ca. 8,300 km² (3,200 mi²) of unaltered pocosins were drained for other land uses between 1962 and 1979; and ca. 3,700 km² (1,450 mi²) of unaltered pocosins remained in North Carolina in 1980. Based on the presence of wetland soils (i.e., "soils formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part" [Vepraskas and Richardson 2001]), North Carolina is estimated to have contained nearly 7.5 million acres (3.03 million hectares) of wetlands prior to European settlement of the state; 95% of these wetlands were located in the Coastal Plain (North Carolina Division of Environmental Management 1994).

Geographic location, soil depth, soil type, surrounding land use, varying hydrology, and fire regimes interact to create vastly different vegetative and wetland assemblages within Carolina bays. Nifong (1998) summarized this diversity, noting that bays included "in some form, virtually every non-marine wetland system found on the southeastern Coastal Plain, including brackish marsh, freshwater pond, freshwater marsh, freshwater prairie, pocosin, bay forest, bog, swamp forest, depression meadow, cypress savanna, and longleaf pine savanna communities, among others". Other communities found within Carolina bays include *Pinus taeda* L. (loblolly pine) plantations, cropland, and open lakes (Carolina bay lakes).

Carolina bays can be divided into two classes based on soil substrate: clay-based bays and peat-based bays. The vast majority of Carolina bay literature has referenced peat-based bays, frequently using terms such as "pocosin" or "evergreen shrub bog" to describe the vegetation growing over deep organic soils. However, there are about 27 bays (as of 1982) located in the Carolinas that contain clay subsoil not overlain with sand or peat (Kelley and Batson 1955, Nifong 1982). These clay-based bays are restricted to Cumberland, Scotland, Hoke, and Robeson Counties in North Carolina. The vegetative physiognomy of clay-based bays differs from peat-based bays in that the structure is more open in the former (i.e., they have a sparse overstory of *Taxodium* and an herbaceous understory composed mostly of herbaceous taxa). However, clay-based bays do share some of the classical Carolina bay morphology features (e.g., elliptical boundaries, varying size, sand rims) with peat-based Carolina bays.

Clay-based bays are species-rich communities, often supporting rare taxa within their boundaries (Nifong 1982). Clay-based bays in high quality condition typically have an open

canopy with a species-rich herbaceous understory. Fire and water level fluctuations are two disturbance regimes that account for the diversity found in these bays (Sutter and Kral 1994, Nifong 1998). Peat based bays are more prevalent throughout the Coastal Plain of the Carolinas. Peat-based bays are not as restricted to the inner Coastal Plain and are not as floristically rich as high quality clay-based bays.

Bladen County, North Carolina, is well-known for its many Carolina bays. Nifong (1998) found 617 Carolina bays within Bladen County; of these, 325 were classified as fully vegetated and 292 were classified as cleared (i.e., > 50% of their natural vegetation removed). Bladen County hosts the densest cluster of *unaltered* bays in the state (the county is fourth densest for bays in any condition). The majority of the bays in Bladen County are found in the Cape Fear River Valley, between the Cape Fear River and the South and Black Rivers. All of these bays are considered peat-based bays. Among extent Carolina bay lakes, all but one occur in Bladen County.

Carolina bays should not be confused with pocosins; they are two distinct physiographic features that just so happen to coexist with one another on the Atlantic Coastal Plain. These two landscape features differ from one another and using the terms synonymously is a common mistake among both laymen and professionals (Ross 2003). The term *pocosin* originated as an eastern Algonquian term meaning “*swamp-on-a-hill*” (Richardson 1983). It is defined by Ross (2003) as “a Coastal Plain wetland area of *variable shape and size* in an area of poor surface drainage whose vegetation is mostly broad-leafed evergreen shrubs and *Pinus serotina* Michx. growing on organic peaty soils” and by Brinson (1991) as “ecosystems dominated by woody, predominantly evergreen species and that normally occur on histosols (organic peat or muck soils \geq 40 cm deep) or on soils with a histic epipedon (uppermost soil horizon used to classify a soil)”. Pocosins typically are located on broad, flat, interstream areas or near estuaries where rising sea levels affect their hydrology and hinder their drainage. Although there may be “pocosin-like vegetation” within a Carolina bay, the features are structurally of different origins. Unlike Carolina bays, the origin of pocosins is generally more understood (Whitehead 1972, Whitehead 1981, Brinson 1991, Richardson and Gibbons 1993).

Brinson (1991) attributed pocosin formation and subsequent persistence to two factors: climate and topography. Climate, he attested, “determines the exchange of matter and thermal energy between pocosins and the atmosphere”. The bulk of this exchange is in the form of precipitation, much of which is lost to evapotranspiration following its input. Brinson (1991) added “while the muted topographic relief of the Atlantic Coastal Plain is probably the main contributor to pocosin formation, the feedback between climate and topography is likely essential”. In summary, pocosins have formed in landscape positions with low topographic relief where the regional climate and lack of surficial hydrologic connections with adjacent wetland systems interact to form ombrotrophic conditions. Here, organic matter in the form of dead terrestrial vegetation is deposited onto wetland soils and accumulates at a slow, consistent rate through geologic time, resulting in the formation of pocosins.

Historically, the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains supported a heterogeneous landscape of longleaf pine savannas, xeric sandhills, upland mixed-pine hardwoods, pocosins, Carolina

bays, bottomland hardwood forests, natural lakes, and black and brown-water river systems (Garren 1943, Christensen 1999). However, it is now a highly fragmented and fire-suppressed region dominated by agriculture, residential developments, and large cities with few large intact parcels of natural ecosystems remaining. Demotechnic growth (Wetzel 2001, Dudgeon et al. 2006), global warming (Smith and Tirpak 1989), increasing agricultural production (Tilman et al. 2002), fire suppression (Nowacki and Abrams 2008, Palmquist et al. 2014), urbanization (Terando et al. 2014), shoreline development (Radomski and Goeman 2001, Ford and Flaspohler 2010, Frost and Hicks 2012), and introduction of invasive species (Pimentel et al. 2005) continue to threaten and encroach upon the few “natural”, intact, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems remaining in the Southeast, including Carolina bays and bay lakes.

Carolina bays are valuable components of our national and state natural heritage (Nifong 1998). Their variable hydrology and size, presence of rare and endemic taxa, and isolated landscape position, make them valuable habitats for southeastern flora and fauna and provide important ecosystem services (Suppl. material 4). Unfortunately, Carolina bays and other palustrine wetland systems have suffered from extensive habitat loss and degradation during the past three centuries (Bennett and Nelson 1991, Mitsch and Gosselink 1993, North Carolina Division of Environmental Management 1996, Kirkman et al. 1996, Nifong 1998). Using 1988 aerial imagery, Nifong (1998) found 8,057 Carolina bays in the state of North Carolina. Of these 8,057 total bays, 6,331 (79%) had more than half of their natural vegetation removed.

Sharitz and Gibbons (1982) and Nifong (1998) suggested several ways to better preserve and manage Carolina bays in the future. For an excellent review on the copious amount of Carolina bay literature available, see Ross (2000), Ross (2003); and for detail specifically about bays in the Carolinas, see Nifong (1998).

Carolina Bay Lakes

Several Carolina bays in southeastern North Carolina contain large (i.e., > 50 hectares) natural lakes within their elliptic boundaries (Frey 1949), thereby giving them the name *Carolina bay lakes*. Each lake is located in the southernmost portion of the elliptical feature known as a Carolina bay (Fig. 2). The northern portions of the bays (i.e., the portions not inundated by lake waters) contain organic, peaty soils and a unique vegetative assemblage comprised of bay trees (*Gordonia lasianthus*, *Magnolia virginiana*, *Persea palustris*), ericaceous shrubs (e.g., *Chamaedaphne calyculata* (L.) Moench, *Eubotrys racemosa* (L.) Nutt., *Kalmia* L., *Lyonia* Nutt., *Rhododendron* L., *Vaccinium* L., *Zenobia pulverulenta* (W. Bartram ex Willd.) Pollard), and several other species well-associated with nutrient-poor soils (e.g., *Chamaecyparis thyoides* (L.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb., *Nyssa biflora* Walter, *Pinus serotina*, and *Smilax laurifolia* L.).

Nine Carolina bay lakes (i.e., Bakers Lake, Bay Tree Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Jones Lake, Lake Waccamaw, Little Singletary Lake, Salters Lake, Singletary Lake and White Lake) are known to exist within the known distribution of Carolina bays. All nine lakes occur in Bladen and Columbus counties, North Carolina (Frey 1949, LeBlond 1995, LeBlond and Grant

2005; Fig. 3). Carolina bay lakes, with the exception of Lake Waccamaw and White Lake, are nutrient poor because they receive the bulk of their hydrologic inputs in the form of precipitation. These lakes are also characteristically dystrophic due to the dominance of organic soils within their catchment area. Organic soils do not allow for the rapid decomposition of plant and animal matter, resulting in the high amount of humic substances found in the water column.



Figure 2.

Position of Carolina bay lakes within Carolina bays. Carolina bay lakes are located in the southeasternmost portions of Carolina bays. The northern portions of the bays (i.e., the portion not inundated by lake waters) support shrub-bog plants over organic soils. Here, Salters (top left) and Jones (middle right) Lakes exemplify the typical bay lake position within Carolina bays. Aerial imagery, transportation, and hydrography layers obtained from NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway: <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Map produced by Nathan Howell using ArcGis Desktop: Version 10.2.2. (Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) 2014).

Although some Carolina bays may contain shallow marshes or ponds (Bennett and Nelson 1991, Nifong 1998), these are not considered *lakes*. There is no universally accepted technical definition that distinguishes a *lake* from a *pond* (Heinonen et al. 2008); however, it seems reasonable to accept as distinguishing that lakes have a clearly defined littoral and profundal zone, a larger overall size (>8 hectares), a shoreline exposed to wave dynamics, greater water depth, a mixing of the water column by wind induced turbulence, and the ability to retain the bulk of their water volume even in years of drought (Cowardin et al. 1979, Moss et al. 1996, Williams et al. 2004, Biggs et al. 2005, Brönmark and Hansson 2005).

Carolina bays are considered to be geographically isolated wetlands with their primary water source coming directly from precipitation (Sharitz 2003, Tiner 2003). Although the vast majority of Carolina bays lack surface water connections to outside aquatic systems, Carolina bay *lakes* are an exception. Carolina bay lakes all contain drainage outlets--

usually along their southern shorelines, but in the northwest for White Lake (Frey 1949)--that release excess water into the Cape Fear and Waccamaw River drainages during periods of high precipitation. However, during years of scarce rainfall, these lakes are more or less isolated from surrounding lotic systems and are confined to their basins (N. Howell, pers. obs.).



Figure 3.

Geographic location of all nine Carolina bay lakes (green text boxes). Bladen County (light yellow) supports eight of the nine Carolina bay lakes known to exist; all eight lakes occur within the Cape Fear River Valley between the Cape Fear River and South River. Bay Tree Lake is the largest Carolina bay lake in Bladen County; the smallest is Bakers Lake. Lake Waccamaw is the largest Carolina bay and bay lake in North Carolina and is the only bay lake known to exist in Columbus County (tan). Baseline vector data obtained from NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway: <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Map Produced by Nathan Howell using ArcGis Desktop: Version 10.2.2. (Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) 2014).

Lacustrine Zonation (derived from Wetzel 2001)

Lakes, including Carolina bay lakes, can be divided into distinct transitional zones, moving from the shoreline to the center of the lake (Fig. 4).

(1) *Epilittoral zone*: The zone that lies entirely above the lake surface and is not influenced by the spray of surf. This zone can be thought of as the terrestrial or upland zone; the highest water levels never reach it and it is not affected by lakeshore dynamics or hydrology.

(2) *Supralittoral zone*: The zone that lies entirely above the lake surface and is influenced by the spray of the surf.

(3) *Eulittoral zone*: The zone encompassing the entire region of the shoreline from the highest and lowest seasonal water levels. This zone experiences natural disturbances such as water level fluctuations and wave dynamics.



Figure 4.

Lacustrine zonation. EPI = epilittoral zone, EU = eulittoral zone. Aerial imagery obtained from NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway: <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Map Produced by Nathan Howell using ArcGis Desktop: Version 10.2.2. (Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) 2014). Illustration (top right) by Nathan Howell.

(4) *Infralittoral zone*: This zone is subdivided into three zones in relation to the occurrence and distribution of the major classes of aquatic macrophytes: *upper infralittoral* zone where emergent rooted macrophytes persist; *middle infralittoral* zone where floating-leaved rooted macrophytes occur; and *lower infralittoral* zone where submersed-rooted, adnate, or free-floating macrophytes occur. The eulittoral and infralittoral zones collectively constitute the littoral zone.

(5) *Littoriprofundal zone*: The zone occupied by photosynthetic algae and bacteria, often associated with the metalimnion (i.e., the stratum between the epilimnion and hypolimnion representing a marked thermal change; also synonymous with thermocline) of stratified lakes.

(6) *Profundal zone*: The zone that consists of the remainder of the vegetation free sediments.

The Littoral Zone

The littoral zone of lakes (i.e., the eulittoral and infralittoral zones) is an important transition zone between adjacent uplands and the deeper pelagic area of the lake. This zone contains vascular macrophytes (i.e., aquatic vascular plants large enough to see with the naked eye) that have evolved from their terrestrial ancestors to cope with the physical and physiological demands of persisting in an aquatic environment (Sculthorpe 1967, Wetzel 2001, Brönmark and Hansson 2005, Keddy 2010). The vascular macrophytes and coarse woody debris that exist in this zone provide critical habitat for zooplankton, photosynthetic and heterotrophic microflora, macroinvertebrates, herpetofauna, avifauna, fish, and mammals (Brusnyk and Gilbert 1983, Pieczynska 1990, North Carolina Division of

Environmental Management 1996, Wetzel 2001, Keddy 2010, Ewert et al. 2011). The littoral zone is characterized by having high productivity, including some of the highest rates of organic matter synthesis in the biosphere (Wetzel 2001).

Aquatic Macrophytes (derived from Wetzel 2001)

Aquatic macrophytes may be divided into four classes. Moving from the shoreline out to deeper water, these classes are as follows [taxa vouchered or reported from Carolina bay lakes are indicated by °]:

(1) *Emergent macrophytes*: Species rooted in saturated and inundated soils with a water depth up to 1.5 meters; root systems remain in anoxic soil conditions while leaves and reproductive organs stay above the water surface. These plants are often rhizomatous, stoloniferous, or cormous with the potential to reproduce asexually. Heterophyllous (i.e., when a plant exhibits vegetative polymorphism, having morphologically different submersed and aerial organs) species may also be emergent. Examples of genera that may be grouped in this category include *Carex* L.°, *Cephalanthus* L.°, *Cladium* P. Browne°, *Juncus* L.°, *Panicum* L.°, *Pontederia* L.°, *Rhynchospora* Vahl°, *Scirpus* L.°, and *Typha* L.

(2) *Floating-leaved macrophytes*: Species rooted in the substratum with floating leaves attached to long flexible petioles or on short petioles attached to an ascending stem.

Submersed leaves precede the floating leaves in heterophyllous species. Reproductive organs remain atop or above the water surface. Examples of genera grouped into this category include *Brasenia* Schreb.°, *Nelumbo* Adans.°, *Nuphar* Sm.°, *Nymphaea* L.°, *Nymphoides* Ség.°, and *Potamogeton* L.°.

(3) *Submersed macrophytes*: Species that remain completely submersed in the water column, but are rooted to the substratum. Leaf morphology is highly variable in this group, from finely dissected to very broad, and reproductive organs may be emersed, floating, or submersed. Examples of genera included in this group are *Ceratophyllum* L., *Isoetes* L., and *Myriophyllum* L.°.

(4) *Freely floating macrophytes*: Species that remain unattached to the substratum and are completely dependent upon the nutrients in the water column for survival. Reproductive organs may be floating or aerial. Examples of genera include *Azolla* Lam., *Eichhornia* Kunth, *Hydrocharis* L., *Limnobium* Rich., *Trapa* L., and *Utricularia* L.°.

Factors affecting Aquatic Macrophyte Richness in Lakes

Lacoul and Freedman (2006) provided a thorough review on how various environmental influences affect aquatic plants in freshwater systems. A few of these environmental factors are reviewed below.

Latitude

It is well known that generally the number of species occurring at the equator greatly exceeds that of the temperate and northern latitudes (Edmonds 1997). Although this

general rule applies across most groups of taxa, it does not seem to apply to aquatic plants. Crow (1993) found that aquatic plants are more diverse in temperate rather than tropical latitudes. When comparing temperate wetland floras to those of tropical climes, this pattern is reinforced (Stuckey 1975, Henry and Scott 1984, Peet and Allard 1993, Ruch et al. 2009). Because Carolina bay lakes differ little in latitude, this factor does not significantly affect species richness in these systems.

pH and Alkalinity

Peat-based Carolina bays are known to have acidic (< 7 pH), nutrient poor, organic soils (Daniels et al. 1984, Leab 1990, Newman and Schalles 1990). In many respects, these isolated wetlands of the Southeast are quite similar to the peatlands of the northern United States and Canada. Floristic diversity in peatlands has been shown to increase with increased levels of calcium and alkalinity in the groundwater (Glaser et al. 1990, Vitt and Chee 1990). Similarly, aquatic macrophyte richness of lakes tends to be lower in unproductive lakes with low pH (e.g., Carolina bay lakes) and higher in more productive lakes with higher alkalinities (Roelofs 1983, Roberts et al. 1985, Rørslett 1991, Dodson et al. 2000, Vestergaard and Sand-Jensen 2000, Søndergaard et al. 2005).

Water Color

Waters with increased levels of humic substances are typically, dystrophic, acidic, and tea-stained. Tea-stained waters are not as transparent as lakes with low humic substances, thus humic lakes have a shallow euphotic zone and a narrow littoral zone, reducing the abundance and depth at which aquatic macrophytes may grow (Spence 1982). Vestergaard and Sand-Jensen (2000) also saw decreased richness in aquatic macrophytes when water transparency was low. An excellent example of how increased humic substances affect water transparency and macrophyte richness and composition can be seen when comparing White Lake to the other Carolina bay lakes. White Lake is an oligotrophic lake with transparent water due to the presence of natural springs on the lake floor. Secchi depths commonly reach to the bottom of the lake (3m/10 ft) and submerged aquatic macrophytes are able to colonize the deepest portions of the lake with ease (i.e., the euphotic zone is deep compared to the other bay lakes).

Hydrography

Frey (1949) documented the morphometry and hydrography of the Carolina bay lakes and determined that the southern portions of the lakes possessed a gentle, tapering hydrography while the northern portions possessed a steep hydrography. Floristic inventories by the first author confirm that aquatic macrophyte richness is higher along southern shorelines; so much so, that the surveying of northern shorelines was abandoned early in the life of the project. A broad sandy terrace occurring along the southern shore of Lake Waccamaw (Fig. 5) creates a wide littoral zone compared to other Carolina bay lakes. This stretch of shoreline, with its gentle hydrography, is known to support over 140 species of wetland plants, while the Bladen lakes, with their comparatively steeper hydrography, are known to support < 55 wetland plant taxa (see floristic summary).



Figure 5.

Broad, shallow, sandy terrace along Lake Waccamaw's southern shoreline. The gentle relief of this terrace creates a wide littoral zone. Wide littoral zones are more floristically diverse and contain more available area for the establishment of aquatic macrophytes. Alternatively, narrow littoral zones do not have much area for the establishment of aquatic macrophytes and are species-poor. Aerial imagery obtained from NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway: <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Map produced by Nathan Howell using ArcGis Desktop: Version 10.2.2. (Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) 2014).

Lake Size

As a general rule, species richness usually increases with increasing area (Arrhenius 1921, Williams 1964, Connor and McCoy 1979, Rosenzweig and M.L. 1995, Søndergaard et al. 2005). Findlay and Houlihan (1997) found that species richness increased with area sampled for birds, mammals, heptertofauna, and plants in southeastern Ontario wetlands. Results from this work also support these findings with Bakers Lake (i.e., the smallest bay lake) supporting the least diverse littoral zone flora and Lake Waccamaw (i.e., the largest bay lake) supporting the most species-rich littoral zone flora. Other large natural lakes of North Carolina Coastal Plain (e.g., Lake Phelps, Lake Mattamuskeet, Lake Waccamaw) are known to support diverse shoreline floras, more so than the smaller lakes of the region (Lynch and Peacock 1982, Schafale 2012; N. Howell, pers. obs.).

Water Level Variation, Disturbance, and Soil Fertility

Keddy and Fraser (2000) summarized factors that govern littoral zone diversity irrespective of geographic location or size. Three environmental factors (i.e., water levels, soil fertility, and disturbance) govern the composition and floral diversity of littoral zones. Shorelines exposed to intermediate levels of natural disturbances will support a richer flora than those experiencing little to no disturbances and those experiencing extremely harsh disturbances. Natural disturbances may include wave action, ice scour, water level fluctuations, fire, or grazing. If water level fluctuations were absent from a lake or similar waterbody (e.g., in a permanently impounded pond), a two-staged littoral zone would result, with aquatic

macrophytes in the aquatic zone and shrubs and trees in the terrestrial zone. Under long-term water level fluctuations, a multi-staged littoral zone would result, leading to increased heterogeneity and a richer flora. Keddy and Fraser (2000) attested that “simply changing water levels from one year to the next doubles the number of vegetation types”. Rørslett (1991) observed that northern European lakes experiencing water level fluctuations of 1–2 meters per year showed greater macrophyte richness than sites experiencing little or intense disturbances. Carolina bay lakes historically would have experienced long-term water level fluctuations, but the installation of water control structures (i.e., dams) in some of the lakes outlet channels has resulted in more stabilized systems (N. Howell, pers. obs.).

Shorelines exposed to frequent disturbances typically have silt and clay stripped from them; and consequently, contain few nutrients. Sheltered shorelines receive clay and silt deposits and therefore contain a higher nutrient content. Foreshores will have a distinct vegetative community characterized as having low biomass and rare species, while backshores (bays or backwater areas sheltered from disturbance) will support a higher biomass community composed of a few clonal dominants (Keddy 2010). Macrophyte richness is always higher in areas of intermediate disturbance. Eutrophication of littoral zones causes increased soil fertility, which increases biomass and negatively impacts macrophyte richness and rare plant taxa.

Study Sites

Bakers Lake

Bakers Lake (30.35 hectares; 75 acres) is a small, privately owned, Carolina bay lake, located in northwestern Bladen County between Little Singletary Lake and the Cape Fear River north of Thoroughfare Bay, ca. 1.5–2 miles east of the intersection of SR 1318 (Old River Road) and SR 1320 (Middle Road; LeBlond and Grant 2005; Fig. 6). This site is located along the northwest boundary of the Bladen Lakes Macrosite, a large tract of undeveloped and relatively unfragmented land between the Cape Fear, South, and Black River systems (LeBlond and Grant 2005; Figs 7, 8). The macrosite extends from southern Cumberland County, through Bladen County, and into southwestern Pender County. This large area is given the name “macrosite” because it contains numerous “standard sites” (i.e., smaller tracts of land with high ecological integrity) that are strongly geographically associated with one another. The majority of the macrosite is located in Bladen County and contains the largest concentration of unaltered, intact, Carolina bays.

Dr. Clemuel Johnson and wife Nancy Johnson, of Elizabethtown, have owned Bakers Lake and surrounding lands (451.40 hectares; 1,155.45 acres) since 1980. Prior to the Johnson’s ownership, Agnes Holden Williams owned the lake and surrounding lands. Ms. Williams’ father acquired the land from an unknown seller during the early 20th century. This seller was able to successfully purchase the lake before 1929, when North Carolina legislation mandated that all lakes greater than 50 acres in size be made property of the state.



Figure 6.

Bakers Lake and surrounding lands. Bakers Lake is located in northern Bladen County and is surrounded by a mix of agriculture and forestland. Aerial imagery, transportation, and hydrography layers obtained from NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway: <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Map produced by Nathan Howell using ArcGis Desktop: Version 10.2.2. (Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) 2014).

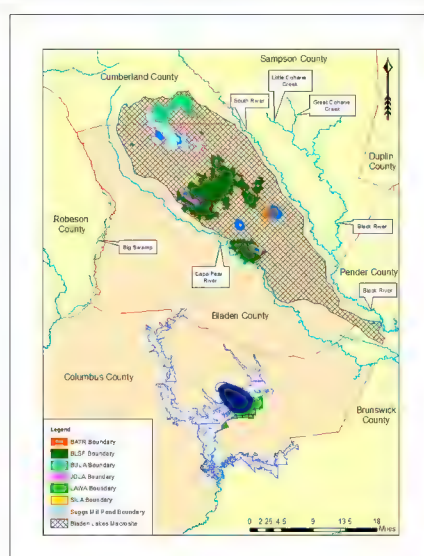


Figure 7.

Bladen Lakes Macrosite (vector). The Bladen Lakes Macrosite (hatched pattern) is a large area encompassing parts of southern Cumberland County, eastern Bladen County, and northwest Pender County. Historically, macrosites were established by the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (NCNHP) in efforts to identify large, intact, natural areas that withheld numerous other smaller natural areas within their boundaries. The NCNHP no longer uses macrosites as viable natural area boundaries, but it is useful to show the extent of the Bladen Lakes Macrosite boundary. When moving from north to south, the lands are as follows: Bushy Lake State Natural Area (teal green), Suggs Mill Pond Gameland (light mint green), Bladen Lakes State Forest (forest green), Jones Lake State Park (pink), Bay Tree Lake State Park (orange), and Singletary Lake State Park (yellow). Lake Waccamaw State Park (neon green) can be seen farther south along with Friar and Brown Marsh Swamps in Columbus County. Baseline vector data obtained from NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway: <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Map produced by Nathan Howell using ArcGis Desktop: Version 10.2.2. (Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) 2014).

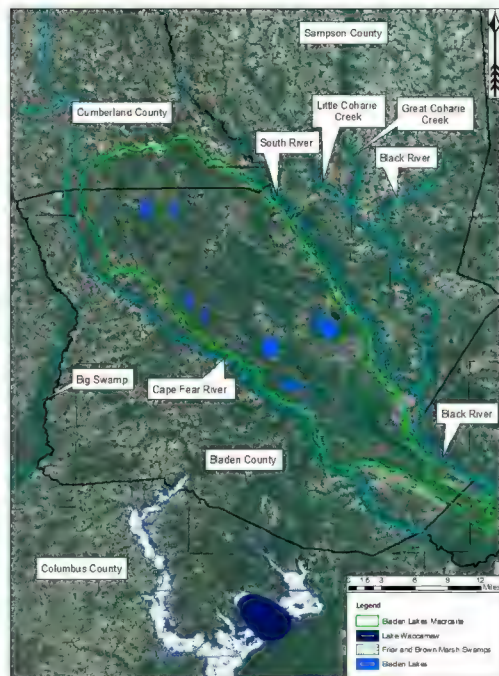


Figure 8.

Bladen Lakes Macrosite (ortho). The North Carolina Natural Heritage Program no longer uses macrosites as viable natural area boundaries, but here it is useful to show the extent of the Bladen Lakes Macrosite boundary. Note the large areas of fragmented land surrounding the macrosite and the relatively unfragmented land within the boundaries of the macrosite. This large tract of land contains one of the largest remaining portions of intact unaltered Carolina bay complexes known to exist. Aerial imagery, transportation, and hydrography layers obtained from NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway: <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Map produced by Nathan Howell using ArcGis Desktop: Version 10.2.2. (Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) 2014).

Bakers Lake forms the headwaters of Phillips Creek, which drains southward into the Cape Fear River. Bakers Lake Natural Area (i.e., Bakers Lake bay and immediate surrounding lands) is known to support five natural community types (i.e., Pond Pine Woodland – Typic Subtype (S3,G3), Peatland Atlantic White Cedar Forest (S1,G2), Low Pocosin – Gallberry/Fetterbush Subtype (S2,G2), Sand Barren – Typic Subtype (S2,G2), and Natural Lake Shoreline – Cypress Subtype (S2,G3; LeBlond and Grant 2005). Bakers Lake has been known to support heron rookeries and small populations of the state rare *Anhinga* (*Anhinga anhinga* [W2; S3B, G5]; LeGrand et al. 2014) during the spring and summer months (S. Clark, pers. comm.; N. Howell, pers. obs.). In addition, the site provides important stopover habitat for large flocks of migrating waterfowl (e.g., *Aix sponsa* [Wood Duck], *Anas americana* [American Widgeon], *Anas clypeata* [Northern Shoveler], *Anas crecca* [Green-winged Teal], *Anas discors* [Blue-winged Teal], *Anas platyrhynchos* [Mallard], *Anas strepera* [Gadwall], *Aythya collaris* [Ring-necked Duck], *Aythya valisineria* [Canvasback], *Branta canadensis* [Canada Goose], *Bucephala albeola* [Bufflehead], *Lyphodytes cucullatus* [Hooded Merganser], *Oxyura jamaicensis* [Ruddy Duck; G. German and S. Clark, pers. comm; N. Howell pers. obs.).

Anthropogenic disturbances (i.e., silvicultural practices, dam installation in the outflow channel, agricultural fields, confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs), fire suppression, and rural residential development) have either been documented on site or on adjacent

properties (LeBlond and Grant 2005; S. Clark, pers. comm.). These disturbances have lowered the integrity of several of the aforementioned natural community types within and adjacent to Bakers Lake Natural Area (N. Howell, pers. obs.), but restoration potential is still relatively high. The installation of a flashboard riser system in the outflow channel has altered the natural hydrology of the lake and caused natural water level fluctuations to essentially cease. Following the installation of the dam, the lake consistently stays at a high level, thus narrowing the littoral zone and forcing aquatic macrophytes to occur at or just below the maximum annual high water mark (N. Howell, pers. obs.).

The water quality of Baker's Lake has not been formally tested by state agencies, but appears high in humic substances (N. Howell, pers. obs.) and the chemistry is likely similar to that of the other Bladen lakes. The lake is here considered dystrophic and relatively unproductive.

Bay Tree Lake

Bay Tree Lake (formerly Black Lake; 588.81 hectares; 1,455 acres) is a large, state-owned Carolina bay lake, located in east-central Bladen County along NC Hwy 41 east of White Lake and west of NC Hwy 210. Bay Tree Lake is part of Bay Tree Lake State Park, a 1,006.85 hectare (2,488 acre) park that includes Bay Tree Lake bay and large parcels of land lying to the north and west of Bay Tree Lake (Fig. 9).

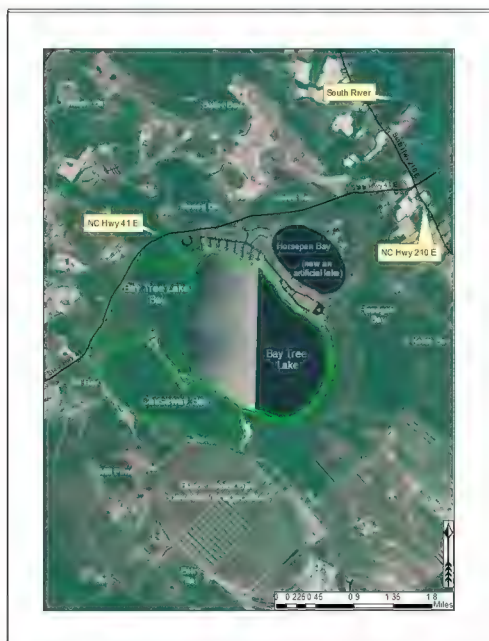


Figure 9.

Bay Tree Lake State Park (highlighted in green) and surrounding lands. Lands surrounding Bay Tree Lake State Park to the south are privately owned and have been partially converted to agriculture. Black Creek Bay and several others in the vicinity have been cleared of their original vegetation and converted to agriculture (primarily blueberry farms in this area). Historically, Horsepen Bay was a peat-filled Carolina bay. During the development of the residential community seen along the northeast shoreline (Bay Tree Resorts), it was turned into a body of open water. Aerial imagery, transportation, and hydrography layers obtained from NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway: <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Map produced by Nathan Howell using ArcGis Desktop: Version 10.2.2. (Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) 2014).

The North Carolina General Assembly passed legislation in 1911 confirming the status of Bay Tree Lake as a state-owned public trust resource (North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation, Planning and Development Section 2006b). Historically, Bay Tree Lake was not included within the original natural area site boundary determined by the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (NCNHP) due to high levels of shoreline disturbance. Today, the lake is considered part of the natural area due to the presence of three rare dragonflies (*Gomphus australis* [Clearlake Clubtail], *Gomphus cavillaris brimleyi* [Brimley's "Sandhill" Clubtail], and *Progomphus bellei* [Belle's Sanddragon]) that utilize the lake throughout their life cycle.

In January 1965, a private land development group had the option to purchase 5,665.59 hectares (14,000 acres) of land surrounding Bay Tree Lake with the intent of creating an inland resort community (North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation, Planning and Development Section 1996a). Later that year, a proposal was constructed and sent to the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development concerning the drainage of Bay Tree Lake. The purpose for draining the lake was to improve the quality of the water and lake bottom for recreational purposes (e.g., swimming and boating). Permission to lower lake levels 4 feet was granted in 1965 and in January of 1966, the development group made a request to completely drain the lake where peat deposits and debris could be taken from the lake bottom (North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation, Planning and Development Section 1996a).

The purpose of the drainage project was to release tannic, tea-colored, waters from the lake and divert all incoming tannic waters from a northerly adjacent swamp to below the outflow channel. Drainage of the lake was completed in the winter of 1966. The lake remained dry for 5 years while developers removed debris and peat deposits and imported large quantities of white sand, which would later be distributed around the entirety of the lakeshore. In 1970, the lakes outflow channel was plugged and the lake began to refill (North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation, Planning and Development Section 1996a). After two years, the lake had nearly reached its original water levels. Shortly after residential lots went for sale, a breach of the lake rim occurred and tea-stained waters were allowed to re-enter the lake. The breach was plugged within 24 hours, but the lake had already returned to its original dystrophic condition (North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation, Planning and Development Section 1996a). The lake has not been significantly altered since and remains in a dystrophic condition to this day.

Bay Tree Lake State Park contains five natural community types (Mesic Pine Savanna – Coastal Plain Subtype [S2,G2G3]; Sand Barren – Typic Subtype [S2,G2]; Small Depression Drawdown Meadow – Typic Subtype [S2S3,G2?]; Small Depression Pocosin – Blueberry Subtype [S2,G3?]; and Xeric Sandhill Scrub – Typic Subtype [S3S4,G3?]). A Natural Lake Shoreline community was not assigned to Bay Tree Lake by the NCNHP due to the shoreline's disturbance history. The present authors agree with this determination and have chosen not to assign a natural lake shoreline community to this site. However, it is worth noting that the shoreline flora of Bay Tree Lake differs only slightly from the other Bladen Lakes.

Bay Tree Lake forms the headwaters of Lake Creek, a small blackwater creek that drains southeast to the South River (the boundary between Bladen and Sampson counties). Much of the land surrounding Bay Tree Lake State Park has been cleared for agriculture (particularly blueberry farms) and has limited the landscape connectivity between it and other intact natural areas. Several bay complexes occur in the immediate vicinity of Bay Tree Lake including Beagle Bay, Black Creek Bay, Causeway Bay, Cooley Bay, Horsepen Bay (now an artificially created lake/pond), Floodgate Bay, Kelso Bay, and Spring Bay. A residential resort community is located along the north and east shorelines of the lake. The boundaries of this community have continued to extend around the east and southeast shorelines. Residential development, agricultural expansion, severe offroad vehicle use, and fire suppression are the primary threats to biological diversity within and around Bay Tree Lake State Park (N. Howell pers. obs.). Available water quality parameters for Bay Tree Lake are provided in Table 1.

Table 1.

Water Quality Data for Bay Tree Lake (Bladen County, North Carolina). Frey (1949) sampled Bay Tree Lake 6 times during the Summer and Fall of 1947. Weiss and Kuenzler (1976) sampled Bay Tree Lake twice in 1974 (March 22 and June 6) and 4 times in 1975 (April 7, June 10, August 5, October 6). North Carolina Division of Water Quality, Environmental Sciences Section, Intensive Survey Unit (2009) (DWQ) sampled Bay Tree Lake 4 times in 2008 (June 24, July 29, August 18, October 2). Value ranges have been provided where applicable to show variability. Units are as follows: km² = squared kilometers, ha = hectares, km = kilometers, m = meters, °C = degrees celsius, mg/L – milligrams per liter, meq/L = milliequivalents per liter, s.u. = standard units, µg/L = micrograms per liter.

	Frey (1949)	Weiss & Kuenzler (1976)	DWQ 2009
Trophic Status	–	–	Dystrophic
Watershed Area (km²)	–	–	10.36
Surface Area (ha)	–	573.84	–
Max Width (km)	–	1.77	–
Max Length (km)	–	3.05	–
Max Depth (m)	–	1.83	–
Mean Depth (m)	–	–	0.9
Secchi Depth (m)	0.55	0.3–0.4	1.4–1.8
Min Temp. (°C)	–	13.3	23.2
Max Temp. (°C)	–	30.5	30
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	6.4	7.1–10.9	6.8–8
Alkalinity (meq/L)	–	0.159–0.231	–
pH (s.u.)	4.4	6.3–7.1	4.1–4.5
Total N (mg/L)	–	0.48–1.568	–
Total P (mg/L)	–	0.13–0.238	–
Chlorophyll-A (µg/L)	–	–	2–6

Horseshoe Lake

Horseshoe Lake (also known as Suggs Mill Pond; 109 hectares; ca. 270 acres) is an irregularly shaped Carolina bay lake located in northern Bladen County south of Bushy Lake State Natural Area, east of Little Singletary Lake, north of SR 1325 (Gum Springs Rd), and west of SR 1002 (Old Fayetteville Rd). Horseshoe Lake is one of two Carolina bay lakes within Suggs Mill Pond Game Land (4469.34 hectares; 11,044 acres; Fig. 10), the other being Little Singletary Lake. Suggs Mill Pond Game Land is owned by the State of North Carolina and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) and is located in northern Bladen County and southern Cumberland County. This game land is located in the northwestern portion of the Bladen Lakes Macrosite and contains one of the largest remaining examples of unaltered Carolina bay complexes.



Figure 10.

Suggs Mill Pond Game Land (outlined in green) and surrounding lands. Lands north of the red dividing line occur in Cumberland County while lands south of the red line occur in Bladen County. Suggs Mill Pond Game Land contains two large bay lakes within its boundary. Little Singletary Lake is located along the western boundary of the property and Horseshoe Lake (aka Suggs Mill Pond) is located in the center of the property. Aerial imagery, transportation, and hydrography layers obtained from NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway: <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Map produced by Nathan Howell using ArcGis Desktop: Version 10.2.2. (Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) 2014).

The state first gained rights to the property in 1994 when a 62-acre (25 ha) parcel was donated to the NCWRC from Canal Woods Industries. Thereafter, much of the remaining property was purchased from Canal Woods. The fact that Horseshoe Lake and Little Singletary lake were not owned by the state of North Carolina until the mid-1990s suggests that these lakes were involved in a similar ownership situation as Bakers Lake (i.e., these lakes must have been privately owned prior to 1929 when legislation mandated that all lakes greater than 50 acres (20.2 ha) in size be released to the state of North Carolina). Suggs Mill Pond Game Land is one of four North Carolina game lands enrolled in the

Cooperative Upland habitat Restoration and Enhancement program (CURE), where management for early successional habitat is the top priority (Allen et al. 2015). Traditionally, hunters and fishermen were primary users of Suggs Mill Pond Game Land, but an increasing number of non-traditional users (i.e., birders, canoers, hikers, photographers, and researchers) visit the site regularly.

The largest bay on site contains a horseshoe-shaped artificial impoundment (Horseshoe Lake). Horseshoe Lake forms the headwaters of Ellis Creek, which drains southwest to the Cape Fear River. Although an old milldam currently maintains Horseshoe Lake, it is thought that a smaller body of open water may have been present prior to the dam's installation in the late 19th or early 20th centuries. Horseshoe Lake was formed subsequent to the dam installation, as water levels began to rise into the peat-filled Carolina bay. Today, it is best described as a semi-permanent impoundment; however, the presence of floating bogs within the lake makes it unique from other semi-permanent impoundments in North Carolina. Parts of the lake support patches of the rare floating bog community (the largest extent known from the state), which is dominated by sedges, orchids, carnivorous plants, and ericaceous shrubs. Other portions comprise the Coastal Plain Semipermanent Impoundment community, which is characterized by open water, dominated by floating-leaved macrophytes, and a sparse overstory of *Taxodium ascendens* Brongn.

The floating bog community type is quite unique. Manifestations of this community type occur just above the water surface and range in size from ca. 10 × 10 m to a few hectares in size (N. Howell, pers. obs.). Some bogs may contain well-developed herbaceous vegetation in addition to small (e.g., < 3 m tall) trees of *Chamaecyparis thyoides*, *Nyssa biflora*, and *Taxodium ascendens*, while others contain a strictly herbaceous component. Exposed portions of peat can be seen around the peripheries of some bogs; here, *Drosera intermedia* Hayne, *Eleocharis baldwinii* (Torr.) Chapm. /*E. vivipara* Link, *Pogonia ophioglossoides* (L.) Ker Gawl, *Utricularia striata* Leconte ex Torr., *Utricularia purpurea* Walter, and other small-statured herbaceous plants can be seen colonizing the apparently young peat formations. Isolated floating bogs (i.e., bogs surrounded by open water and separated from adjacent bogs and upland habitats) of varying size show a consistent zonation pattern. Small statured herbaceous taxa colonize the outer periphery and are slowly replaced by larger herbaceous taxa (*Andropogon glaucopsis*, *Dulichium arundinaceum* (L.) Britton, *Hypericum virginicum* L., *Rhexia nashii* Small, *Rhynchospora alba* (L.) Vahl, *Rhynchospora inundata* (Oakes) Fernald, *Xyris fimbriata* Elliott, and *Xyris smalliana* Nash) and woody species (*Acer rubrum* L., *Chamaecyparis thyoides*, *Decodon verticillatus* (L.) Elliott, *Nyssa biflora*, and *Taxodium ascendens*) when moving toward the center. Thus, a dome-shaped appearance is typically seen.

Few examples of floating bogs or mats of vegetation are known to science. The floating peat mats of New Hampshire are most similar to those of Horseshoe Lake. These peat mats possess the same general structure and abiotic conditions as those of Horseshoe Lake and are known to contain several overlapping taxa, including *Drosera intermedia*, *Dulichium arundinaceum*, *Eleocharis* R. Br. spp., *Hypericum virginicum*, *Nymphaea odorata*

W.T. Aiton, *Rhynchospora alba*, and *Utricularia* spp. (New Hampshire Division of Forests and Lands 2015).

A separate but similar case of floating vegetation mats, forming as a result of dam installation, has been observed at Goose Creek Reservoir in South Carolina (Hunt 1943). In 1933, a dam was installed on Goose Creek, ca. 12 miles north of Charleston, subsequently flooding historic rice plantations that had reverted to brackish marsh vegetation. Hunt (1943) described the zonation (looking across to the center of the mat from the outer periphery) of a typical floating mat as follows: (1) pioneer zone (i.e., the outer margins of the mats): *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb., *Bidens laevis* (L.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb., *Boehmeria cylindrica* (L.) Sw., *Habenaria repens*, *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* L.f., *Persicaria glabra* (Willd.) M. Gómez, and *Sacciolepis striata* (L.) Nash, (2) the cat-tail/shrub zone: *Kosteletzkya pentacarpos* (L.) Ledeb., *Typha latifolia* L., and *Salix nigra* Marshall, and (3) the main body: *Acer rubrum*, *Apios americana* Medik., *Decodon verticillatus*, *Mikania scandens* (L.) Willd., *Panicum virgatum* L. var. *virgatum*, *Persea palustris*, *Rubus* L. spp., and *Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich.

The floating “sudd” vegetation of the upper Nile River is also somewhat similar, forming large floating mats of marsh vegetation both along the margins and within the river. Denny (1984) gave a general description of the sudd vegetation as seen only from a boat. Several taxa commonly observed along the margins of the Sudd included: *Ceratophyllum demersum* L., *Cyperus papyrus* L., *Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms, *Phragmites karka* (Retz.) Trin. ex Steud., *Typha domingensis* Pers., *Vossia cuspidata* (Roxb.) Griff. A complete checklist of the vascular plants collected from this vegetative study can be found in the attached appendix of Denny (1984).

Eleven natural community types exist within Suggs Mill Pond Game Land, but the low and high pocosin communities are dominant, comprising 48% (2,119.74 hectares; 5,238 acres) of the site (Allen et al. 2015). Lakes and impoundments make up 8.6% (381.21 hectares; 942 acres) of the total acreage of the game land. Fair to high quality landscape connections exist between Suggs Mill Pond Game Land and adjacent natural areas within the Bladen Lakes Macrosite (i.e., Bushy Lake State Natural Area, Charlie Long Mill Pond/Big Colly Bay Natural Area, Jessups Pond, Mill Pond Bay Natural Area, and White Pond Bay Natural Area; LeBlond and Grant 2005). These connections to other large natural areas provide relatively uninterrupted habitat for the movement of plants and animals. Records of Horseshoe Lake’s water quality are lacking, but the lakes water appears high in humic substances and the chemistry is more than likely similar to the other Bladen Lakes. The lake is dystrophic and probably exhibits a pH of < 5.

Jones Lake

Jones Lake (91.05 hectares; 225 acres) is one of two dystrophic Carolina bay lakes located within Jones Lake State Park (893.54 hectares; 2,208 acres; Fig. 11), the other being Salters Lake. This lake is located in central Bladen County four miles north of Elizabethtown west of NC Hwy 242 and east of NC Hwy 53. Jones Lake State Park forms the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of Turnbull Creek, which drains into the Cape Fear

River. The state park sits on a sandy terrace (of Upper Pleistocene age) of the Cape Fear River (Soller 1988). Jones Lake was originally referred to as Woodward's Lake, after Samuel Woodward, justice of the peace for the area in 1734 (North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation, Planning and Development Section 2006b). It is believed that the lake later received its current name from Isaac Jones, an adjacent landowner to Samuel Woodward, on whose land Elizabethtown was later established in 1773. Jones Lake State Park was established in 1939 and became the first state park specifically devoted to African Americans (North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development 1940).

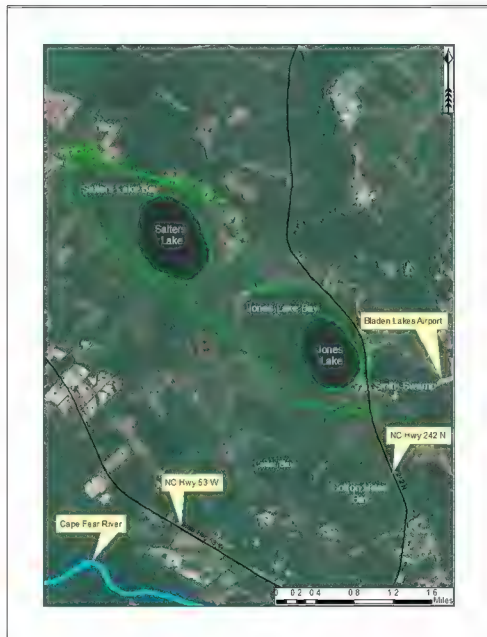


Figure 11.

Jones Lake State Park (outlined in green) and surrounding lands. Jones Lake State Park is located between state highways 53 and 242, north of the Cape Fear River. Aerial imagery, transportation, and hydrography layers obtained from NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway: <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Map produced by Nathan Howell using ArcGis Desktop: Version 10.2.2. (Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) 2014).

LeBlond and Grant (2005) described both Jones and Salters Lakes as “among the very best examples of Carolina bay lakes in nearly pristine condition”. Jones Lake State Park is connected by fair to high quality landscape connections to Bethel Flatwoods, Cotton Bay Sand Ridge, Tatum Mill Pond/Cypress Bay, and Turnbull Creek Swamp natural areas.

Eleven natural community types have been described from Jones Lake State Park (i.e., Bay Forest, Coastal Plain Small Stream Swamp, High Pocosin, Low Pocosin, Natural Lake Shoreline, Peatland Atlantic White Cedar Forest, Pine/Scrub Oak Sandhill Mixed Oak Variant, Pond Pine Woodland, Wet Pine Flatwoods Wet Spodosol Variant, Xeric Sandhill Scrub Coastal Plain Variant, Xeric Sandhill Scrub Sandbarren Variant; LeBlond and Grant 2005, Schafale 2012), several of which are of extremely high quality and globally rare, such as the Low Pocosin, Peatland Atlantic White Cedar Forest, and Xeric Sandhill Scrub (LeBlond and Grant 2005, Schafale 2012). Available water quality parameters for Jones Lake are provided in Table 2.

Table 2.
Water Quality Data for Jones Lake (Bladen County, North Carolina). Frey (1949) sampled Jones Lake 9 times during the Summer and Fall of 1947. Weiss and Kuenzler (1976) sampled Jones Lake twice in 1974 (March 22 and June 6) and 4 times in 1975 (April 7, June 10, August 5, October 6). North Carolina Division of Water Quality, Environmental Sciences Section, Intensive Survey Unit 2009 (DWQ) sampled Jones Lake 5 times in 2008 (May 29, June 25, July 15, September 10, September 24). Value ranges have been provided where applicable to show variability. Units are as follows: km² = squared kilometers, ha = hectares, km = kilometers, m = meters, °C = degrees celsius, mg/L – milligrams per liter, meq/L = milliequivalents per liter, s.u. = standard units, µg/L = micrograms per liter.

	Frey (1949)	Weiss & Kuenzler (1976)	DWQ 2009
Trophic Status	–	–	Dystrophic
Watershed Area (km ²)	–	–	5.18
Surface Area (ha)	–	90.65	–
Max Width (km)	–	0.48	–
Max Length (km)	–	0.80	–
Max Depth (m)	–	2.13	–
Mean Depth (m)	–	–	0.9
Secchi Depth (m)	0.73	0.3–1.22	1.3–2.4
Min Temp. (°C)	–	14	21.9
Max Temp. (°C)	–	30.5	29.6
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	5.7	6.7–10.6	6.2–7.5
Alkalinity (meq/L)	–	0–0.002	–
pH (s.u.)	4.34	3.1–4.8	3.6–4.2
Total N (mg/L)	–	0.32–0.73	–
Total P (mg/L)	–	0.013–0.025	–
Chlorophyll-A (µg/L)	–	–	1–11

Lake Waccamaw

Lake Waccamaw is located south of the township of Lake Waccamaw, between Friar Swamp to the northeast, and the Waccamaw River to the south. It is the only Carolina bay lake located in Columbus County and is the largest Carolina bay and bay lake (3,617.48 hectares; 8,939 acres) in North Carolina (LeBlond 1995). Lake Waccamaw is the third largest lake in North Carolina behind Lake Mattamuskeet and Lake Phelps. The lake is part of Lake Waccamaw State Park (4,327.70 hectares; 10,694 acres; Fig. 12), which also includes lands directly abutting the lake’s southern shoreline. Stager and Cahoon (1987) estimated Lake Waccamaw to be ca. 15,000 years old or less.



Figure 12.

Lake Waccamaw State Park (outlined in green) and surrounding lands. Lake Waccamaw State Park is a large state park encompassing Lake Waccamaw and adjacent swampland and uplands. Aerial imagery, transportation, and hydrography layers obtained from NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway: <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Map produced by Nathan Howell using ArcGis Desktop: Version 10.2.2. (Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) 2014).

Prior to European civilization in the Southeast, the Waccamaw-Sioux Native American peoples, one of five Native American tribes known to inhabit the Cape Fear Region, inhabited the lands surrounding the lake (North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation, Planning and Development Section 2006a). Native American artifacts, including dugout canoes, dating back to 1015–315 B.P. have been found within and around Lake Waccamaw. In the early 18th century, an unknown young man traveled through Columbus County on his way from north Georgia and, upon seeing Lake Waccamaw, described it as “the most pleasantest place that ever I saw in my life. It is at least eighteen miles round, surrounded with exceeding good land, as oak of all sorts, hickory and fine cypress swamps” (Gentleman 1737).

This bay lake differs from the Bladen lakes in its larger size, neutral pH, mesotrophic status, and presence of alluvial hydrologic inputs (Big Creek). Tea-stained waters from Friar Swamp are delivered into northeast Lake Waccamaw via Big Creek, the largest of several creeks draining into the lake from Friar Swamp. Lake Waccamaw forms the headwaters of the Waccamaw River, a species-rich river system known to support several rare plant (e.g., *Fimbristylis perpusilla* R.M. Harper ex Small & Britton, *Ilex amelanchier* M.A. Curtis ex Chapm., *Lipocarpa micrantha* (Vahl) G.C. Tucker, *Oldenlandia boscii* (DC.) Chapm., *Rhynchospora decurrens* Chapm., and *Sabatia kennedyana* Fernald) and animal taxa (*Alligator mississippiensis* [American Alligator], *Elliptio folliculata* [Pod Lance], *Etheostoma perlongum* [Waccamaw Darter], *Lampsilis ochracea* [Tidewater Mucket], *Menidia extensa* [Waccamaw Silverside], *Noturus* spp. 2 [Broadtail Madtom], and *Procambarus leptodactylus* [Pee Dee Lotic Crayfish; LeBlond 1995]).

Much of the land surrounding Lake Waccamaw has been converted to agriculture (north of the lake) and loblolly pine plantations (south of the lake). A small portion of Lake Waccamaw's bay is still present on the northern end.

The Coastal Plain Marl Outcrop occurs along a roughly 394 m (1,000 ft.) stretch of northern shoreline and is characterized by having vertical and overhanging low cliffs in the supralittoral zone of the lake. Portions of these cliffs are submerged in the upper eulittoral zone, but local residents privately own terrestrial portions. This marl community is known for supporting the only naturally occurring population of Venus hair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris* L.) in the state.

Shoreline residential development extends along the northern shores of the lake from the lake outlet (southwest corner of lake) to just south of Big Creek. These shorelines support the globally rare Natural Lake Shoreline Marsh (Lake Waccamaw Pondlily Subtype) community. Undeveloped shorelines (i.e., Natural Lake Shoreline Swamp – Lake Waccamaw Subtype) occur from just south of Big Creek to the lake's outlet. Historically, Lake Waccamaw experienced wide-ranging water level fluctuations determined by precipitation. In 1925, a poorly constructed dam was built at the lakes outlet in an effort to stabilize lake levels for increased recreational use. Before construction began, lake levels were so low that vehicles could be driven to the construction site on the dried lake bed (North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation, Planning and Development Section 2006a).

The physical and hydrographic nature of Lake Waccamaw's shoreline also differs from the other bay lakes. Lake Waccamaw's shoreline is sandy around its entire periphery (Frey 1949), whereas the Bladen lakes may be either sandy or peaty along their shorelines.

A broad, sandy, terrace (lacking in Bladen lakes) is also present along the southeast shoreline of Lake Waccamaw (Fig. 5). This shallow underwater terrace extends perpendicularly out into the lake as far as 305 m (1,000 ft.; Frey 1949). The gentle relief of the terrace gradually extends shoreward resulting in a shallow, broad, littoral zone. This littoral zone is the most floristically rich of all Carolina bay lakes and is rivaled only by Lake Phelps in Washington County, North Carolina (N. Howell, pers. obs.). Varying water depths in the littoral zone of Lake Waccamaw result in the temporary and sometimes permanent presence of offshore sandbars and islands. This hydrographical heterogeneity in the littoral zone increases the floristic richness. A more detailed review of the lakes shoreline flora is provided in the floristic summary section and in Suppl. material 6.

The buffering effect of subsurface and surficial limestone on the naturally acidic waters of Lake Waccamaw result in an unusually diverse fauna. Lake Waccamaw contains the largest number of endemic animal species (i.e., endemic to this lake and nowhere else in the world; 10 taxa) of any site in North Carolina (Hubbs and Raney 1946, LeBlond 1995). An additional species, *Fundulus waccamawensis* (Waccamaw Killfish), is found only in waters within and adjacent to Lake Waccamaw and Lake Phelps (Washington County, North Carolina). Six other faunal taxa known to be rare but not endemic also occur within

or adjacent to the lake. Available water quality parameters for Lake Waccamaw are provided in Table 3.

Table 3.

Water Quality Data for Lake Waccamaw (Columbus County, North Carolina). Frey (1949) sampled Lake Waccamaw 8 times during the Summer and Fall of 1947. Weiss and Kuenzler (1976) sampled Lake Waccamaw twice in 1974 (March 22 and June 6) and 4 times in 1975 (April 7, June 10, August 5, October 6). North Carolina Division of Water Quality, Environmental Sciences Section, Intensive Survey Unit (2012) (DWQ) sampled Lake Waccamaw 5 times in 2011 (May 4, June 8, September 1, July 20, and August 17). Value ranges have been provided where applicable to show variability. Units are as follows: km² = squared kilometers, ha = hectares, km = kilometers, m = meters, °C = degrees celsius, mg/L – milligrams per liter, meq/L = milliequivalents per liter, s.u. = standard units, µg/L = micrograms per liter.

	Frey (1949)	Weiss & Kuenzler (1976)	DWQ 2012
Trophic Status	–	–	Mesotrophic
Watershed Area (km²)	–	–	181.29
Surface Area (ha)	–	3617.08	–
Max Width (km)	–	5.47	–
Max Length (km)	–	8.36	–
Max Depth (m)	–	3.35	–
Mean Depth (m)	–	–	1.5
Secchi Depth (m)	1.34	0.61–2.38	1.1–1.9
Min Temp. (°C)	–	14	23.5
Max Temp. (°C)	–	31.5	29.9
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	5.2	7.8–11	6.9–8.1
Alkalinity (meq/L)	–	0.14–0.24	–
pH (s.u.)	6.95	6.8–7.5	7.0–8.5
Total N (mg/L)	–	0.297–1.56	–
Total P (mg/L)	–	0.017 – .055	–
Chlorophyll-A (µg/L)	–	–	2.8–8

Little Singletary Lake

Little Singletary Lake (626 acres; 253.33 hectares) is located in the western half of Suggs Mill Pond Game Land (Fig. 10). Unlike Horseshoe Lake, Little Singletary Lake is natural in origin and exhibits a more “typical” bay lake physiognomy. Little Singletary Lake forms the headwaters of Lake Run, a tributary of Ellis Creek, which drains into the Cape Fear River. Relatively intact landscape connections exist to the northeast (Horseshoe Lake), southeast (Marshy Bay Natural Area), and southwest (Cedar Swamp Seep Natural Area) from Little Singletary Lake.

Lands abutting the southern shoreline are privately owned and were once subject to residential development. Remnants of bulkheads and recreational piers can still be seen today along the southeast shoreline. The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission gained property rights to all remaining lands surrounding Little Singletary Lake before residential development could ensue. On June 20, 2011, a lightning caused wildfire (Simmons Road Fire) started just west of Little Singletary Lake and by August 18th, had burned over 2,023 hectares (5,000 acres) of Carolina bay and pocosin habitat, much of which surrounded Little Singletary Lake. During growing seasons of extreme drought, water levels have been known to recede low enough to reveal a clean sandy lake bottom 90–275 m (100–300 yds) out into the lake (G. Lewis, pers. comm.). Native American projectile points have been found on this lake bottom during drought years (G. Lewis, pers. comm.).

The water quality of Little Singletary Lake has not been documented by state agencies. The water appears high in humic substances and is likely similar to the other Bladen lakes (i.e., dystrophic, acidic, shallow, nutrient poor).

Salters Lake

Salters Lake (127.47 hectares; 315 acres) is the larger of the two Carolina bay lakes located in Jones Lake State Park (Fig. 11). Salters Lake was named after Sallie Salter, a revolutionary war hero who spied on the Tories while encamped at Elizabethtown. Her spying played a role in the defeat over the Tories on August 28, 1771, at the battle of Elizabethtown, where 70 Whigs defeated 400 Tories (JNorth Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation, Planning and Development Section 2006b).

Salters Lake is similar to Jones Lake in many respects, but quite possibly could be the most “pristine” of all Carolina bay lakes. Salters Lake has no shoreline development, appreciable recreational activities (e.g., outboard motor use), *immediate* surrounding agricultural (crop or animal production) land use, water level control structures, or historical manipulation of any kind. Natural communities and landscape features for Salters Lake are the same as those for Jones Lake (above). Available water quality parameters for Salters Lake are provided in Table 4.

Table 4.			
Water Quality Data for Salters Lake (Bladen County, North Carolina). Frey (1949) sampled Salters Lake 7 times during the Summer and Fall of 1947. Weiss and Kuenzler (1976) sampled Salters Lake twice in 1974 (March 22 and June 6). North Carolina Division of Water Quality, Environmental Sciences Section, Intensive Survey Unit 2009 (DWQ) sampled Salters Lake 4 times in 2008 (June 25, July 15, August 20, September 24). Value ranges have been provided where applicable to show variability. Units are as follows: km ² = squared kilometers, ha = hectares, km = kilometers, m = meters, °C = degrees celsius, mg/L – milligrams per liter, meq/L = milliequivalents per liter, s.u. = standard units, µg/L = micrograms per liter.			
	Frey (1949)	Weiss & Kuenzler (1976)	DWQ 2009
Trophic Status	–	–	Dystrophic
Watershed Area (km ²)	–	–	7.77

Surface Area (ha)	–	127.47	–
Max Width (km)	–	0.80	–
Max Length (km)	–	1.12	–
Max Depth (m)	–	1.82	–
Mean Depth (m)	–	–	2.13
Secchi Depth (m)	0.55	0.6–0.91	–
Min Temp. (°C)	–	15	21.7
Max Temp. (°C)	–	25.4	31.2
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	6	7.9–10.1	6.5 – 8.1
Alkalinity (meq/L)	–	0.0019	–
pH (s.u.)	4.49	4.1–4.8	3.6 – 4.1
Total N (mg/L)	–	0.293–0.374	–
Total P (mg/L)	–	0.015–0.016	–
Chlorophyll-A (µg/L)	–	–	4.7 – 26

Singletary Lake

Singletary Lake (233.09 hectares; 576 acres) is located within Singletary Lake State Park (494.12 hectares; 1,221 acres; Fig. 13). This lake was named after Richard Singletary, who received the grant of land in 1729 (North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation, Planning and Development Section 1996b). Singletary Lake State Park is located just southeast of White Lake in central-southeast Bladen County between the Cape Fear River and Colly Swamp. Singletary Lake forms the headwaters of Lake Drain Creek, which drains into Big Colly Creek, which drains to the Black River, which drains into the Cape Fear River.

Singletary Lake is similar to the other Bladen lakes in that it is dystrophic, acidic, and nutrient poor. It contains high quality examples of the Natural Lake Shoreline Swamp (Cypress Subtype) and Natural Lake Shoreline Marsh (Typic Subtype) communities. LeBlond and Grant (2005) described this lake’s shoreline community as “one of the most aesthetically pleasing natural communities in the North Carolina Coastal Plain”. A direct landscape connection exists between Singletary Lake and Colly Swamp and the Black River to the northeast. Fair quality landscape connections exist between the state park and the Cape Fear River to the southwest. Available water quality parameters for Singletary Lake are provided in Table 5.



Figure 13.

Singletary Lake State Park (outlined in green) and surrounding lands. Singletary Lake State Park is primarily comprised of lands immediately surrounding Singletary Lake. In addition to the lands surrounding Singletary Lake, White Lake is also managed by Singletary Lake State Park. Singletary Lake State Park is located north of the Cape Fear River and State Hwy 53 and southeast of White Lake. Aerial imagery, transportation, and hydrography layers obtained from NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway: <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Map produced by Nathan Howell using ArcGis Desktop: Version 10.2.2. (Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) 2014).

Table 5.

Water Quality Data for Singletary Lake (Bladen County, North Carolina). Frey (1949) sampled Singletary Lake 10 times during the Summer and Fall of 1947. Weiss and Kuenzler (1976) sampled Singletary Lake twice in 1974 (March 22 and June 6) and four times in 1975 (April 7, June 10, August 5, October 6). North Carolina Division of Water Quality, Environmental Sciences Section, Intensive Survey Unit (2009) (DWQ) sampled Singletary Lake 5 times in 2008 (June 25, July 15, August 20, September 24). Value ranges have been provided where applicable to show variability. Units are as follows: km² = squared kilometers, ha = hectares, km = kilometers, m = meters, °C = degrees celsius, mg/L – milligrams per liter, meq/L = milliequivalents per liter, s.u. = standard units, µg/L = micrograms per liter.

	Frey (1949)	Weiss & Kuenzler (1976)	DWQ 2009
Trophic Status	–	–	Dystrophic
Watershed Area (km ²)	–	–	5.18
Surface Area (ha)	–	231.48	–
Max Width (km)	–	0.64	–
Max Length (km)	–	2.09	–
Max Depth (m)	–	2.74	–
Mean Depth (m)	–	–	2.13
Secchi Depth (m)	0.76	0.48–1.21	0.6–1

Min Temp. (°C)	–	13.8	24.8
Max Temp. (°C)	–	31	30.6
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	6.6	7.3–11.2	6–7.8
Alkalinity (meq/L)	–	0.0019	–
pH (s.u.)	4.5	3.2–4.6	3.9–4.2
Total N (mg/L)	–	0.255–0.515	–
Total P (mg/L)	–	0.018–0.075	–
Chlorophyll-A (µg/L)	–	–	4.8–44

White Lake

Although not included in the sampling aspect of this study, White Lake is unique and deserves a brief summary. White Lake (432.20 hectares; 1,068 acres) is a large Carolina bay lake located in east-central Bladen County about 6 miles east of Elizabethtown, just east of the intersection of NC Hwy 53 and U.S. Hwy 701 (Fig. 14). White Lake is owned by the state of North Carolina, and is managed by Singletary Lake State park. Unlike all of the remaining bay lakes, White lake’s water is clear and not tea-stained. This feature has made it an incredibly attractive location for development and vacationers. This lake is primarily used for recreation (e.g., water sports, swimming, fishing) and essentially all of its shoreline is residentially and commercially developed.



Figure 14.

White Lake and surrounding lands. Like the majority of Carolina bay lakes, White Lake is a state-owned lake. All but a very small portion of White Lake’s shoreline has been altered. Aerial imagery, transportation, and hydrography layers obtained from NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway: <https://gdg.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Map produced by Nathan Howell using ArcGis Desktop: Version 10.2.2. (Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) 2014).

White Lake’s remarkable water clarity is attributed to the presence of artesian springs on the lake bottom (Wells and Boyce 1953). The clarity of the lake’s water yields a deep

euphotic zone (i.e., sunlight can penetrate through the entirety of the water column) with submerged aquatic macrophytes (e.g., *Myriophyllum humile* (Raf.) Morong; N. Howell pers. obs.) present at the lakes deepest depths. White Lake receives its hydrologic inputs principally in two forms, precipitation and groundwater (through springs). Although this lake is primarily fed by springs, its overall water levels are determined by the regional water table (i.e., during drought years, White Lake’s water levels will drop just like all other bay lakes). Another unique feature of White Lake is the location of its outlet channel. White Lake’s outlet channel is located in the northwestern section of the lake as opposed to the southeastern section where it occurs in all other bay lakes. Frey (1954) reported that William Bartram, a renowned naturalist who documented the flora, fauna, and Native American culture of the southeastern United States in the 18th century, operated a sawmill on White Lake during the 20 years following 1770. A map in Bartram and Harper (1942) shows that White Lake was formerly called Lake Bartram. Available water quality parameters for White Lake are provided in Table 6.

Table 6.			
Water Quality Data for White Lake (Bladen County, North Carolina). Frey (1949) sampled White Lake 8 times during the Summer and Fall of 1947. Weiss and Kuenzler (1976) sampled White Lake twice in 1974 (March 22 and June 6). North Carolina Division of Water Quality, Environmental Sciences Section, Intensive Survey Unit (2009) (DWQ) sampled White Lake 5 times in 2008 (May 27, June 24, July 29, August 11, and October 2). Value ranges have been provided where applicable to show variability. Units are as follows: km ² = squared kilometers, ha = hectares, km = kilometers, m = meters, °C = degrees celsius, mg/L – milligrams per liter, meq/L = milliequivalents per liter, s.u. = standard units, µg/L = micrograms per liter.			
	Frey (1949)	Weiss & Kuenzler (1976)	DWQ 2009
Trophic Status	–	–	Oligotrophic
Watershed Area (mi ²)	–	–	–
Surface Area (ha)	–	432.2	–
Max Width (km)	–	1.61	–
Max Length (km)	–	2.57	–
Max Depth (m)	–	3.35	–
Mean Depth (m)	–	–	3.04
Secchi Depth (m)	3.35	3.35	3.35
Min Temp. (°C)	–	15.1	22.3
Max Temp. (°C)	–	26.1	30.1
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	6.7	8.6–10.1	6.8–8.2
Alkalinity (meq/L)	–	0.0019–.0099	–
pH (s.u.)	4.92	4.6–4.8	4.6–5.2
Total N (mg/L)	–	0.123–0.211	–
Total P (mg/L)	–	0.010–0.017	–
Chlorophyll-A (µg/L)	–	–	4.8–44

Climate

Bladen Lake Group (Bladen County, NC)

Climate data from the nearest weather station to the Bladen County bay lakes, ca. 1.6 kilometers away in Elizabethtown, North Carolina (Bladen County: 34.68° N, -78.58°W; 30.5 m elev.), show that during the thirty-year period between 1971-2000, the average annual temperature was 16.44 °C (61.6 °F) and mean annual precipitation 1,254.76 mm (49.4 in). Average daily maximum and minimum temperatures were 22.83 °C (73.1 °F) and 10.11 °C (50.2 °F; State Climate Office of North Carolina 2014; Fig. 15).

The lowest temperature recorded for Bladen County was -14.4 °C (6 °F) on January 17, 1977 (Leab 1990). The highest recorded temperature for Bladen County was 37.7 °C (100 °F) on July 20, 1977 (Leab 1990). Monthly average temperatures were highest in July and August and lowest in December and January. Monthly precipitation amounts were also highest in July and August, while the lowest monthly precipitation amounts were in April and November (State Climate Office of North Carolina 2014; Fig. 15). The annual growing season, defined as the number of days in five out of ten years during which the daily minimum air temperature exceeds -2.2 °C (28 °F), is 243 days in Bladen County (weather data recorded from 1957-1979; Leab 1990).

Lake Waccamaw (Columbus County, NC)

Climate data from the nearest weather station to Lake Waccamaw, ca. 16 km away in Whiteville, North Carolina (Columbus County: 34.27287° N, -78.71499° W; 29.8 meters above sea level), show that for the 30-year period between 1971 and 2000, the average annual temperature was 17.16 °C (62.9 °F) and mean annual precipitation 1,275.08 mm (50.2 in). The average daily maximum and minimum temperatures over the same thirty-year period were 24.3 °C (75.8 °F) and 10 °C (50 °F; State Climate Office of North Carolina 2014; Fig. 15).

The lowest temperature recorded for Columbus County was -15 °C (5 °F) on February 12, 1973 (Spruill 1990). The highest recorded temperature for Columbus County was 40.5 °C (105 °F) on June 27, 1954 (Spruill 1990). Monthly average temperatures were highest in July and August and lowest in January and February. Monthly precipitation amounts were also highest in July and August, while the lowest monthly precipitation amounts were in April and November (State Climate Office of North Carolina 2014; Fig. 15). The annual growing season, defined as the number of days in five out of ten years during which the daily minimum air temperature exceeds -2.2 °C (28 °F), is 240 days in Columbus County (weather data recorded from 1951-1981; Spruill 1990).

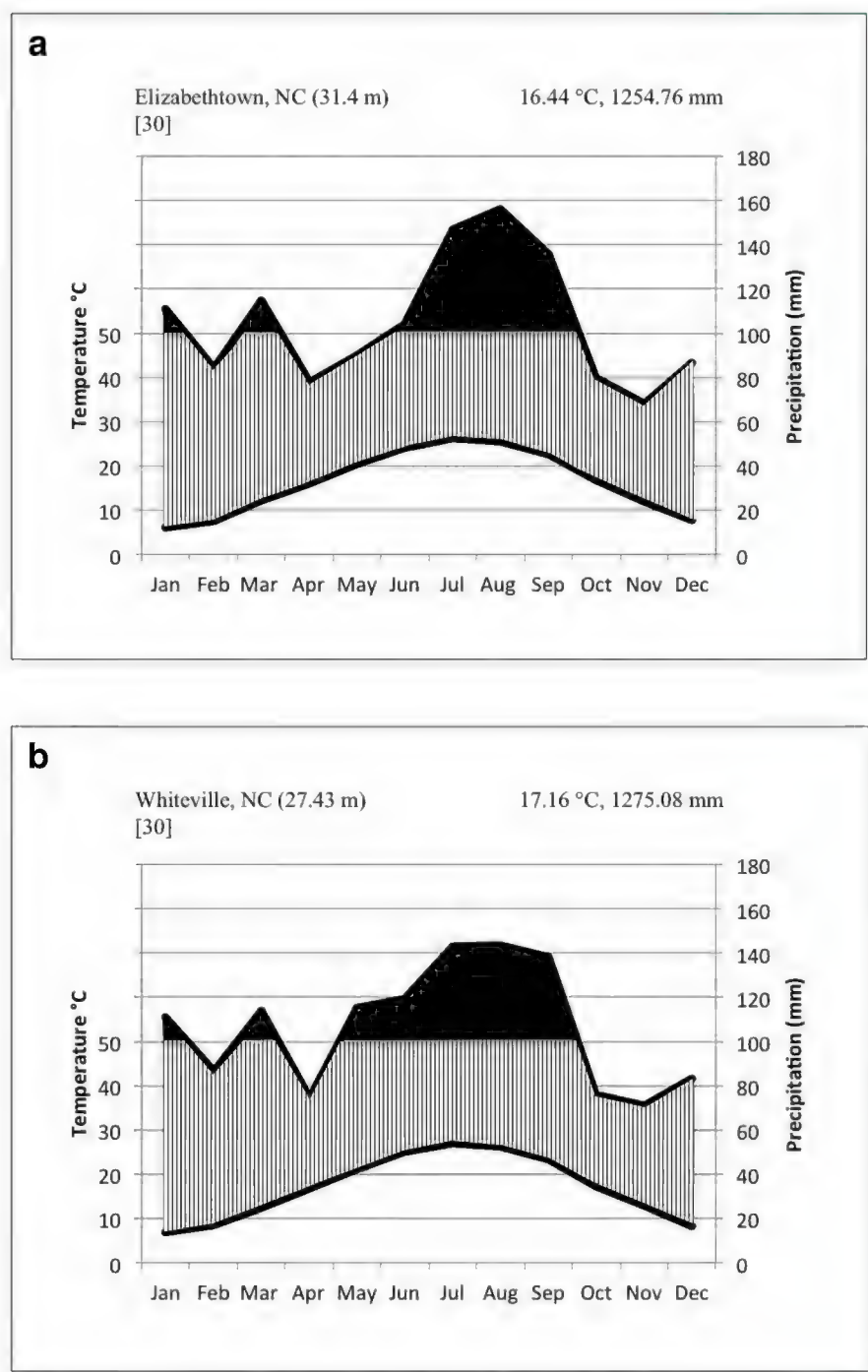


Figure 15. Walter climate diagrams for weather stations closest to the Bladen Lakes (Bladen County, NC; a) and Lake Waccamaw (Columbus County, NC; b), based on data from the State Climate Office of North Carolina (2014). At the top left of each figure, the town closest to the weather station is listed as well as the elevation of the weather station in meters and the number of years climate data were recorded (30). At the top right of each figure, the mean annual temperature and precipitation over thirty years for each site is listed. Climate data for these figures were recorded from 1971 to 2000. Solid black areas in the diagrams represent “excess rainfall”. When the precipitation curve rises above 100 mm, there is an excess amount of precipitation present that plants do not need in order to survive. Areas marked with vertical lines between the temperature curve and the 100 mm precipitation mark on the secondary y-axis represent a “wet period”. These diagrams show that plants in these two locations are not water-stressed (i.e., the precipitation curve does not drop below the temperature curve for the 30-year climatic period).

Plant Communities

Four plant community types and two subtypes can be distinguished within the littoral zone of Carolina bay lakes (Schafale 2012; Table 7). Of these four community types and subtypes, three are globally critically imperiled (Natural Lake Shoreline Swamp – Lake Waccamaw Subtype; Natural Lake Shoreline Marsh – Typic Subtype; Natural Lake Shoreline Marsh – Lake Waccamaw Pondlily Subtype), while the others do not have a conservation ranking (Table 7).

Table 7. Plant community types occurring within the littoral zone of Carolina bay lakes. Community types follow Schafale (2012); rank designations follow Robinson and Finnegan (2014). Community types are presented in order of increasing species richness. The Natural Lake Shoreline Marsh (Lake Waccamaw Pondlily Subtype) typically supports a couple of dominant taxa (i.e., <i>Nuphar sagittifolia</i> and <i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i>) with several other co-dominants. The Natural Lake Shoreline Swamp (Lake Waccamaw Subtype) is known to contain 140+ taxa.			
Species Richness	Plant Community Types	State Rank	Global Rank
Lowest Highest	Natural Lake Shoreline Marsh (Lake Waccamaw Pondlily Subtype)	S1	G1
	Coastal Plain Semipermanent Impoundment	S4	G4G5
	floating Bog	S1	G1?
	Natural Lake Shoreline Swamp (Cypress Subtype)	S2	G3
	Natural Lake Shoreline Marsh (Typic Subtype)	S1	G1
	Natural Lake Shoreline Swamp (Lake Waccamaw Subtype)	S1	G1
S1 = Critically Imperiled, 1–5 occurrences in state; S2 = Imperiled, 6–20 occurrences in state; S4 = Apparently Secure, 101–1000 occurrences in state; G1 = Critically Imperiled, 1–5 occurrences in the world; G3 = Vulnerable, 21–100 occurrences in the world; G4 = Apparently Secure, 101–1000 occurrences in the world; G5 = Secure, 1001 + occurrences in the world.			

Natural Lake Shoreline Swamp (Cypress Subtype; S2G3) [*Taxodium distichum* – *T. ascendens* / *Panicum hemitomon* Schult. Woodland (CES203.044)].

This natural community type covers Carolina bay lake shorelines with narrow littoral zones characterized by an absent to sparse herbaceous component and a nearly closed canopy of *Chamaecyparis* Spach, *Nyssa* L., or *Taxodium* Rich. in the upper eulittoral zone. If a cross-section of this littoral zone were to be drawn, the epilittoral vegetation would abruptly coincide with the littoral zone (i.e., a zone of emergent herbaceous vegetation is lacking where it typically would occur between the epilittoral and infralittoral zones). This “two-staged” zonation pattern typical of this community type is directly attributable to the steeper hydrography and narrow littoral zone. The Natural Lake Shoreline Swamp (Lake

Waccamaw Subtype) and the Natural Lake Shoreline Marsh community types can be distinguished from the depauperate Natural Lake Shoreline Swamp (Cypress Subtype) community type by having a broader littoral zone, a well-developed zone of herbaceous emergent macrophytes, a sparse to open canopy of *Nyssa*, *Taxodium*, or other obligate wetland hardwoods, and the absence of *Nuphar sagittifolia* (Walter) Pursh. Examples of this community type are found at Bakers Lake, and the western, northern, and eastern shorelines of Jones, Salters, Little Singletary, and Singletary Lakes.

Natural Lake Shoreline Swamp (Lake Waccamaw Subtype; S1G1) [*Taxodium distichum* – *T. ascendens* / *Panicum hemitomon* – *Sclerolepis uniflora* (Walter) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb. Woodland (CEGL004465)].

This natural community type covers the southern shoreline of Lake Waccamaw located between Big Creek and the lake's outlet on the southwest shore. This stretch of natural shoreline is characterized by gentle hydrography, which results in a broad littoral zone, and a species-rich flora dominated by emergent herbaceous macrophytes, many of which are rare. Emergent macrophytes typical of this community type include *Cladium mariscoides* (Muhl.) Torr., *Eriocaulon aquaticum* (Hill) Druce, *Panicum hemitomon*, *Sclerolepis uniflora*, and *Xyris smalliana*, among others. This community type can be distinguished from the species-poor Natural Lake Shoreline Swamp (Cypress Subtype) community type by its broader littoral zone and species-rich herbaceous component (95 taxa). It can be distinguished from the Natural Lake Shoreline Marsh community types by the absence or only irregular presence of *Nuphar sagittifolia* and the unique assemblage of diverse herbaceous taxa (e.g., *Bacopa caroliniana* (Walter) B.L. Rob., *Boltonia asteroides* (L.) L'Hér. var. *glaberrima*, *Cladium mariscoides*, *Ludwigia brevipes* (B.H. Long ex Britton, A. Braun & Small) Eames, *L. sphaerocarpa* Elliott, and *Sclerolepis uniflora*).

Natural Lake Shoreline Marsh (Typic Subtype; S1G1) [*Panicum hemitomon* – *Juncus* spp. Coastal Plain Lakeshore Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004307)].

This natural community type covers the southern shorelines of the Bladen Lakes. The southern shorelines have a broader littoral zone than the remaining portions of the lakes. Consequently, they support a more diverse emergent herbaceous component. Herbs found in this community type include *Eleocharis baldwinii*, *E. equisetoides* (Elliott) Torr., *E. vivipara*, *Juncus pelocarpus* E. Mey., *Panicum hemitomon*, *Panicum verrucosum* Muhl., *Rhexia nashii*, *Rhynchospora distans*, *Saccharum giganteum* (Walter) Pers., *Sacciolepis striata*, *Scirpus cyperinus* (L.) Kunth, and *Xyris smalliana*. This community type is also characterized as having a sparse to open canopy of *Nyssa* and *Taxodium*. This community type can be distinguished from the Natural Lake Shoreline Marsh (Lake Waccamaw Pondlily Subtype) by the absence of *Nuphar sagittifolia* and from the Natural Lake Shoreline Swamp (Lake Waccamaw Subtype) by the occurrence of < 30 herbaceous taxa, none of which include the unique and rare herbs found at Lake Waccamaw. Examples of this community type include the southern shorelines of Jones, Little Singletary, Salters, and Singletary Lakes.

Natural Lake Shoreline Marsh (Lake Waccamaw Pond-lily Subtype; S1G1) [*Nuphar sagittifolia* – *Eriocaulon aquaticum* Lakeshore Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004297)].

This natural community type covers the western, northern, and eastern shorelines of Lake Waccamaw (i.e., where residential and commercial development is present). It is the only Natural Lake Shoreline community type dominated by *Nuphar sagittifolia* (a distinguishing feature) and *Eriocaulon aquaticum*. *Nuphar sagittifolia* is essentially absent from the Natural Lake Shoreline Swamp (Lake Waccamaw Subtype) community type save for small stands around the mouth of Big Creek and around the dam at the lakes outlet.

floating Bog [*Rhynchospora alba* Saturated Herbaceous Vegetation (CEGL004463)]

This natural community type covers the rare examples of vegetation occurring on floating peat mats in deep water of natural or artificial ponds and lakes. Horseshoe Lake is the only Carolina bay lake known to support floating bogs. The floating bogs of Horseshoe Lake are the largest in the state. These floating bogs are saturated and nutrient-poor, supporting taxa that characteristically inhabit such stressful conditions (e.g., *Calopogon tuberosus* (L.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb., *Drosera intermedia*, *Dulichium arundinaceum*, *Hypericum virginicum*, *Pogonia ophioglossoides*, *Rhynchospora alba*, *R. inundata*, and *Xyris fimbriata*). This community type's "floating" nature and the presence of the aforementioned plant taxa sets it apart from all others.

Coastal Plain Semipermanent Impoundment (Cypress-Gum Subtype; G4G5) [*Taxodium distichum* / *Lemna minor* L. Forest (CEGL002420)]

All portions of Horseshoe Lake not considered floating Bog fall into the Coastal Plain Semipermanent Impoundment community type. This community type is characterized by a sparse to absent canopy of *Taxodium ascendens* with sporadically occurring beds of floating-leaved and submersed aquatics (e.g., *Brasenia schreberi* J.F. Gmel, *Cabomba caroliniana* A. Gray, *Nymphaea odorata* ssp. *odorata*, and *Utricularia* spp.). This community type can be distinguished from all others by the sparse presence of *Taxodium* throughout the lake with floating-leaved and submersed aquatics occurring underneath.

Floristic Summary

Across All Sites

The littoral zone vascular flora of Carolina bay lakes, based on vouchered collections, reports, and personal observations, consists of 205 taxa (170 species, 4 subspecies, 30 varieties, 1 hybrid) in 136 genera and 80 vascular plant families (Table 8; Suppl. material 6). Of these 205 taxa, 186 (90.7%) are vouchered and 19 (9.3%) are known only from reports (Peet et al. 2013a, Peet et al. 2013b, North Carolina Natural Heritage Program 2014; NCSU Crop Science Department [Rob Richardson and Justin Nawrocki, pers. comm., April 9, 2015]). Of the 186 vouchered taxa, 157 (84.4%) were collected by the first author; the remaining 29 (15.6%) vouchered taxa were collected from Carolina bay lake

shorelines by others and were found by completing systematic searches of major herbaria (DUKE, NCSC, and NCU). Nineteen taxa (9.3%) are listed as significantly rare and twelve taxa (5.8%) are on the NCNHP Watch List (Table 9). Four taxa (1.9%) are Federal Species of Concern (*Ludwigia brevipes*; *Nuphar sagittifolia*; *Rhexia aristosa* Britton; *Sagittaria weatherbiana*). Pair-wise comparisons of species similarity for all bays are provided in Table 10.

Table 8.
Summary of vascular plant taxa collected or reported from Carolina bay lake littoral zones

Group	Families	Genera	Species and Subspecies/Varieties		
			Native	Exotic	Total
Basal Angiosperms & Magnoliids	4	6	6	0	6
Pteridophytes	6	7	7	0	7
Gymnosperms	2	3	5	0	5
Monocotyledons	17	41	84	2	86
Eudicotyledons	51	79	98	3	101
Total	80	136	200	5	205

Table 9.
List of North Carolina Significantly Rare and Watch List taxa collected or reported from Carolina bay lake littoral zones. Status and rank designations follow Robinson and Finnegan (2014). Taxa for which voucher specimens have been collected (by the first author or others) are indicated with a check mark (✓) in the second column. The taxonomy followed in this work and that of Robinson and Finnegan (2014) differ in one instance in the following table: *Luziola fluitans* (Michx.) Terrell & H. Rob. var. *fluitans* (as *Luziola fluitans* (Michx.) Terrell & H. Rob. sensu Robinson and Finnegan 2014). See Martínez-y-Pérez et al. (2008) in addition to the FNA treatment for reasons of further division to an infraspecific rank.

	Taxon	Vouchered ?	State Status	Fed. Status	State Rank	Global Rank
	Significantly Rare:					
1	<i>Bacopa caroliniana</i> (Walter) B.L. Rob.	✓	T	–	S1	G4G5
2	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i> (L.) L'Hér var. <i>glastifolia</i> (Hill) Fernald	✓	SR–O	–	S2	G5TNR
3	<i>Cladium mariscoides</i> (Muhl) Torr.	✓	SR–O	–	S3	G5
4	<i>Eleocharis vivipara</i> Link	✓	E	–	S1	G5
5	<i>Epidendrum magnoliae</i> Muhl.	✓	T	–	S1S2	G4
6	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i> (Hill) Druce	✓	SC–V	–	S2	G5

7	<i>Ludwigia brevipes</i> (Long) Eames	✓	SR-T	FSC	S1S2	G2G3
8	<i>Ludwigia sphaerocarpa</i> Elliott	✓	E	–	S1	G5
9	<i>Luziola fluitans</i> (Michx.) Terrell & H. Rob. var. <i>fluitans</i>	✓	SR-P	–	S2	G4,G5
10	<i>Lycopus angustifolius</i> Elliott	✓	SR-P	–	S1	G4?Q
11	<i>Rhexia aristosa</i> Britton		SC-V	FSC	S3	G3,G4
12	<i>Rhynchospora alba</i> (L.) Vahl	✓	SR-P	–	S2	G5
13	<i>Sagittaria filiformis</i> J.G. Sm.	✓	SR-P	–	SH	G4,G5
14	<i>Sagittaria isoetiformis</i> J.G. Sm.	✓	T	–	S2	G4?
15	<i>Sagittaria weatherbiana</i> Fernald	✓	E	FSC	S2	G3G4
16	<i>Sclerolepis uniflora</i> (Walter) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.	✓	SR-T	–	S2	G4
17	<i>Spiranthes laciniata</i> (Small) Ames	✓	SC-V	–	S2	G4,G5
18	<i>Utricularia cornuta</i> Michx.	✓	T	–	S1S2	G5
19	<i>Utricularia resupinata</i> B.D. Greene ex Bigelow	✓	E	–	S1	G4
	Watch List:					
1	<i>Dichantherium</i> <i>dichotomum</i> (L.) Gould var. <i>roanokense</i> (Ashe) LeBlond	✓	W1	–	S2	G5T4?
2	<i>Dichantherium</i> <i>erectifolium</i> (Nash) Gould & C.A. Clark	✓	W1	–	S2	G4
3	<i>Dryopteris ludoviciana</i> (Kunze) Small	✓	W1	–	S2	G4
4	<i>Eleocharis equisetoides</i> (Elliott) Torr.	✓	W1	–	S3	G4
5	<i>Habaneria repens</i> Nutt.		W1	–	S2	G5
6	<i>Nelumbo lutea</i> Willd.	✓	W7	–	S2	G4
7	<i>Nuphar sagittifolia</i> (Walter) Pursh	✓	W1	FSC	S2	G5T2
8	<i>Rhexia cubensis</i> Griseb.	✓	W1	–	S3	G4G5

9	<i>Rhynchospora inundata</i> (Oakes) Fernald	✓	W1	–	S3	G4?
10	<i>Rhynchospora nitens</i> (Vahl) A. Gray	✓	W1	–	S3	G4?
11	<i>Xyris iridifolia</i> Chapm.		W7	–	S2	G4G5T4T
12	<i>Xyris smalliana</i> Nash	✓	W1	–	S3	G5

STATE STATUS: **E** = Endangered; **T** = Threatened; **SC-V** = Special Concern-Vulnerable; **SR** = Significantly Rare: **–T** = Throughout; **–P** = Periphery of Range; **–O** = Other; **W** = Watchlist: **W1** = rare but relatively secure; **W7** = rare and poorly known. FEDERAL STATUS: **FSC** = Federal Species of Concern. STATE RANK: **SH** = historical (known only from historical populations in the state); **S1** = Critically Imperiled, 1–5 populations in the state; **S2** = Imperiled, 6–20 populations in the state; **S3** = Vulnerable, 21–100 populations in the state. FEDERAL RANK: **G2** = Imperiled, 6–20 populations in the world; **G3** = Vulnerable, 21–100 populations in the world; **G4** = Apparently Secure, 101–1000 populations in the world; **G5** = Secure, 1001+ populations in the world; **T#** = Global rank of a subspecies or variety; **NR** = Not Ranked; **Q** = Questionable taxonomy; **?** = Uncertain.

Table 10.

Sørensen’s Similarity Index for Carolina bay lakes. Values in this table are represented as percentiles (i.e., when looking in the second column from the left under Bakers Lake, Bakers Lake is considered to be 16.4% similar to Bay Tree Lake, 23.5% similar to Horseshoe Lake, and 40.8% similar to Jones Lake). Based solely on littoral zone plant taxa, Jones Lake and Singletary Lake are 83.3% alike.

	Bakers Lake	Bay Tree Lake	Horseshoe Lake	Jones Lake	Lake Waccamaw	Little SingletaryLake	Salters Lake	Singletary Lake
Bakers Lake	100	16.4	23.5	40.8	12.4	39.3	41.0	41.5
Bay Tree Lake	16.4	100	37.4	38.6	33.0	46.3	32.4	41.3
Horseshoe Lake	23.5	37.4	100	38.6	26.7	42.2	24.7	48.3
Jones Lake	40.8	38.6	38.5	100	20.5	42.5	55.6	83.3
Lake Waccamaw	12.4	33.0	26.7	20.5	100	22.5	21.3	28.9
Little Singletary Lake	39.3	46.3	42.2	42.5	22.5	100	29.5	56.0
Salters Lake	41.0	32.4	24.7	55.5	21.3	29.5	100	51.7
Singletary Lake	41.5	41.3	48.3	83.3	28.9	56.0	51.7	100

Among all taxa treated in this guide, the major vascular plant groups consisted of the following total taxa: Eudicotyledons (101 taxa; 86 species, 1 subspecies, 13 varieties, 1 hybrid), monocotyledons (86 taxa; 71 species, 1 subspecies, 14 varieties), pteridophytes (7 taxa; 6 species and 1 subspecies), gymnosperms (5 species), basal angiosperms (4 taxa; 3 species and 1 subspecies), and magnoliids (2 taxa; 1 species and 1 variety; Table 8; Fig. 16). The richest families in the eudicotyledons are Asteraceae (13 taxa; 11 species, 1

variety, 1 hybrid), Ericaceae (8 taxa; 6 species, 2 varieties), Lentibulariaceae (6 taxa), Melastomataceae (5 taxa; 4 species, 1 variety), Hypericaceae (4 taxa; 3 species, 1 variety), and Rosaceae (4 taxa; Fig. 17). The richest genera in the eudicotyledons are *Utricularia* (6 taxa), *Rhexia* L. (5 taxa), and *Hypericum* L. (4 taxa). The richest families in the monocotyledons are Cyperaceae (25 taxa; 20 species, 5 varieties), Poaceae (21 taxa; 17 species, 4 varieties), Juncaceae (8 taxa), Orchidaceae (5 taxa; 4 species, 1 variety), Alismataceae (4 taxa), Smilacaceae (4 taxa), and Xyridaceae (4 taxa; Fig. 17). The richest genera in the monocotyledons are *Rhynchospora* (9 taxa; 8 species, 1 variety), *Juncus* (8 taxa), *Dichanthelium* (Hitchc. & Chase) Gould (6 taxa; 5 species, 1 variety), *Carex* (4 taxa; 3 species, 1 variety), *Eleocharis* (4 taxa; 3 species, 1 variety), *Sagittaria* L. (4 taxa), *Smilax* L. (4 taxa), and *Xyris* L. (4 taxa).

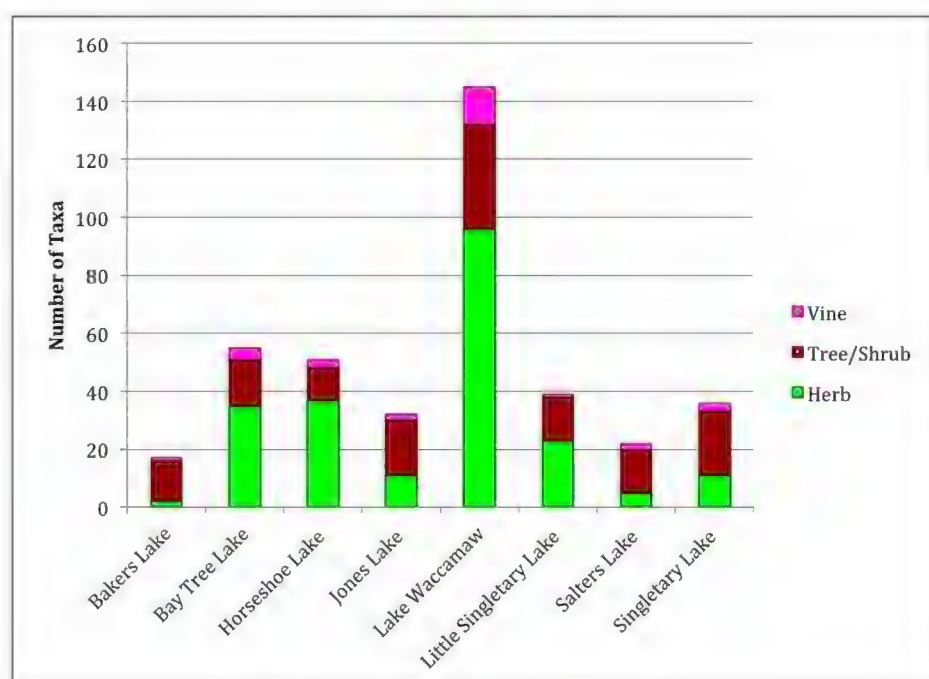


Figure 16.

Distribution of plant habit across all Carolina bay lakes. Lakes dominated by herbs have broader littoral zones, which encourage the establishment of herbaceous emergent macrophytes. Lakes dominated by trees and shrubs have narrow littoral zones, which discourage the establishment of herbaceous emergent macrophytes.

Among all taxa treated in this guide, the most species-rich habit is herbs (140 taxa; 119 species, 2 subspecies, 18 varieties, 1 hybrid), followed by trees and shrubs (51 taxa; 42 species, 1 subspecies, 8 varieties), and vines (14 taxa, 12 species, 2 varieties; Fig. 16). Among the herbs, Cyperaceae (25 taxa), Poaceae (20 taxa), Asteraceae (11 taxa), Juncaceae (8 taxa), Lentibulariaceae (6 taxa), Melastomataceae (5 taxa), and Orchidaceae (5 taxa) are the most species-rich families. Among trees and shrubs, the Ericaceae (8 taxa) and Rosaceae (4 taxa) were the most species-rich families. Among vines, the Smilacaceae (4 taxa) and Vitaceae (2 taxa) were the most species rich families.

Among the natural community types included in this work, the Natural Lake Shoreline Swamp (Lake Waccamaw Subtype) is the most species-rich (145 taxa) and the Natural Lake Shoreline Marsh (Lake Waccamaw Pondlily Subtype) is the least species-rich (< 10 taxa; Table 7). Five exotic taxa are known to occur in the bay lakes, four (*Alternanthera*

philoxeroides [Amaranthaceae], *Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott [Araceae], *Hydrilla verticillata* (L.F.) Royle [Hydrocharitaceae], *Triadica sebifera* (L.) Small [Euphorbiaceae] from Lake Waccamaw and one (*Hypochaeris radicata* L. [Asteraceae]) from Bay Tree Lake.

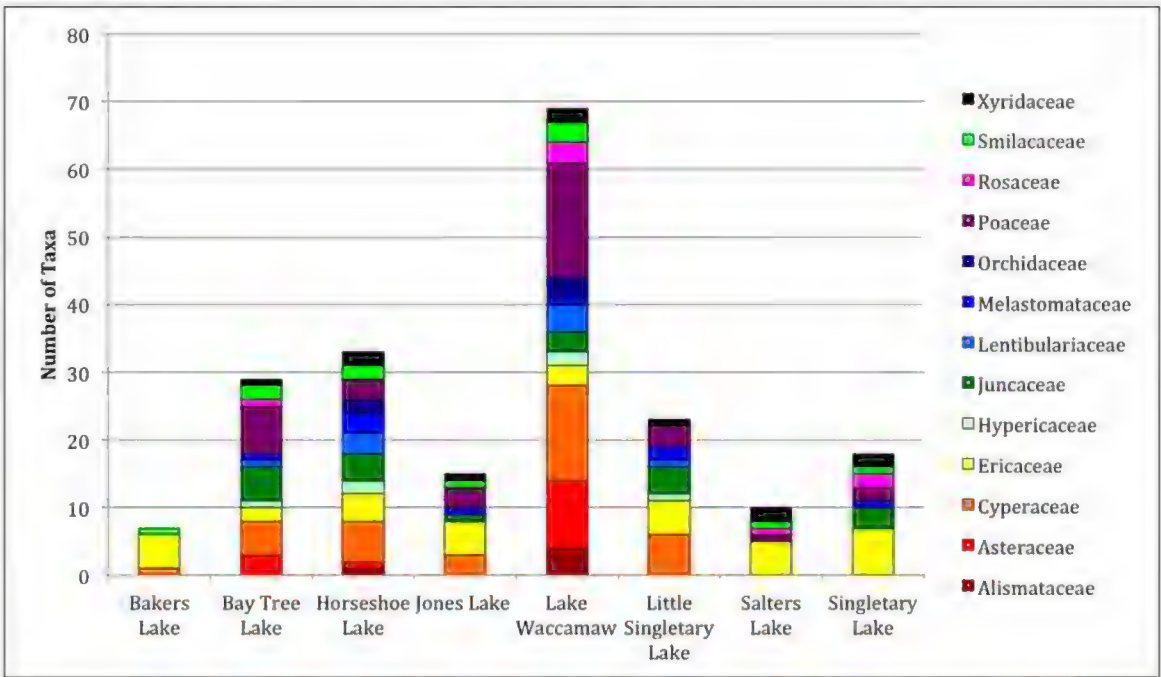


Figure 17. The thirteen most species-rich vascular plant families across all Carolina bay lakes. Cyperaceae (orange), Ericaceae (yellow), Juncaceae (dull green), Poaceae (purple), Smilacaceae (neon green), and Xyridaceae (black) consistently occur across all sites.

Individual Lakes

Among the lakes, the largest number of littoral zone taxa (i.e., species, subspecies, and varieties) occurred in Lake Waccamaw (145 taxa), followed by Bay Tree Lake (56 taxa) and Horseshoe Lake (52 taxa; Table 11). The least number of littoral zone taxa occurred in Bakers Lake (18 taxa).

Table 11. Number of taxa (species, subspecies, and varieties) by major taxonomic group across study sites. Sites are arranged from taxonomically richest to most depauperate. BALA = Bakers Lake; BATR = Bay Tree Lake; HOLA = Horseshoe Lake; JOLA = Jones Lake; LAWA = Lake Waccamaw; LISI = Little Singletary Lake; SALA = Salters Lake; SILA = Singletary Lake.

	LAWA	BATR	HOLA	LISI	SILA	JOLA	SALA	BALA
Pteridophytes	7	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
Gymnosperms	2	3	3	3	5	4	2	1
Basal angiosperms	3	--	3	--	1	--	--	--
Magnoliids	2	--	--	1	2	2	2	2
Monocots	60	23	21	17	9	10	5	3
Eudicots	71	27	24	16	18	16	12	11
Total	145	56	52	39	36	33	22	18

Bakers Lake

The littoral zone vascular flora of Bakers Lake is depauperate with respect to the other bay lakes (Table 11). A total of 18 taxa (14 species, 4 varieties) in 17 genera and 14 vascular plant families were found in this lake's littoral zone (Suppl. material 6). All but one taxon (*Tillandsia usneoides*) from Bakers Lake were collected by the first author (i.e., there were no reports or historical vouchers). The richest eudicotyledonous family was Ericaceae (5 taxa; Fig. 17).

The most species-rich habit class was trees and shrubs (14 taxa; 10 species, 4 varieties), followed by herbs (3 taxa), and vines (1 taxa; Fig. 16). Among the trees and shrubs, the Ericaceae (5 taxa) is the most species-rich family. No exotic taxa or taxa of conservation concern occurred at this site. One species (*Rhus copallinum* L.) was unique to this Carolina bay lake (i.e., it was not found/reported from any other bay lake in this study; Suppl. material 5).

Bay Tree Lake

The littoral zone vascular flora of Bay Tree Lake is comprised of 56 taxa (48 species, 2 subspecies, and 6 varieties), in 47 genera and 34 vascular plant families (Table 11; Suppl. material 6). All but 2 taxa from Bay Tree Lake were vouchered; *Decodon verticillatus* and *Pontederia cordata* L. var. *cordata* were personal observations. No species of conservation concern were collected or reported from Bay Tree Lake's littoral zone. One exotic taxon (*Hypochaeris radicata*) was collected from this site (Suppl. material 6). Twelve taxa are unique to this bay lake (i.e., they were not found/reported from any other bay lake in this study; Suppl. material 6: [*Amelanchier canadensis* (L.) Medik., *Carex longii* Mack., *Cyperus odoratus* L. var. *odoratus*, *Diodia virginiana* L., *Fuirena pumila* (Torr.) Spreng., *Hypochaeris radicata*, *Juncus acuminatus* Michx., *Krigia virginica* (L.) Willd., *Nuttallanthus canadensis* (L.) D.A. Sutton, *Panicum virgatum*, *Rumex hastatulus* Baldwin, *Smilax glauca* Walter, and *Stipulicida setacea* Michx. var. *setacea*]).

The richest eudicotyledon families are Asteraceae (3 taxa), followed by Ericaceae (2 taxa) and Aquifoliaceae (2 taxa;). The richest monocotyledonous families are Poaceae (7 taxa; 6 species, 1 subspecies), Cyperaceae (5 taxa; 4 species, 1 variety), and Juncaceae (5 taxa). The richest monocotyledon genera are *Juncus* (5 taxa; 3 species, 1 subspecies, 1 variety) and *Panicum* (3 taxa).

The most species-rich habit class was herbs (35 taxa; 29 species, 2 subspecies, 4 varieties), followed by trees and shrubs (16 taxa; 15 species, 1 variety), and vines (4 species, 1 variety; Fig. 16). Among the herbs, Poaceae (7 taxa; 6 species, 1 subspecies), Cyperaceae (5 taxa; 4 species, 1 variety), Juncaceae (5 taxa), and Asteraceae (3 taxa) are the most species-rich families. Among the trees and shrubs, Cupressaceae (3 taxa), Aquifoliaceae (2 taxa), and Ericaceae (2 taxa) are the most species-rich families.

Horseshoe Lake

The littoral zone vascular flora of Horseshoe Lake is comprised of 52 taxa (45 species, 2 subspecies, and 5 varieties), in 41 genera and 29 vascular plant families (Table 11; Suppl. material 6). All but three taxa from Horseshoe Lake were vouchered; *Eleocharis baldwinii/vivipara*, *Rhexia aristosa*, and *Tillandsia usneoides* were the only taxa not vouchered from the site. No exotic taxa were collected from this site. Sixteen taxa are unique to this bay lake (i.e., they were not found/reported from any other bay lake in this study; Suppl. material 6). Five taxa of conservation concern were collected or reported from this site (*Rhexia aristosa*, *Rhynchospora alba*, *Rhynchospora inundata*, *Sagittaria isoetiformis* J.G. Sm., and *Xyris smalliana*; Table 9).

The richest eudicotyledon families are Ericaceae (4 taxa), Lentibulariaceae (3 taxa) and Melastomataceae (3 taxa). The richest eudicotyledonous genera are *Rhexia* (3 taxa), *Utricularia* (3 taxa), followed by *Hypericum* (2 taxa). The richest monocotyledonous families are Cyperaceae (5 taxa), Juncaceae (4 taxa), Poaceae (3 taxa), followed by Orchidaceae (2 taxa), Smilacaceae (2 taxa) and Xyridaceae (2 taxa). The richest monocotyledonous genera are *Juncus* (4 taxa), followed by *Rhynchospora* (2 taxa), *Smilax* (2 taxa), and *Xyris* (2 taxa).

The most species-rich habit class was herbs (38 taxa; 31 species, 2 subspecies, 4 varieties), followed by trees and shrubs (11 taxa; 10 species, 1 variety), and vines (3 taxa; Fig. 16). Among the herbs, Cyperaceae (6 taxa), Juncaceae (4 taxa), followed by Lentibulariaceae (3 taxa), Melastomataceae (3 taxa), Poaceae (3 taxa), Orchidaceae (2 taxa), and Xyridaceae (2 taxa) are the most species-rich families. Among the trees and shrubs, the most species-rich family is Ericaceae (4 taxa).

Jones Lake

The littoral zone vascular flora of Jones Lake is comprised of 33 taxa (29 species, 1 subspecies, and 3 varieties), in 31 genera and 23 vascular plant families (Table 11; Suppl. material 6). All taxa, save for *Cyrilla racemiflora*, were vouchered by the first author or others. No exotic taxa were collected from this site. Two taxa are unique to this bay lake (i.e., they were not found/reported from any other bay lake in this study; Suppl. material 6: [*Cyperus polystachyos* Rottb., *Rhynchospora inexpansa* (Michx.) Vahl]). *Xyris smalliana* was the only species of conservation concern collected from this site (Table 9).

The richest eudicotyledonous family is Ericaceae (5 taxa). The richest eudicotyledonous genus is *Lyonia* (2 taxa; 1 species, 1 variety). The richest monocotyledonous families are Cyperaceae (3 taxa) and Poaceae (3 taxa). Monocotyledons are comprised of ten different genera.

The most species-rich habit class was trees and shrubs (20 taxa; 16 species, 1 subspecies, 3 varieties), followed by herbs (11 taxa), and vines (2 taxa; Fig. 16). Among the herbs, Cyperaceae (3 taxa) and Poaceae (3 taxa) are the most species-rich families. Among the trees and shrubs, Ericaceae (5 taxa) and Cupressaceae (3 taxa) are the most species-rich families.

Lake Waccamaw

The littoral zone vascular flora of Lake Waccamaw is comprised of 145 taxa (122 species, 3 subspecies, 19 varieties, 1 hybrid), in 111 genera and 72 vascular plant families (Table 11; Suppl. material 6). Of the 145 total catalogued taxa, 127 are vouchered and 18 are known only from reports (Suppl. material 6). Twenty-six species of conservation concern were collected or reported from Lake Waccamaw's littoral zone. Four exotic taxa (*Alternanthera philoxeroides* [Amaranthaceae], *Colocasia esculenta* [Araceae], *Hydrilla verticillata* [Hydrocharitaceae], *Triadica sebifera* [Euphorbiaceae]) are known from this site. Ninety-five taxa are unique to Lake Waccamaw (i.e., they were not found/reported from any other bay lake in this study; Suppl. material 6).

The richest eudicotyledonous families are Asteraceae (10 taxa; 8 species, 1 variety, 1 hybrid), followed by Lentibulariaceae (4 taxa), Ericaceae (3 taxa), Rosaceae (3 taxa), and Salicaceae (3 taxa). The richest eudicotyledonous genera are *Utricularia* (4 taxa), *Eupatorium* L. (2 taxa), *Hypericum* (2 taxa), *Ludwigia* L. (2 taxa), *Nyssa* (2 taxa), and *Salix* L. (2 taxa). The richest monocotyledonous families are Poaceae (17 taxa; 13 species, 1 subspecies, 3 varieties), Cyperaceae (14 taxa; 11 species, 3 varieties), Alismataceae (4 taxa), Juncaceae (3 taxa), Orchidaceae (3 taxa), and Smilacaceae (3 taxa). The richest monocotyledonous genera are *Dichanthelium* (Hitchc. & Chase) Gould (6 taxa; 5 species and 1 variety), *Rhynchospora* (6 taxa; 5 species and 1 variety), *Sagittaria* L. (4 taxa), *Juncus* (3 taxa; 3 species, 1 subspecies, 1 variety) and *Smilax* L. (3 taxa).

The most species-rich habit class was herbs (96 taxa; 80 species, 3 subspecies, 13 varieties, 1 hybrid), followed by trees and shrubs (36 taxa; 32 species, 4 varieties), and vines (13 taxa; 11 species, 2 varieties; Fig. 16). Among the herbs, the Poaceae (16 taxa; 13 species, 1 subspecies, 2 varieties), Cyperaceae (14 taxa; 11 species, 3 varieties), Asteraceae (8 taxa; 6 species, 1 variety, 1 hybrid), Alismataceae (4 taxa), Lentibulariaceae (4 taxa), Juncaceae (3 taxa), and Orchidaceae (3 taxa) are the most species-rich families. Among the trees and shrubs, the Ericaceae (3 taxa), Rosaceae (3 taxa), Salicaceae (3 taxa), Betulaceae (2 taxa), Cupressaceae (2 taxa), Nyssaceae (2 taxa), and Sapindaceae (2 taxa) are the most species-rich families.

Little Singletary Lake

The littoral zone flora of Littoral Singletary Lake is comprised of 39 taxa (35 species, 1 subspecies, 3 varieties), in 32 genera and 21 vascular plant families (Table 11; Suppl. material 6). All of the 39 total catalogued taxa were vouchered (i.e., no taxa were known strictly from reports or observations; Suppl. material 6). Two species of conservation concern (i.e., *Eleocharis equisetoides* and *Eleocharis vivipara*) were collected from Little Singletary Lake's littoral zone (Table 9). No exotic taxa are known from this site. Three taxa are unique to Little Singletary Lake (i.e., they were not found/reported from any other bay lake in this study; Suppl. material 6: [*Agrostis hyemalis* (Walter) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb., *Rhexia virginica* L., and *Xyris jupicai* Rich.]

The richest eudicotyledonous genus is *Rhexia* (2 taxa). The richest monocotyledonous families are Cyperaceae (6 taxa; 5 species and 1 variety), Juncaceae (4 taxa; 2 species, 1 subspecies, 1 variety), and Poaceae (3 taxa). The richest monocotyledonous genera are *Juncus* (4 taxa), *Eleocharis* (3 taxa), and *Panicum* (2 taxa).

The most species-rich habit class was herbs (23 taxa; 20 species, 1 subspecies, 2 varieties), followed by trees and shrubs (15 taxa; 14 species and 1 variety), and vines (1 taxon; Fig. 16). Among the herbs, the Cyperaceae (6 taxa), Juncaceae (4 taxa), and Poaceae (3 taxa) are the most species-rich families. Among the trees and shrubs, the Ericaceae (5 taxa) is the most species-rich family.

Salters Lake

The littoral zone flora of Salters Lake is comprised of 22 taxa (16 species, 2 subspecies, 4 varieties), in 18 genera and 16 vascular plant families (Table 11; Suppl. material 6). Twenty of the twenty-three total catalogued taxa were vouchered; *Decodon verticillatus*, *Nyssa biflora*, and *Xyris iridifolia*, were reports or personal observations (Suppl. material 6). Two species of conservation concern (i.e., *Xyris iridifolia* and *Xyris smalliana*) were collected/reported from Salters Lake's littoral zone (Suppl. material 6; Table 9). No exotic taxa are known from this site. One taxon is unique to Salters Lake (i.e., not found/reported from any other bay lake in this study; Suppl. material 5: [*Xyris iridifolia*])

The richest eudicotyledon family is Ericaceae (5 taxa). The richest eudicotyledonous genera are *Lyonia* (2 taxa) and *Vaccinium* (2 taxa). The richest monocotyledonous family is Xyridaceae (2 taxa). The richest monocotyledon genus is *Xyris* (2 taxa).

The most species-rich habit class was trees and shrubs (15 taxa; 11 species, 1 subspecies, 3 varieties), herbs (5 taxa; 4 species and 1 subspecies), and vines (2 taxa; Fig. 16). Among the trees and shrubs, the Ericaceae (5 taxa) and Cupressaceae (2 taxa) are the most species-rich families. Among the herbs, the Xyridaceae (2 taxa) is the most species-rich family.

Singletary Lake

The littoral zone vascular flora of Singletary Lake is comprised of 36 taxa (32 species, 1 subspecies, 3 varieties), in 30 genera and 22 vascular plant families (Table 11; Suppl. material 6). All thirty-six total catalogued taxa were vouchered (i.e., none were reports or personal observations; Suppl. material 6). One taxon from Singletary Lake's littoral zone is of conservation concern (i.e., *Xyris smalliana*; Suppl. material 6; Table 9). No exotic taxa are known from this site. One taxon is unique to Salters Lake (i.e., not found/reported from any other bay lake in this study; Suppl. material 6: [*Rhododendron viscosum* (L.) Torr. var. *serrulatum* (Small) H.E. Ahles]).

The richest eudicotyledonous families are Ericaceae (7 taxa) and Rosaceae (2 taxa). The richest eudicotyledonous genus is *Vaccinium* (2 taxa). The richest monocotyledonous families are Juncaceae (3 taxa), Poaceae (2 taxa), and Xyridaceae (2 taxa). The richest monocotyledonous genera are *Juncus* (3 taxa) and *Xyris* (2 taxa).

The most species-rich habit class was trees and shrubs (22 taxa; 19 species and 3 varieties), herbs (11 taxa; 10 species and 1 subspecies), and vines (3 taxa; Fig. 16). Among the trees and shrubs, the Ericaceae (7 taxa), Cupressaceae (3 taxa), Pinaceae (2 taxa), and Rosaceae (2 taxa) are the most species-rich families. Among the herbs, the Juncaceae (3 taxa), Poaceae (2 taxa), and Xyridaceae (2 taxa) are the most species-rich families.

White Lake

White Lake was not included in this study due to the severity of the lake's shoreline development. A provisional checklist of plants known to occur within the littoral zone of White Lake (from historical vouchers, personal observation, and literature review) is provided in Suppl. material 7. The intent of the provisional checklist is to provide a baseline for future research in this lake.

Materials and methods

This work is restricted to the littoral zone vascular flora of unaltered Carolina bay lake shorelines. The littoral zone was defined as the zone of vegetation occurring between the maximum annual high water mark and the point at which submerged aquatic plants cease to persist (Fig. 4). Unaltered shorelines were defined as those lacking residential or commercial development (therefore, the entirety of White Lake and the developed shorelines of Lake Waccamaw and Bay Tree Lake were not included in this inventory).

During the 2013 and 2014 growing seasons, 36 total visits were made to the eight study sites meeting the criteria articulated above (i.e., Bakers Lake, Bay Tree Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Jones Lake, Lake Waccamaw, Little Singletary Lake, Salters Lake, Singletary Lake), resulting in 121 field hours and the identification of 204 taxa (species, subspecies, and varieties). A 10-foot aluminum boat with a transom-mounted trolling motor was used to transport equipment along Carolina bay lake shorelines. Where water was too shallow for the use of the trolling motor, we walked and pulled the boat by rope. GPS locations (NAD 83) were taken at numerous intervals and associated with all specimens collected within 30 m of each point. Digital photographs of plant habit and overall morphology were taken prior to collection using a Panasonic Lumix FZ-150. Plant specimens were pressed while in the field. Tissue samples were taken in the field and dessicated with blue indicating silica gel (purchased from Delta Enterprises Inc.) in ziploc bags. Voucher specimens and tissue samples were deposited respectively at the North Carolina State University Vascular Plant Herbarium ([NCSC](#)) and its DNA bank. The entirety of Carolina bay lake shorelines was surveyed, but it was quickly observed that all shorelines, save for the southernmost, were relatively depauperate. All taxa occurring along western, northern, and eastern shorelines could be found within the littoral zone of the southern shoreline, but the inverse did not hold true. The significantly gentler hydrography (see Frey 1949 for lake longitudinal profiles), and consequently wider littoral zone of southern shorelines, produces a more species-rich macrophyte community. Consequently, survey time was much longer on the southern, more diverse shorelines of Carolina bay lakes.

The flora is organized by the following major vascular plant groups: (1) pteridophytes, (2) gymnosperms, (3) monocots, and (4) basal angiosperms, magnoliids, and eudicotyledons. Dichotomomous keys are provided to each major group, as well as to families, genera, and species within each group. Notes are provided above some keys to aid in the identification process. Within each group, taxa are arranged alphabetically, by family, then genus, then species.

The following information is provided for each taxon account: taxon concept mapping, basionym, conservation status, habit, habitat, flowering and fruiting phenology, abundance, and presence/absence data for each site (Suppl. material 3). Unless stated otherwise, accepted taxon concepts follow Weakley (2012) and are tied to those in the following major works: RAB = Radford et al. (1968); GW = Godfrey and Wooten (1979), Godfrey and Wooten (1981); FNA = [Flora of North America](#) (pteridophytes: Blechnaceae [Cranfill 1993], Dryopteridaceae [Smith 1993b, Wagner and Montgomery 1993, Smith 1993b], Lycopodiaceae [Wagner and Beitel 1993], Osmundaceae [Whetstone and Atkinson 1993], Polypodiaceae [Andrews and Windham 1993]; gymnosperms: Cupressaceae [Michener 1993, Watson 1993, Watson and Eckenwalder 1993], Pinaceae [Kral 1993]; monocots: Alismataceae [Durand 2000], Araceae [Thompson 2000], Bromeliaceae [Luther and Brown 2000], Burmanniaceae [Lewis 2002], Cyperaceae [Ball and Reznicek 2002, Ball et al. 2002b, Kral 2002a, Kral 2002b, Kral and Persoon 2002, Mastrogiuseppe 2002, Mastrogiuseppe et al. 2002, Reznicek 2002, Reznicek and Catling 2002, Smith et al. 2002, Tucker 2002, Tucker et al. 2002], Eriocaulaceae [Kral 2000a], Haemodoraceae [Robertson 2002], Hydrocharitaceae [Haynes 2000a, Haynes 2000b], Hypoxidaceae [Herndon 2002], Juncaceae [Brooks and Clemants 2000], Mayacaceae [Faden 2000], Orchidaceae [Goldman et al. 2002, Hágsater et al. 2002, Romero-González et al. 2002, Sheviak 2002, Sheviak and Brown 2002, Sheviak and Catling 2002], Poaceae [Barkworth 2003a, Barkworth 2003b, Campbell 2003, Clark and Triplett 2007, Daniel 2007, Freckmann and Lelong 2003a, Freckmann and Lelong 2003b, Harvey 2007, Peterson 2003, Terrell 2007, Wipff 2003], Pontederiaceae [Adanson et al. 2002], Smilacaceae [Holmes 2002], Xyridaceae [Kral 2000a]; basal angiosperms, magnoliids, and eudicots: Altingiaceae [Meyer 1997a], Amaranthaceae [Clemants 2003], Asteraceae [Bogler 2006, Chambers and O'Kennon 2006, Haines 2006, Holmes 2006, Karaman-Castro and Urbatsch 2006, Lamont 2006, Nesom 2006a, Nesom 2006b, Semple and Cook 2006, Siripun and Schilling 2006, Strother and Weedon 2006, Sundberg and Bogler 2006], Betulaceae [Furrow 1997], Cabombaceae [Wiersema 1997b], Caryophyllaceae [Swanson and Rabeler 2005], Clethraceae [Tucker and Jones 2009], Cyrillaceae [Lemke 2009], Ebenaceae [Eckenwalder 2009], Ericaceae [Dorr 2009, Fabijan 2009, Judd 2009, Judd and Kron 2009, Tucker 2009b, Tucker 2009a, Vander Kloet, S.P. 2009], Fagaceae [Jensen 1997], Iteaceae [Morin 2009], Juglandaceae [Stone 1997], Lauraceae [Wofford 1993], Magnoliaceae [Meyer 1997b], Myricaceae [Bornstein 1997], Nelumbonaceae [Wiersema 1997a], Nymphaeaceae [Wiersema and Hellquist 1997], Platanaceae [Kaul 1997], Polygonaceae [Mosyaking 2005], Ranunculaceae [Pringle 1997], Salicaceae [Argus et al. 2010], Sarraceniaceae [Mellichamp and Chase 2009], Theaceae [Prince 2009], Ulmaceae [Sherman-Broyles 1997]). Three symbols are used to relate whether our taxon concepts used here are equivalent (=), narrower (<), or broader (>) than those of other works. For example, the

statement “= RAB, FNA” means that the taxon concept, as well as the species name used here, is the same as that used in RAB and FNA (see *Dryopteris ludoviciana* (Kunze) Small). The use of a “less than” symbol (e.g., “< *Onoclea sensibilis* L. – RAB, FNA”), indicates that the taxon concept used here is narrower than that used by RAB and FNA (alternatively, a “greater than” symbol would mean that the concept of a particular taxon is broader than in the cited works). An equals symbol followed by a different species name than the one bolded, indicates that the taxon concept used here is the same as in the work cited, except that the taxon was treated under a different name in the work cited (see *Sagittaria filiformis* J.G. Sm. vs. *Sagittaria stagnorum* Small).

Abundance estimates following the recommendations of Palmer et al. (1995) are provided for each lake in which a taxon was collected or observed by the current author (Table 12; Suppl. material 3). Taxa designated as “exotic” are not native to North America and are indicated by an asterisk preceding the scientific name. The conservation status and rank of species of conservation concern precede the habitat description in each taxon entry (e.g., E, FSC; S1, G2. “Habitat description”). Conservation status and rank of species are designated according to NatureServe (2012), the North Carolina Plant Conservation Program (2010), and the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program List of Rare Plants (Robinson and Finnegan 2014). Unvouchered taxa (i.e., those known only from reports or personal observations) are given one of four symbols in taxon entries (• = the first author observed the species while in the field, but was not able to collect a viable voucher specimen, ♦ = the taxon was reported by the Carolina Vegetation Survey (Peet et al. 2013a, Peet et al. 2013b), = ► the taxon was reported by the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (North Carolina Natural Heritage Program 2014), α = the taxon was reported by the North Carolina State University Crop Science Program; Rob Richardson and Justin Nawrocki, pers. comm, April 9, 2015).

Table 12. Descriptions for estimating the abundance of taxa (adapted from Palmer et al. 1995)	
Density	Description
Abundant	Dominant or co-dominant in one or more communities.
Frequent	Easily seen or found in one or more common communities but not dominant in any common community
Occasional	Widely scattered but not difficult to find
Infrequent	Difficult to find with few individuals or colonies but found in several locations
Rare	Very difficult to find and limited to one or very few locations or uncommon communities

When available, digital photographs and line drawings were obtained from: Britton and Brown (1913), Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, University of Florida, IFAS (2015), Hitchcock and Chase (1951), Mickel (1979), and United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA- NRCS) (2015).

In addition, relevant historical vouchers are cited based on systematic searches of the three major herbaria—DUKE, NCSC, and NCU. Unfortunately, it is not uncommon to find historical specimens containing vague habitat or locality descriptions. For a taxon to be included in the present study, a clear label statement referencing Carolina bay lake shoreline habitat was required (e.g., “collected from peat-drained lake bed of Suggs Mill Pond”). Herbarium vouchers meeting this criterion were annotated (following taxon concepts accepted here) and their label information was subsequently entered into spreadsheets for organization. Label information for new collections resulting from this study was captured in a DarwinCore compliant spreadsheet for upload to the online portal of the Southeastern Regional Network of Expertise and Collections (www.sernecportal.org), which feeds into iDigBio and the Global Biodiversity Data Facility (GBIF).

PTERIDOPHYTES

Families represented: 6

Blechnaceae

Anchistea virginica (L.) C. Presl

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Blechnum virginicum* L.

Taxon concept: [= *Woodwardia virginica* (L.) Sm. – RAB, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Infrequent): *Howell BALA-14* (NCSC!)

Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-4, 24* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Rare): *Howell JOLA-44* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-59* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-42* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Upper eulittoral zone; typically found in saturated soils or rooted on logs, stumps, and other debris (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T). Jun–Sep. Fig. 18



Figure 18.

Anchistea virginica (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-24* (NCSC)

b: Stipe; note the dark purple coloration.

c: Mature frond

d: Pinna; note the chain-like venation pattern along the sides of leaflet midveins.

***Lorinseria areolata* (L.) C. Presl**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Acrostichum areolatum* L.

Taxon concept: [= *Woodwardia areolata* (L.) T. Moore – RAB, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-5, 26* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw: *Wilbur 84200* (DUKE!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-6* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake: *Hueske s.n.* (NCU!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Upper eulittoral zone; typically found in saturated soils or rooted on logs, stumps, and other debris (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSSM-T) . May–Sep. Fig. 19

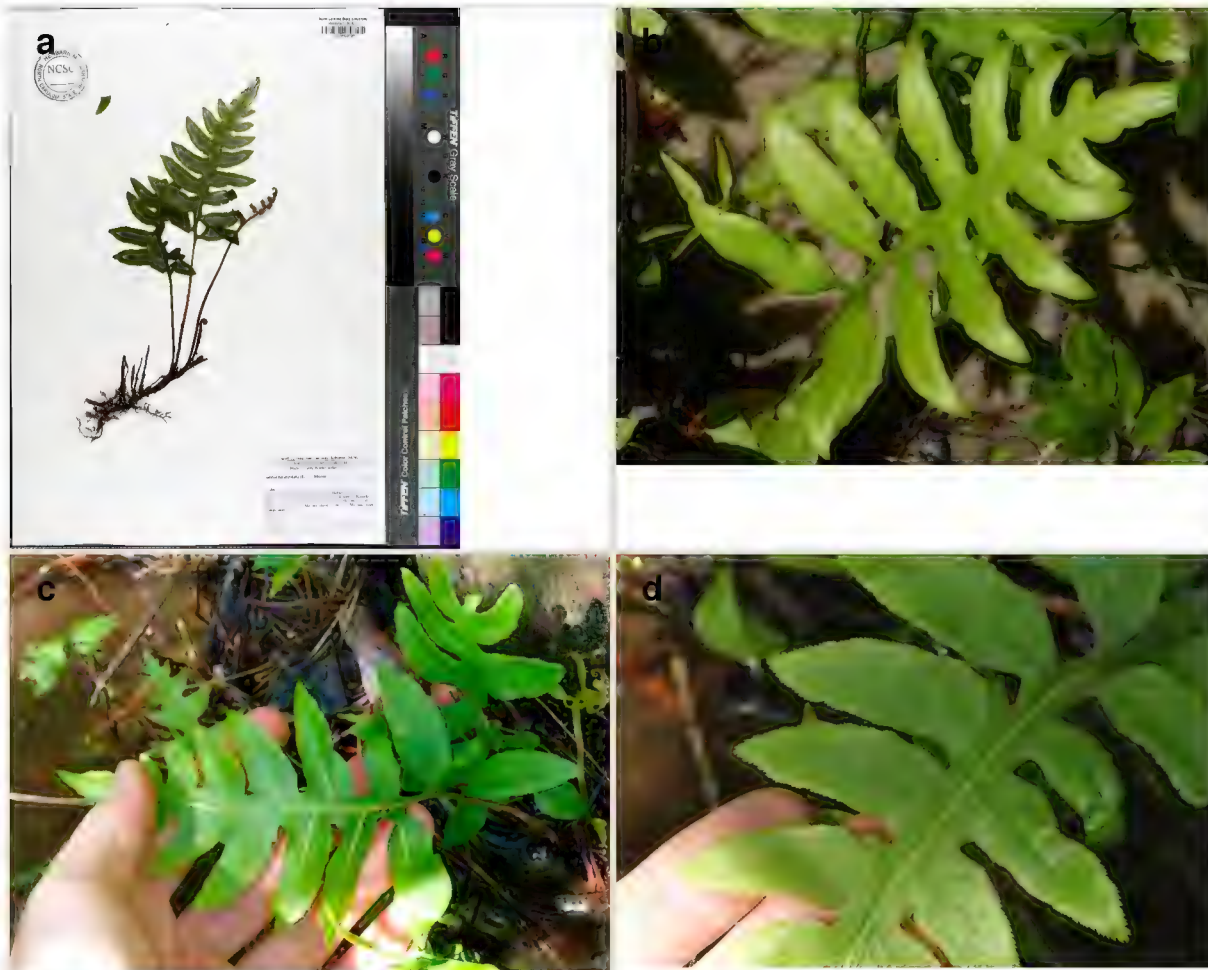


Figure 19.

Lorinseria areolata (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LISI-6* (NCSC)

b: Mature frond

c: Frond underside

d: Pinnae

Dryopteridaceae

Dryopteris ludoviciana (Kunze) Small

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Aspidium ludovicianum* Kunze

Taxon concept: [= RAB, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Bennedict 1247 & 2298* (NCU!); *Blomquist & Correll 7625* (NCU!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS–LW). Jun–Sep. This species was not encountered by the first author, but voucher specimens (see above) place it within close proximity of Lake Waccamaw’s shoreline (i.e., it has the potential to occur at the uppermost portions of the littoral zone where the swamp forest adjoins the shoreline community on the southwest side of the lake). Fig. 20

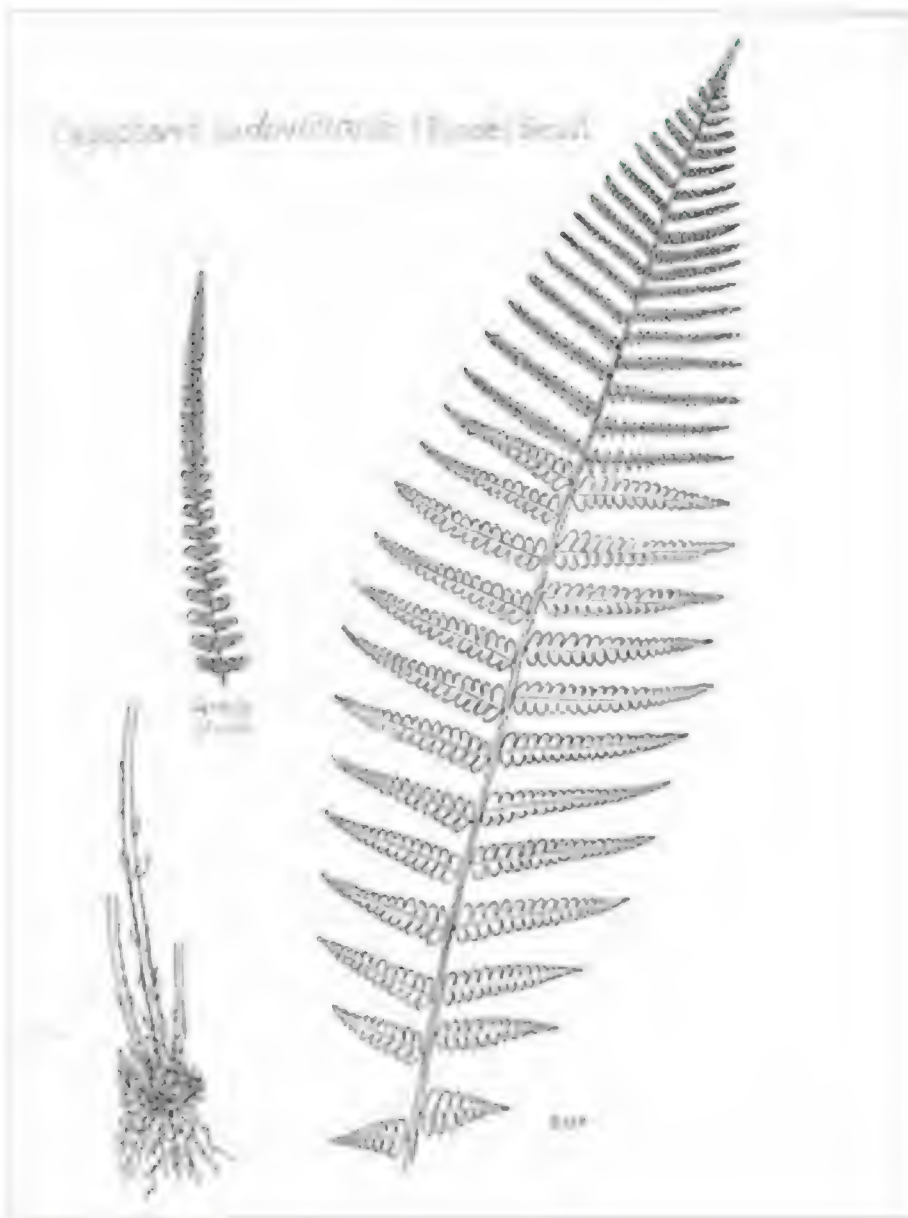


Figure 20.

Dryopteris ludoviciana (from Mickel 1979)

Lycopodiaceae

Lycopodiella appressa (Chapm.) Cranfill

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Lycopodium inundatum* L. var. *appressum* Chapm.

Taxon concept: [= *Lycopodium appressum* (Chapm.) F.E. Lloyd & Underw. – RAB; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake: *Wilbur 48656* (DUKE!)

Horseshoe Lake (Infrequent): *Howell HOLA-52* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-110* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Upper eulittoral zone; usually in association with saturated peaty to sandy soils (NLSS–LW, CPSI–CG). Jul–Sep. Fig. 21



Figure 21.

Lycopodiella appressa (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-110* (NCSC)

b: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-52* (NCSC)

c: Rooting stems where making contact with soil

d: Terminal strobilus

Onocleaceae

Onoclea sensibilis L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*O. sensibilis* L. – RAB, FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Wilbur 84220* (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Upper eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). May–Jun. This species was not encountered by the first author in the field, but a single voucher (see above) places it within close proximity to Lake Waccamaw’s southwest shoreline. Fig. 22



Figure 22.

Onoclea sensibilis (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

Osmundaceae

Osmunda spectabilis Willd.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*O. regalis* L. var. *spectabilis* (Willd.) A. Gray – RAB, FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-58, 87, 90* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; sometimes establishing itself on old stumps and logs (NLSS-LW). Mar–Jun. Fig. 23

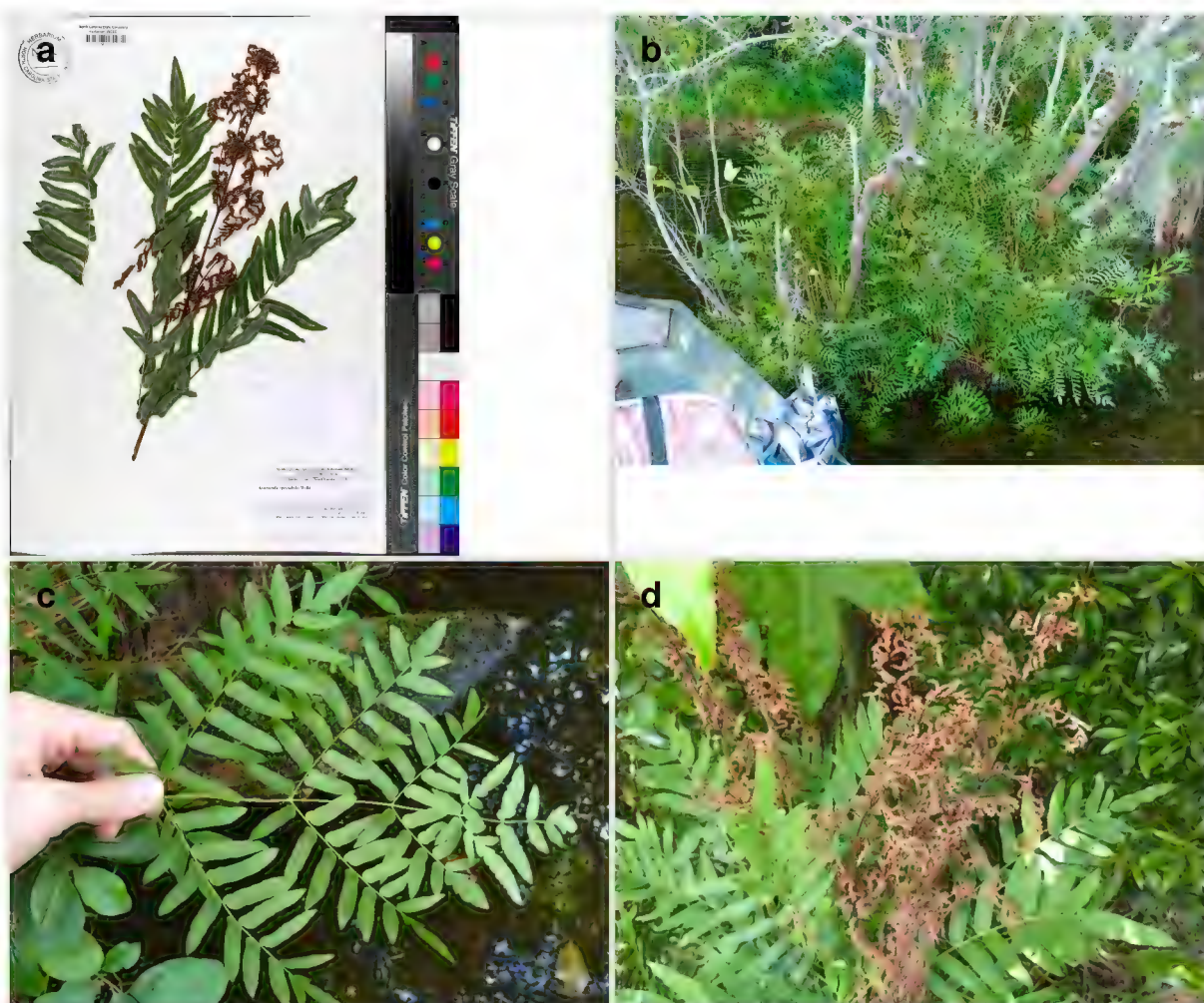


Figure 23.

Osmunda spectabilis (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: LAWA-90 (NCSC)

b: Habit

c: Sterile frond

d: Sterile and fertile fronds

Polypodiaceae

Pleopeltis polypodioides var. *michauxiana* (Weath.) E.G. Andrews & Windham

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Polypodium polypodioides* (L.) Watt var. *michauxianum* Weath.

Taxon concept: [*< Polypodium polypodioides* (L.) Watt – RAB; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-47* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Infrequent): *Howell SALA-1* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial, frequently epiphytic, herbs. Eulittoral zone; commonly on large limbs and trunks of *Taxodium* and *Nyssa* (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW). Jun–Oct. Fig. 24



Figure 24.

Pleopeltis polypodioides var. *michauxiana* (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-47* (NCSC)

b: Specimen: *Howell SALA-1* (NCSC)

c: Habit

d: Habit

GYMNOSPERMS

Families represented: 2

Cupressaceae

Chamaecyparis thyoides (L.) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenb.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Cupressus thyoides* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Infrequent): *Howell BATR-2* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-2, 13* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Occasional): *Brown s.n.* (NCSC!); *Howell JOLA-1, 23* (NCSC!); *Lance s.n.* (NCU!); *Russell 1304* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-8, 26* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell SILA-14* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. At or just below the juncture of the supralittoral and eulittoral zones; often in saturated peaty or sandy soil (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T). Mar–Apr; Oct– Nov. Fig. 25

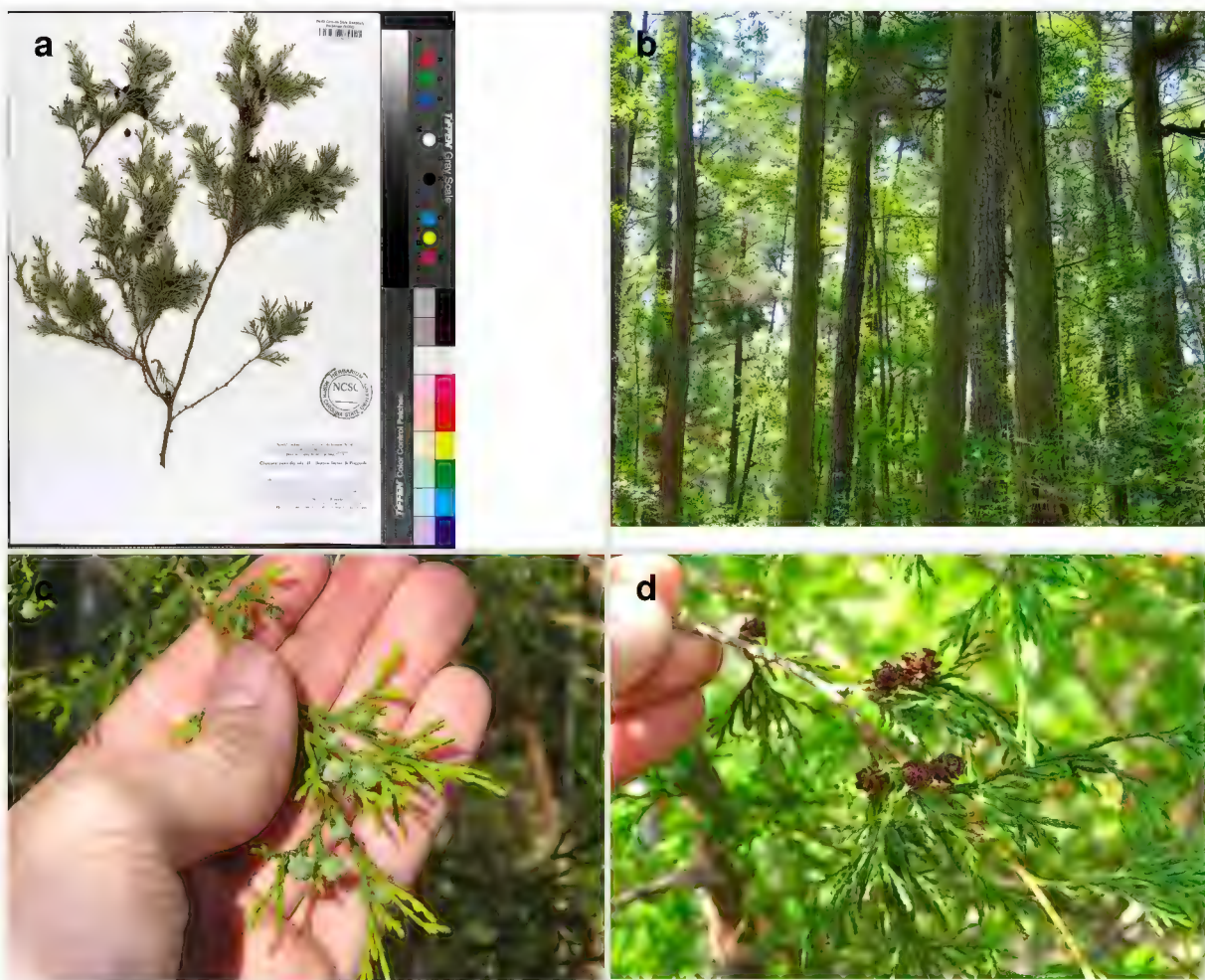


Figure 25.

Chamaecyparis thyoides (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-2* (NCSC)

b: Bark

c: Leaves and developing seed cones

d: Leaves and mature seed cones

Taxodium ascendens Brongn.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB; < *T. distichum* L. var. *imbricarium* (Nutt.) Croom – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Abundant): *Howell BALA-15* (NCSC!)

Bay Tree Lake (Abundant): *Howell BATR-7* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Abundant): *Howell HOLA-10* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Abundant): *Howell JOLA-3, 22* (NCSC!); *Krings 508* (NCSC!); *Wilbur 57584* (DUKE!)

Lake Waccamaw (Abundant): *Howell LAWA-13* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Abundant): *Howell LISI-4, 20* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Abundant): *Howell SALA-8* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Abundant): *Howell SILA-13* (NCSC!); *Wilbur 27966* (DUKE!)

Notes: Trees. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, NLSM-LWP, CPSI-CG).
Mar– Apr; Oct. Fig. 26

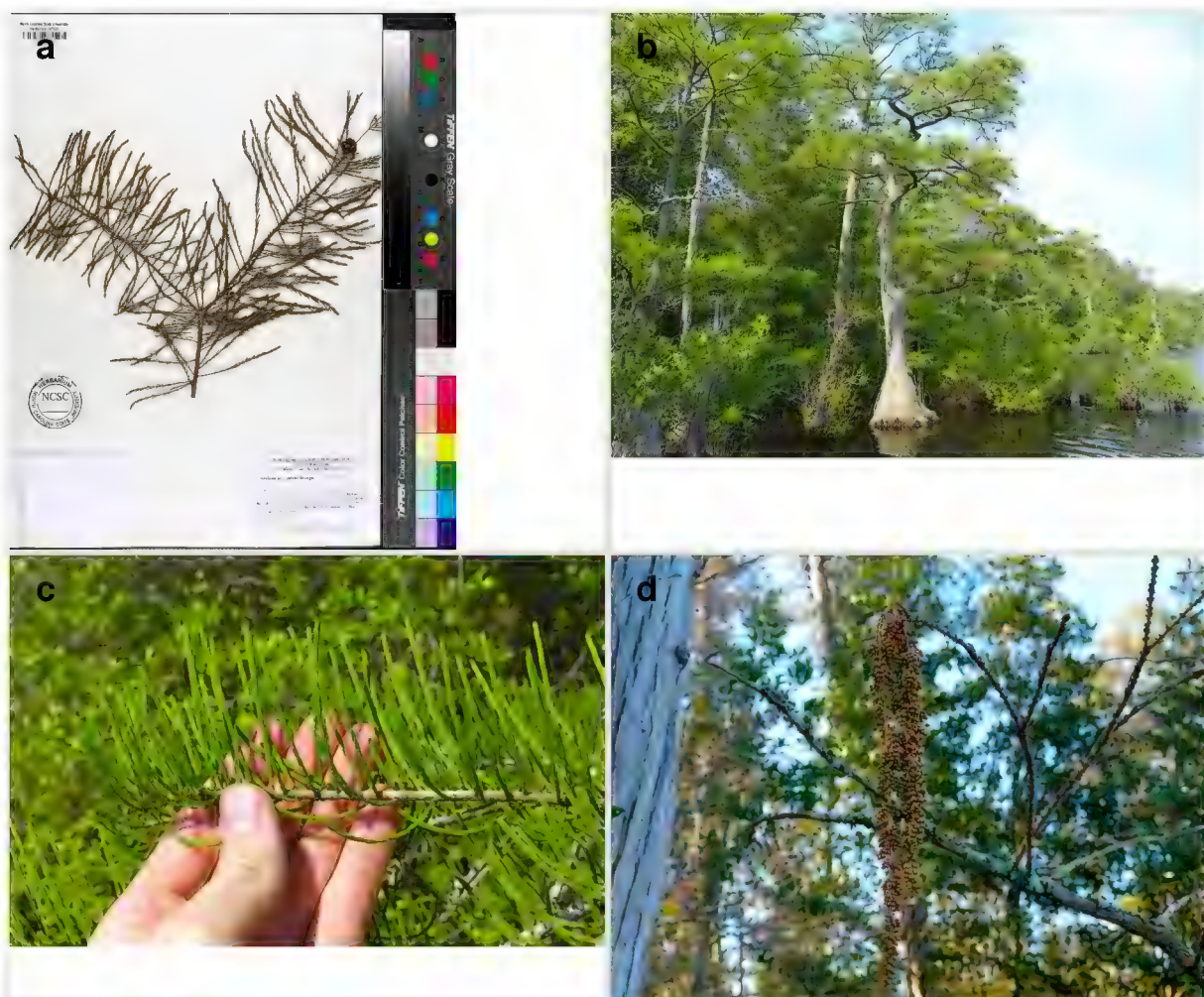


Figure 26.

Taxodium ascendens (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BALA-15* (NCSC)

b: Habit

c: Leaves

d: Pollen cones

***Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich.**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Cupressus disticha* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB; < *T. distichum* (L.) Rich. var. *distichum* – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake: *Wilbur 61464* (DUKE!)

Jones Lake: *Stone 3704* (DUKE!)

Lake Waccamaw: ♦

Salters Lake: *Beckman & Linnenburger 38* (DUKE!)

Singletary Lake: *Crosby 4032* (DUKE!)

Notes: Trees. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–C, NLSS–LW, NLSM–T). Infrequent. Mar–Apr; Oct. Fig. 27

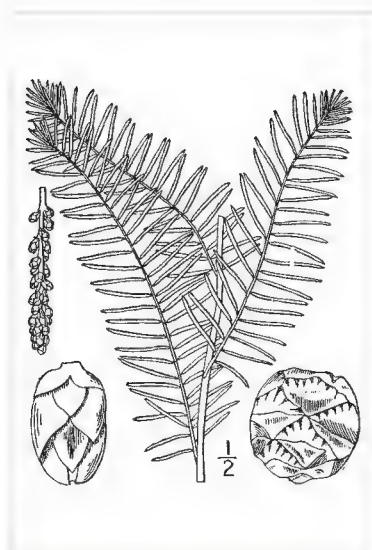


Figure 27.

Taxodium distichum (from Britton and Brown 1913)

Pinaceae

***Pinus serotina* Michx.**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Jones Lake (Rare): *Howell JOLA–14* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Rare): *Howell SILA–37* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Juncture of supralittoral and eulittoral zones (NLSS–C). Apr–Aug (or any time of the year in response to fire). Fig. 28

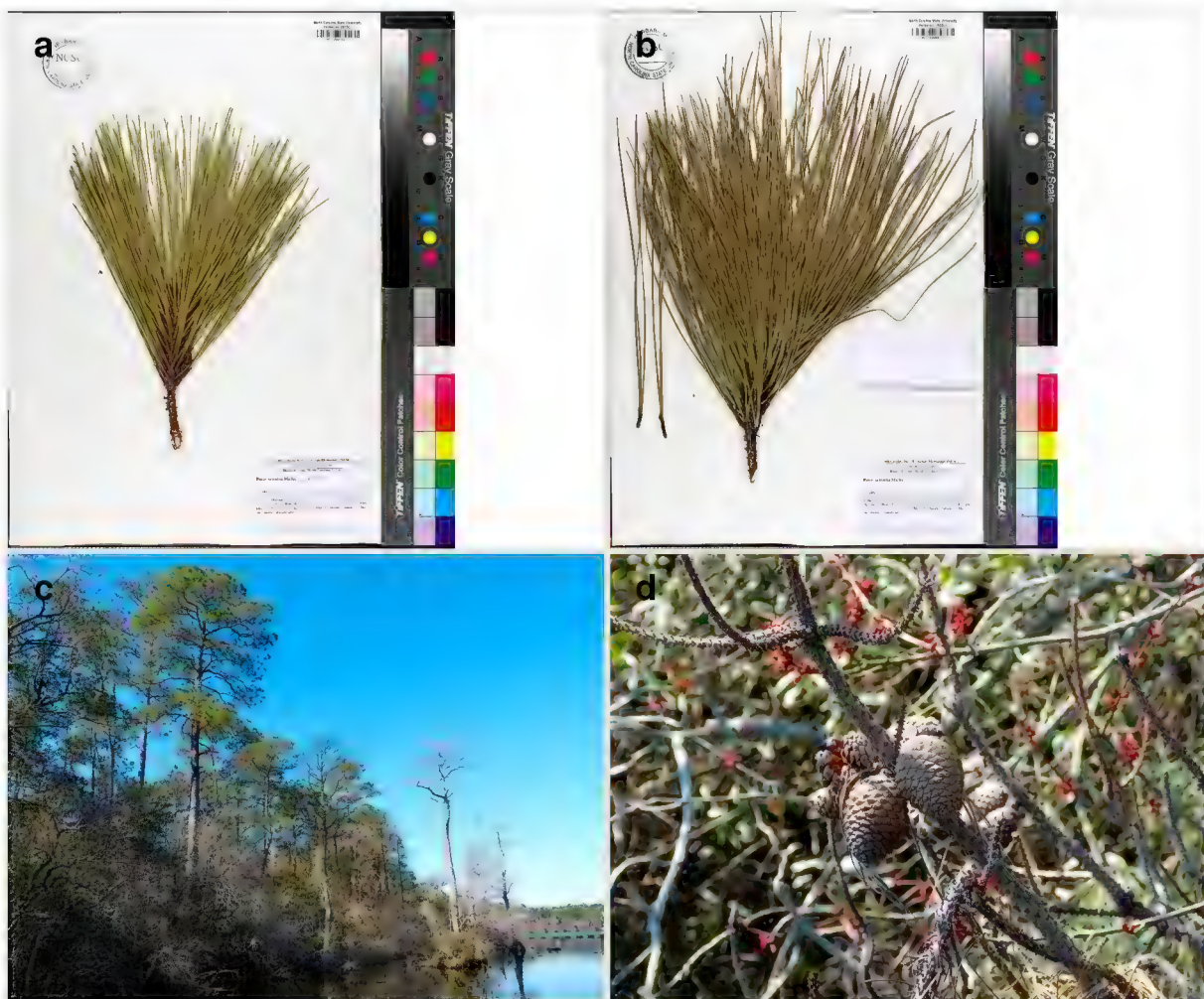


Figure 28.

Pinus serotina (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell SILA-37* (NCSC)

b: Specimen: *Howell JOLA-14* (NCSC)

c: Habit

d: Mature seed cones

Pinus taeda L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-71* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell LISI-27* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Rare): *Howell SILA-12* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Juncture of supralittoral and eulittoral zones (NLSS–C, NLSS–LW). Mar–Apr; Oct– Nov. Fig. 29



Figure 29.

Pinus taeda (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-71* (NCSC)

b: Specimen: *Howell SILA-12* (NCSC)

c: Young trees

d: Mature seed cones

MONOCOTYLEDONS

Families represented: 17

Alismataceae

Sagittaria filiformis J.G. Sm.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= *S. stagnorum* Small – GW; *S. subulata* L. Buchenau var. *gracillima* (S. Watson) J.G. Sm.; = FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: SR-P; SH, G4G5.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Blomquist & Schuster 16191* (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral and infralittoral zones (NLSS-LW, NLSSM-LWP). May–Sep. The first author has not encountered this taxon in the field, but a single voucher specimen (see above) confirms its historic presence within the lake. Fig. 30

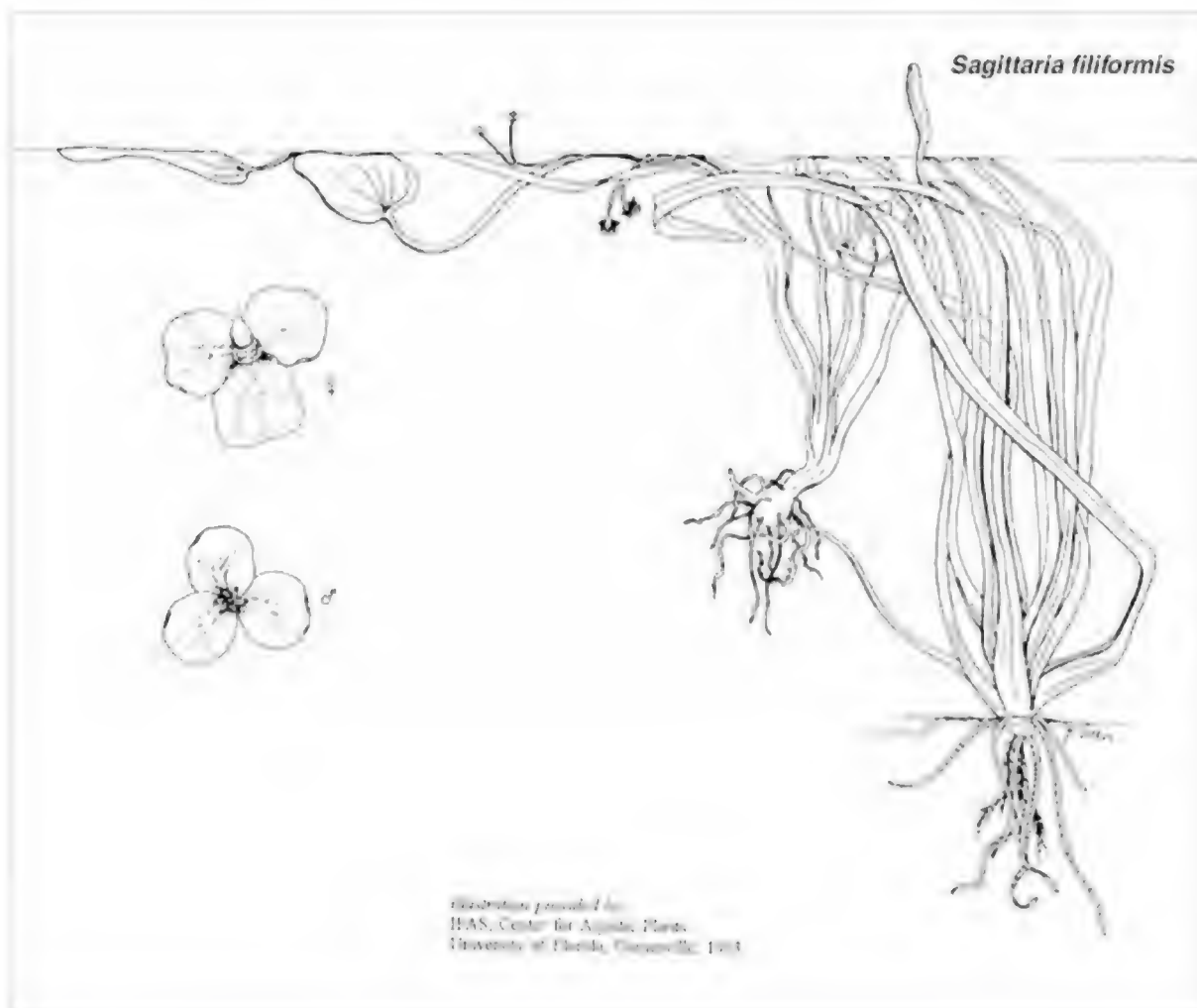


Figure 30.

Sagittaria filiformis (from Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, University of Florida, IFAS 2015)

***Sagittaria graminea* Michx.**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= *S. graminea* Michx. var. *graminea* – RAB, GW; = *S. graminea* Michx. ssp. *graminea* – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Frequent): *Howell LAWA-19, 57* (NCSC!); *Radford s.n.* (NCU!); ♦

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW, NLSSM-LWP). May–Nov. Fig. 31

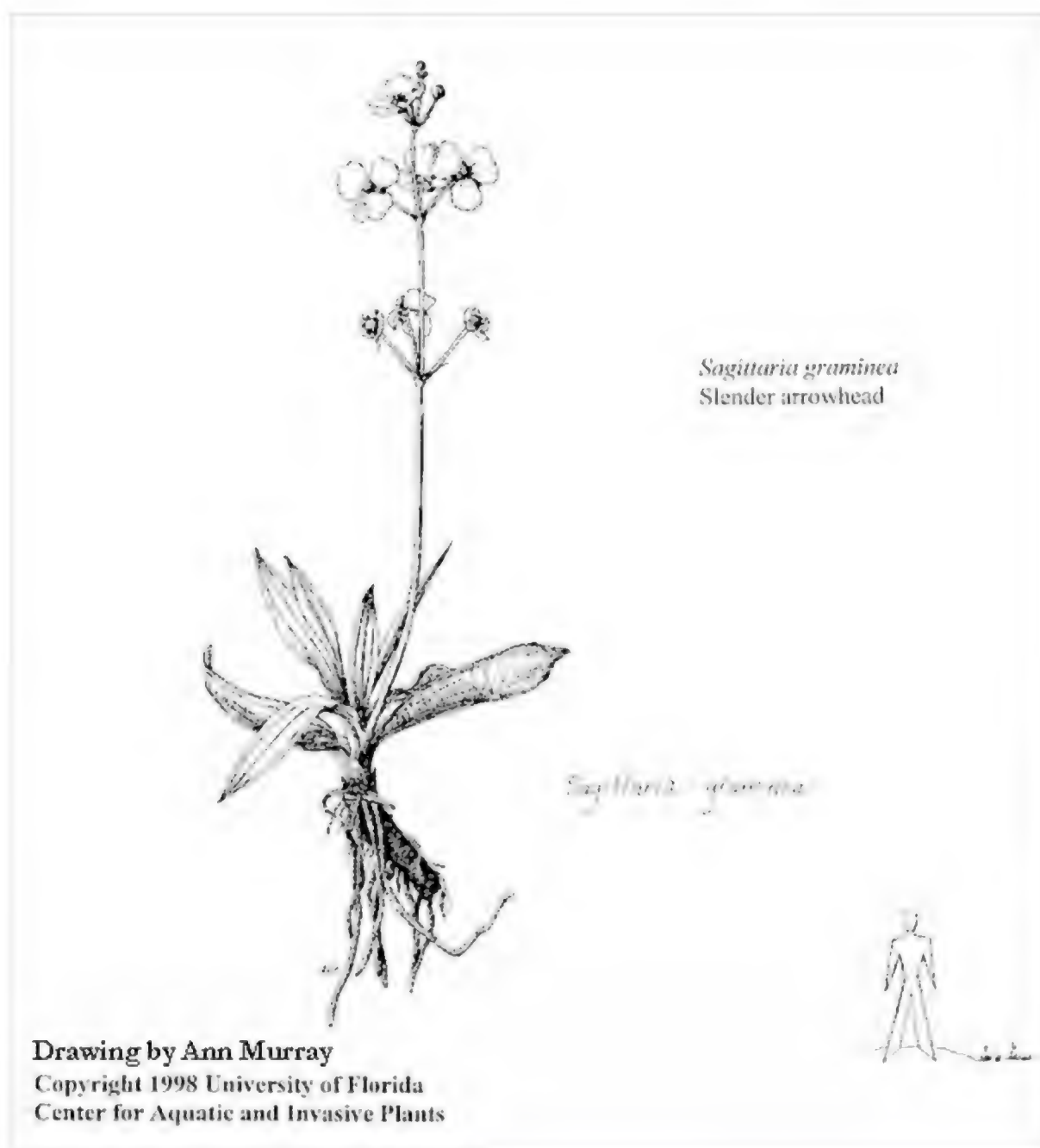


Figure 31.

Sagittaria graminea (from Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, University of Florida, IFAS 2015)

***Sagittaria isoetiformis* J.G. Sm.**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*S. teres* S. Watson (misapplied) – RAB; = GW, FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: State T; S2, G4?.

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Infrequent): *Grant s.n.* (NCU!); *Howell HOLA-34* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw: *LeBlond 5792D* (NCU!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW, NLSM–LWP, CPSI–CG, FB). Jun–Sep. Fig. 32

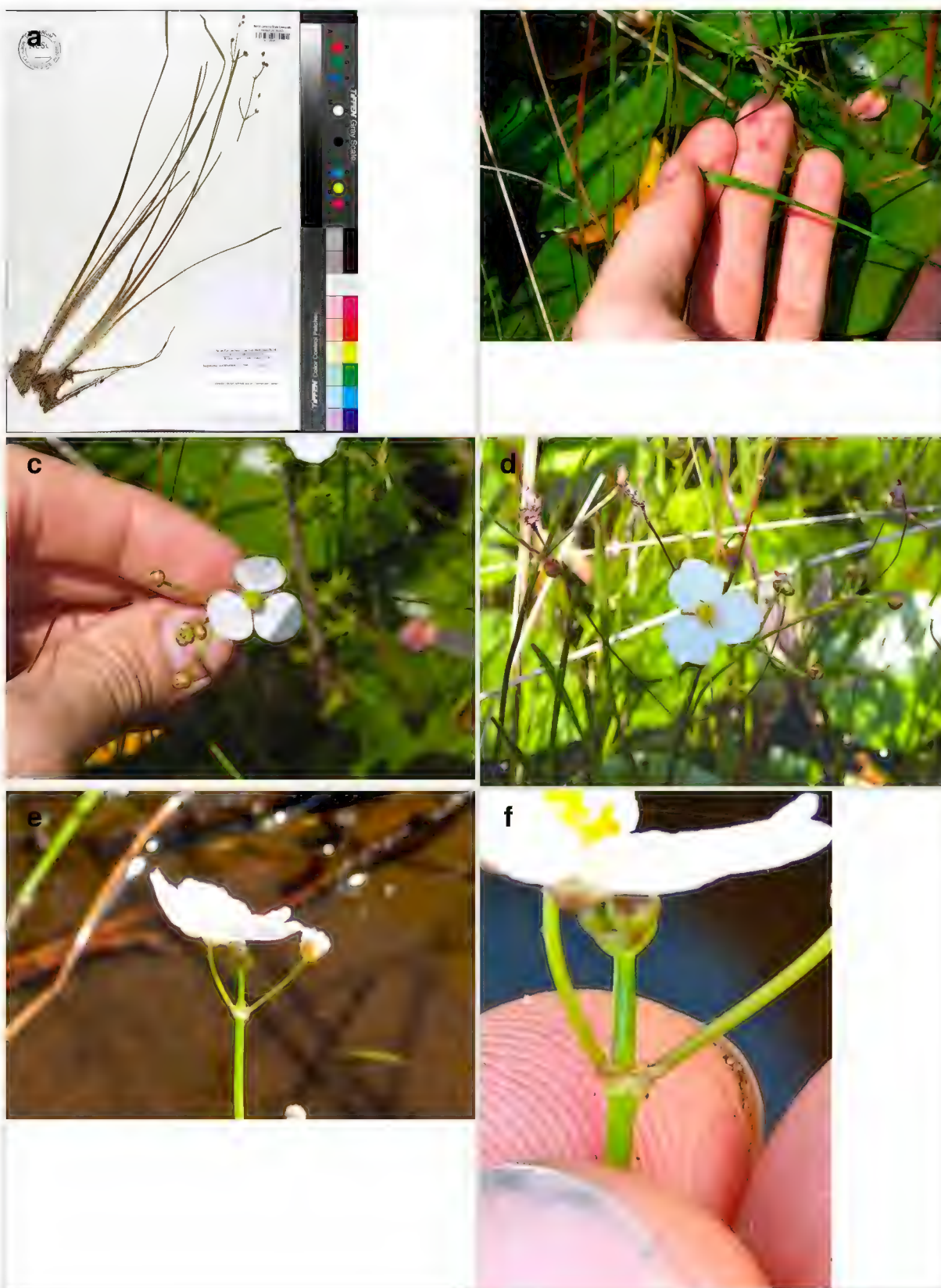


Figure 32.

Sagittaria isoetiformis (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-34* (NCSC)

b: Leaf

c: Flower and floral buds

d: Flower and floral buds

e: Inflorescence (note bract)

f: Inflorescence bract detail

***Sagittaria weatherbiana* Fernald**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= *S. graminea* Michx. var. *weatherbiana* – RAB, GW; = *S. graminea* Michx. ssp. *weatherbiana* – FNA; = Weakley]

Conservation status: State E, FSC; S2, G3G4.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Adams s.n.* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW, NLSM–LWP). Apr–Jun.

Araceae

***Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Arum esculentum* L.

Taxon concept: [= GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-93* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW, NLSM–LWP). “Generally infertile in our area” (Weakley 2012). This species is exotic and has become naturalized in roadside ditches, canals, and portions of the lakes shoreline. It spreads by way of rhizome dispersal, which is almost certainly caused by residential homeowners digging up rhizomes from their flower beds and either tossing them into the lake or into the canals that surround the lake. Fig. 33

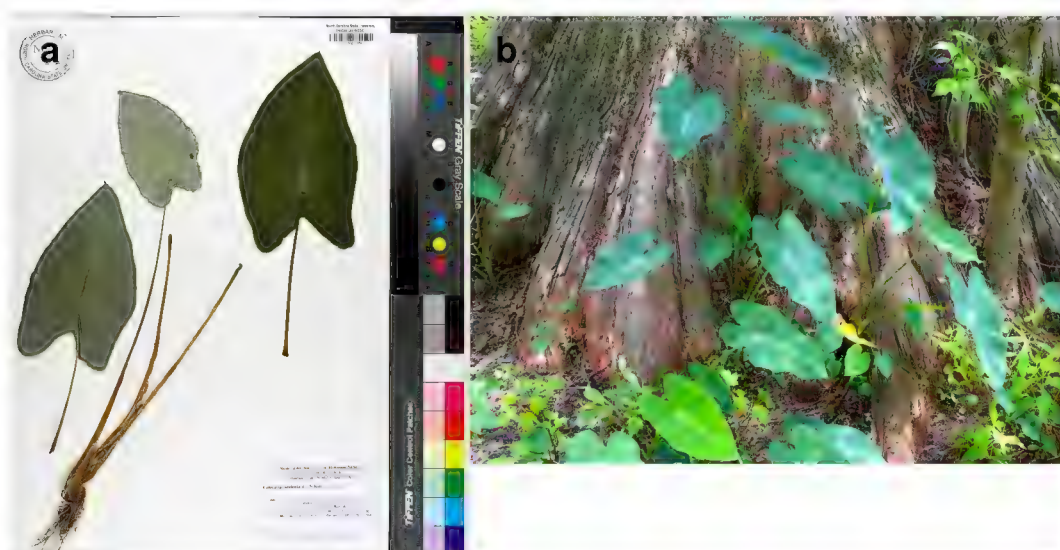


Figure 33.

Colocasia esculenta (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-93* (NCSC)

b: Habit

Genus *Wolffia* Horkel ex Schleid.

Notes: The first author has not encountered taxa within this genus in the field; however, the Carolina Vegetation Survey reported “*Wolffia* spp.” from the southwest side Lake Waccamaw. Although a species-level identification has not been made, a key to the two species most likely to inhabit this location is provided in the Identification Keys section below.

Bromeliaceae

Tillandsia usneoides (L.) L.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Renealmia usneoides* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Occasional): •

Bay Tree Lake (Frequent): *Howell BATR-49* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): •

Jones Lake (Occasional): *Howell JOLA-33* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Abundant): *Howell LAWA-46, 84* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-18* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Occasional): *Howell SALA-9* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Frequent): *Howell SILA-6, 20* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial, epiphytic herbs. Eulittoral zone; common in low-hanging limbs of *Taxodium* or *Nyssa* (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG). Apr–Jun. Fig. 34

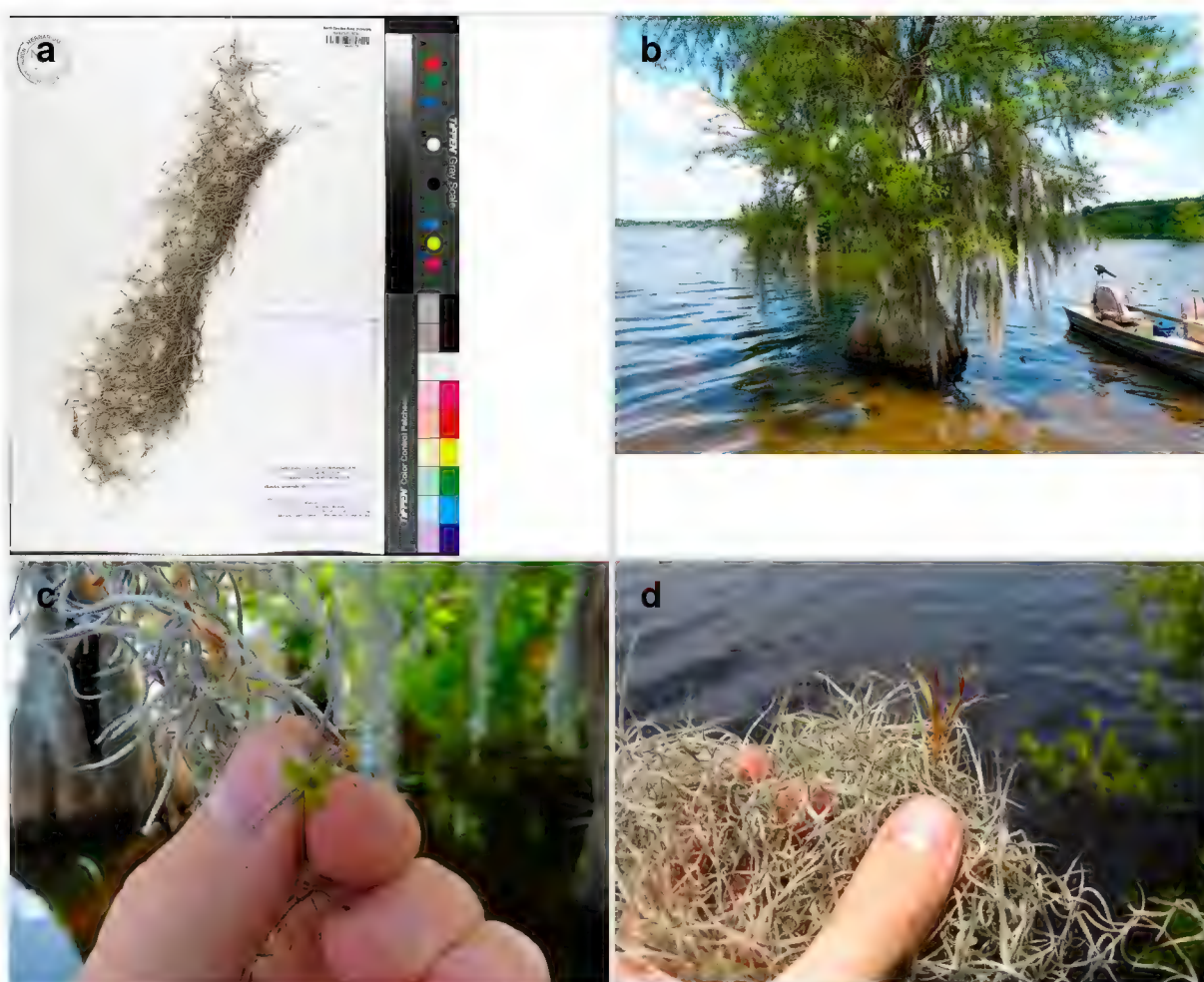


Figure 34.

Tillandsia usneoides (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-46* (NCSC)

b: Habit (draped on branches of *Taxodium ascendens*)

c: Flower

d: Capsule

Burmanniaceae

Burmannia capitata (Walter ex J.F. Gmel.) Mart.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Vogelia capitata* Walter ex J.F. Gmel.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *LeBlond & Franklin 6578* (NCU!)

Notes: Annual herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Jul–Nov. Fig. 35



Figure 35.

Burmannia capitata (digital photograph taken by Alexander Krings)

Cyperaceae

Carex alata Torr.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-98* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; usually at or just below the juncture of the supralittoral and eulittoral zones (NLSS-LW). May-Jun. Fig. 36

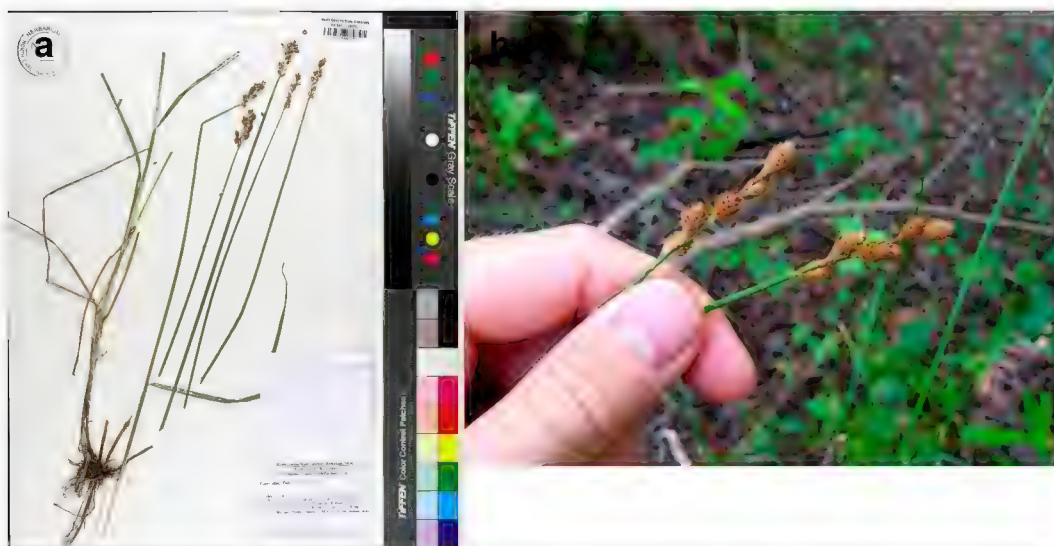


Figure 36.

Carex alata (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-98* (NCSC)

b: Inflorescence

***Carex longii* Mack.**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*C. albolutescens* Schwein. – RAB, GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Rare): *Howell BATR-34* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; typically at or just below the juncture of the supralittoral and eulittoral zones. May–Jun. Fig. 37



Figure 37.

Carex longii (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-34* (NCSC)

b: Inflorescence

Carex lupulina* Muhl. ex Willd.*Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [= RAB; < *C. lupulina* Muhl. ex Willd. – GW (see *C. lupuliformis*); = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-136* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Juncture of the eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS–LW). Jun–Sep. A taxon of bottomland forests throughout the state, this large-fruited sedge occurs where bottomland swamp forests abut the shoreline of Lake Waccamaw. Fig. 38

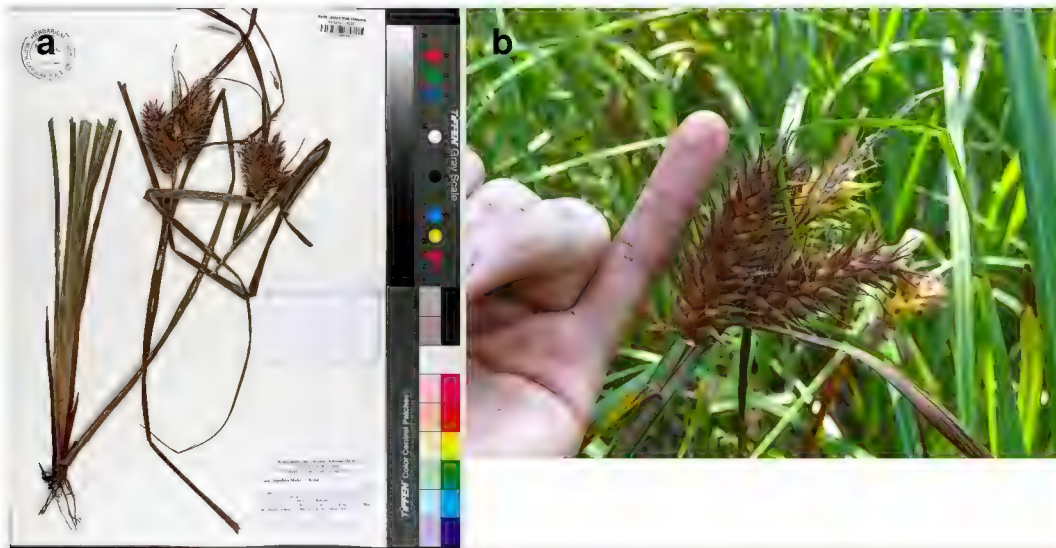


Figure 38.

Carex lupulina (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-136* (NCSC)

b: Inflorescence

Carex striata* var. *brevis* L.H. Bailey*Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [< *C. walteriana* L.H. Bailey – RAB, GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake: *Buell 2279* (DUKE!, NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; typically in acidic, saturated, peaty soils (CPSI –CG, FB). May–Jun. Fig. 39

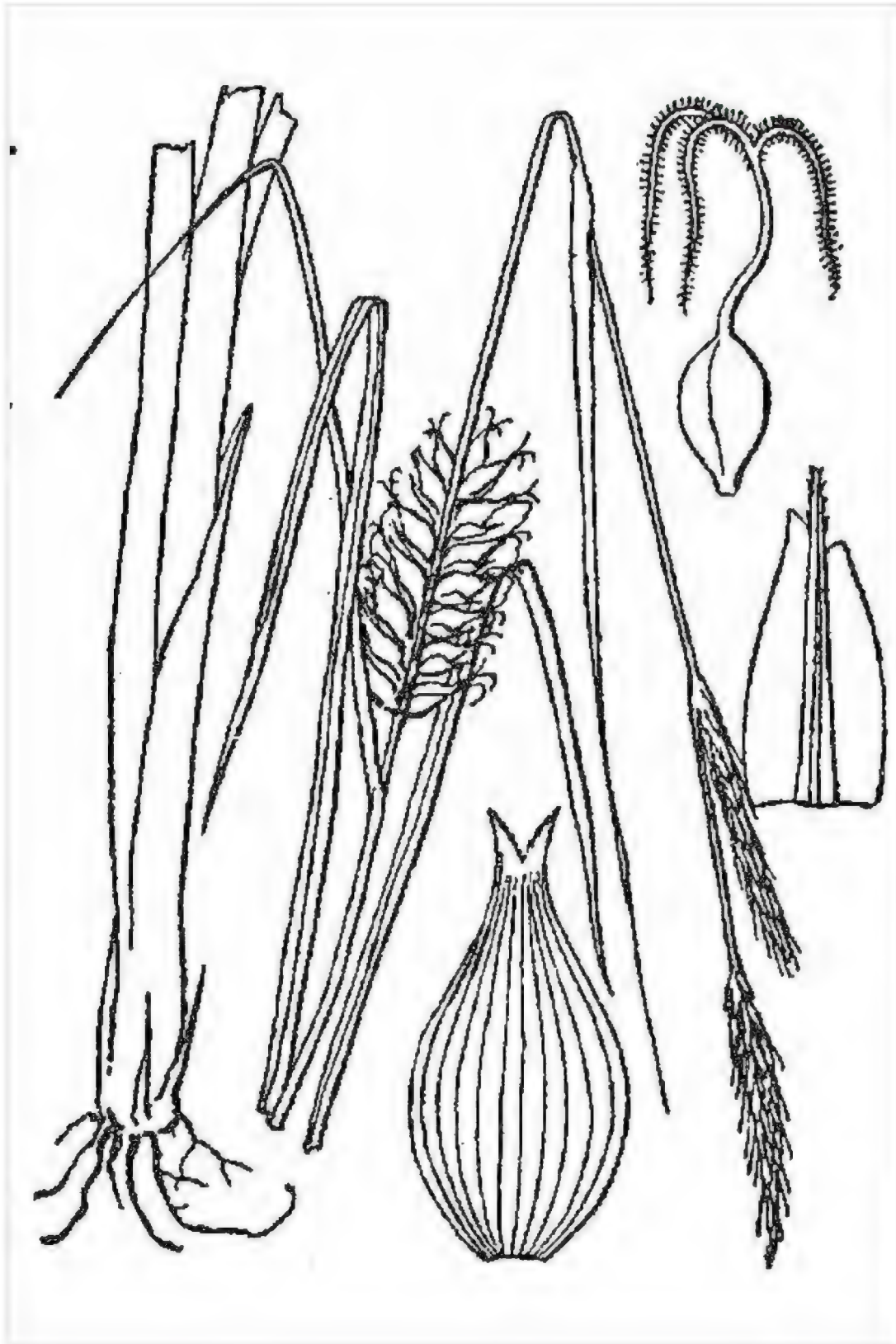


Figure 39.

Carex striata var. *brevis* (from Britton and Brown 1913)

***Cladium mariscoides* (Muhl.) Torr.**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Schoenus mariscoides* Muhl.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: SR-O; S3, G5.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Abundant): *Howell LAWA-16, 146* (NCSC!); *LeBlond 3862* (NCU!); *Wilbur 49778, 49789* (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). Jul-Sep. This taxon is the principal sedge component of the natural shoreline community of Lake Waccamaw. Fig. 40



Figure 40.

Cladium mariscoides (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-16* (NCSC)

b: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-146* (NCSC)

c: Inflorescence

d: Inflorescence

Cyperus erythrorhizos Muhl.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake: *Buell 2263* (DUKE!); *Rothfels, Burge, Duke Natural History Society 2403* (DUKE!)

Notes: Annual herbs. floating bogs; saturated, acidic, peaty soil (FB). Jul-Sep. Fig. 41



Figure 41.

Cyperus erythrorhizos (from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

Cyperus odoratus var. *odoratus*

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= *C. odoratus* L. – RAB, GW; < *C. odoratus* L. – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Rare): *Howell BATR-63* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual or short-lived perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; typically on moist sandy beaches at or just below the maximum annual high water mark. Jul–Sep. Fig. 42

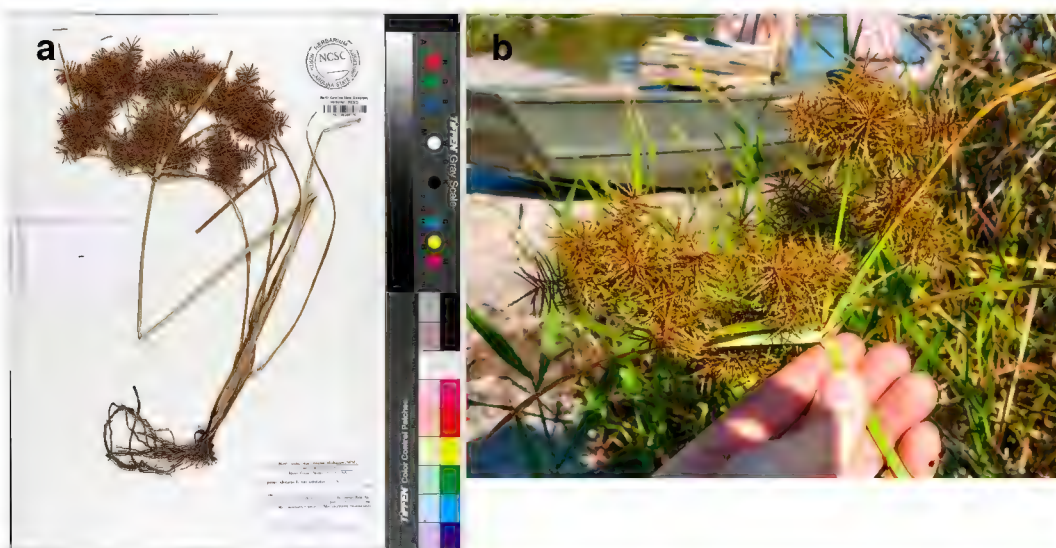


Figure 42.

Cyperus odoratus var. *odoratus* (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-63* (NCSC)

b: Inflorescence

Cyperus polystachyos* Rottb.*Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [> *C. polystachyos* Rottb. var. *texensis* (Torr.) Fernald – RAB; < *C. polystachyos* – GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Jones Lake (Rare): *Howell JOLA-43* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; usually in sandy moist soil just below the maximum annual high water mark (NLSM-T). Jul–Oct. Fig. 43



Figure 43.

Cyperus polystachyos (illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell JOLA-43* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

Dulichium arundinaceum* var. *arundinaceum**Nomenclature:**

Basionym: *Cyperus arundinaceus* L.

Taxon concept: [< *D. arundinaceum* (L.) Britton – RAB, GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Beal 4345* (NCSC!); *Buell s.n.* (DUKE!); *Howell HOLA-32* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-26, 77* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell LISI-41* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; calm, quiet waters along shorelines or on floating bogs (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, CPSI-CG, FB). Jul–Oct. Fig. 44



Figure 44.

Dulichium arundinaceum (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-26* (NCSC)

b: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-77* (NCSC)

c: Habit

d: Leaves (3-ranked)

Eleocharis baldwinii Chapm.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Infrequent): *Howell BATR-36, 40* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake: • (The first author has observed *Eleocharis baldwinii/vivipara* around the peripheries of floating bogs and along saturated peaty shores, but voucher specimens were not collected. These two species are unidentifiable from a distance and the use of a hand lens is needed to distinguish one from the other.)

Little Singletary Lake (Rare): *Howell LISI-43* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual (?) herbs. Eulittoral zone and infralittoral zones; typically submersed in shallow water or on saturated organic to sandy soils above current lake levels (NLSS –C, NLSSM–T). Jul–Sep. Fig. 45

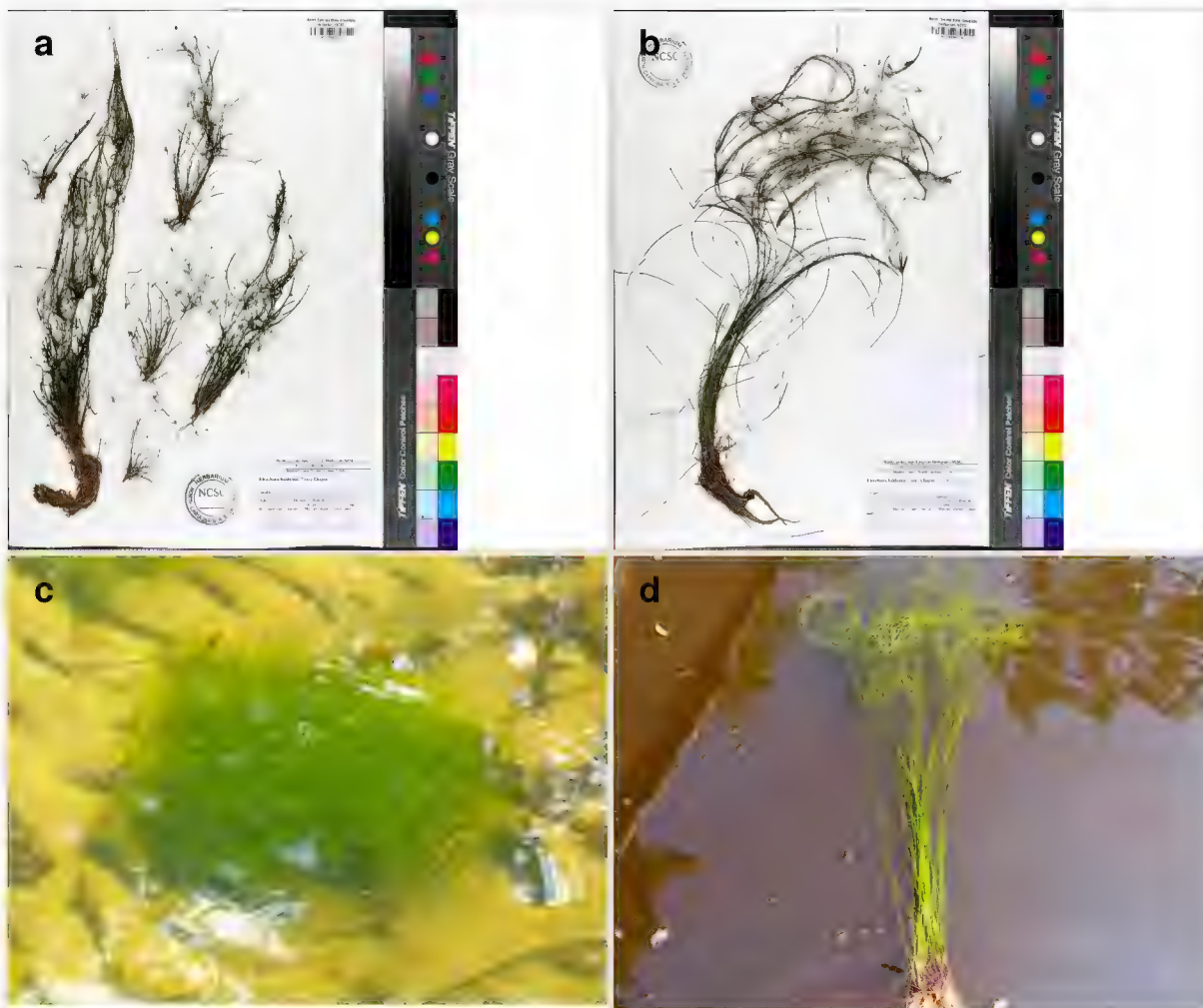


Figure 45.

Eleocharis baldwinii (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-40* (NCSC)

b: Specimen: *Howell LISI-43* (NCSC)

c: Habit

d: Habit

Eleocharis equisetoides (Elliott) Torr.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Scirpus equisetoides* Elliott

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: W1; S3, G4.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-67, 155* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Rare): *Howell LISI-38* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral and infralittoral zones; calm, quiet waters along shorelines (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW). Jun–Sep. Fig. 46

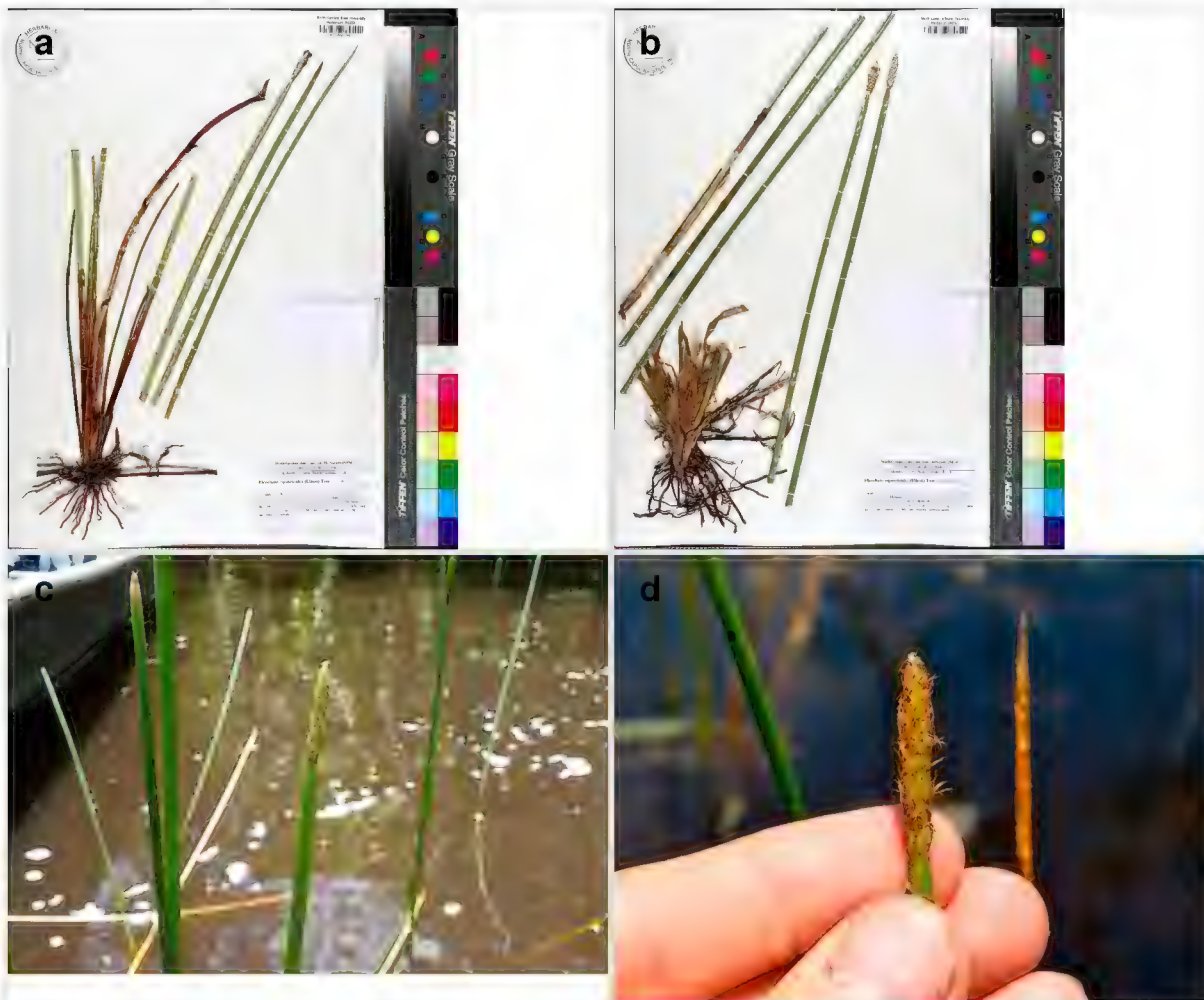


Figure 46.

Eleocharis equisetoides (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-67* (NCSC)

b: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-155* (NCSC)

c: Habit

d: Inflorescence detail

Eleocharis olivacea var. *olivacea*

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [$< E. flavescens$ (Poir.) Urb. – RAB; $< E. olivacea$ Torr. – GW; $< E. flavescens$ (Poir.) Urb. var. *olivacea* (Torr.) Gleason – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-78* (NCSC!); *LeBlond 3987* (NCU!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral and infralittoral zones; calm, quiet waters along shorelines (NLSS-LW). Jun–Sep. Fig. 47

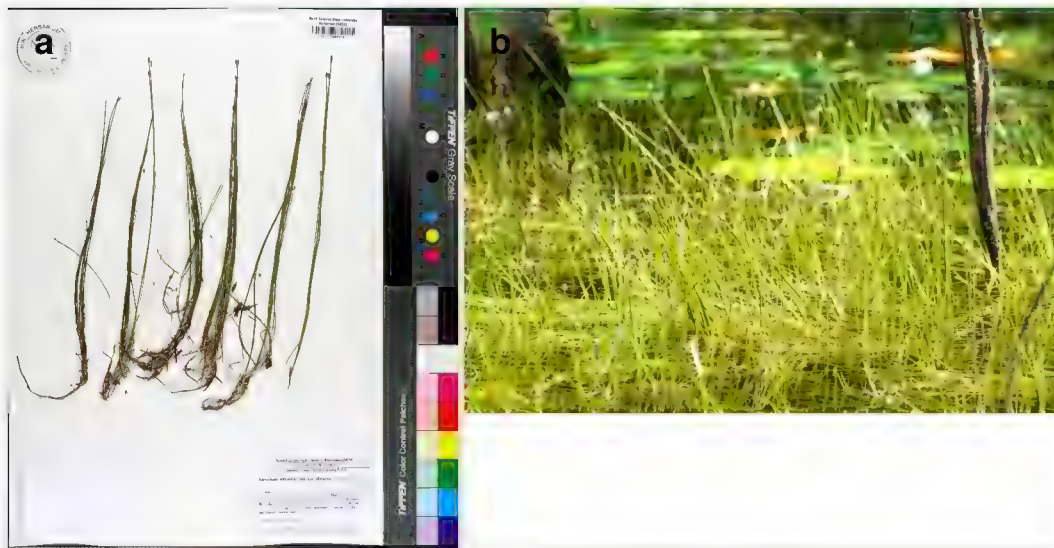


Figure 47.

Eleocharis olivacea var. *olivacea* (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-78* (NCSC)

b: Habit

Eleocharis vivipara Link

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: State E; S1, G5.

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake: • (The first author has observed *Eleocharis baldwinii*/*vivipara* around the peripheries of floating bogs and along saturated peaty shores, but voucher specimens were not collected. These two species are unidentifiable from a distance and the use of a hand lens is needed to distinguish one from the other.)

Little Singletary Lake (Rare): *Howell LISI-53* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (calm, quiet waters) or boggy, saturated, organic soils at or just below the maximum annual high water mark (NLSS-C, NLSSM-T). Jul-Sep. Fig. 48

Fimbristylis autumnalis (L.) Roem. & Schult.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Scirpus autumnalis* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Radford 677* (NCU!)

Notes: Annual herbs. Eulittoral zone; wet, sandy, disturbed areas (NLSS-LW). Jun-Oct. Fig. 49

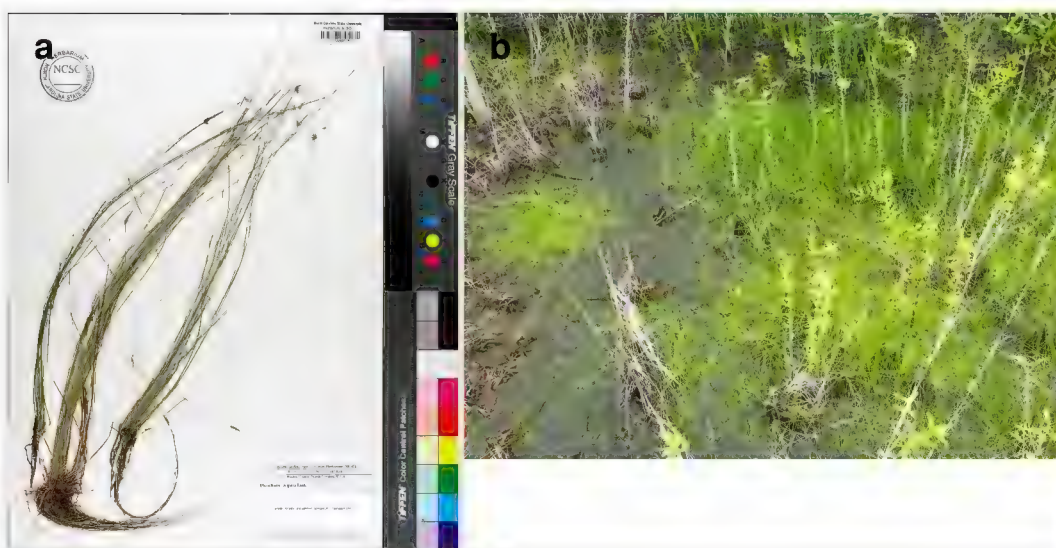


Figure 48.

Eleocharis vivipara (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LISI-53* (NCSC)

b: Habit



Figure 49.

Fimbristylis autumnalis (from Britton and Brown 1913)

Fuirena pumila* (Torr.) Spreng.*Nomenclature:**

Basionym: *Fuirena squarrosa* Michx. var. *pumila* Torr.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Rare): *Howell BATR-62* (NCSC!); *Wilbur 57396* (DUKE!)

Notes: Annual herbs. Eulittoral zone; typically in moist sandy soil at high water mark. Jul–Oct. Fig. 50



Figure 50.

Fuirena pumila (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-62* (NCSC)

b: Inflorescence detail

Rhynchospora alba* (L.) Vahl*Nomenclature:**

Basionym: *Schoenus albus* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: SR–P; S2, G5.

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-45* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. floating bogs of Horseshoe Lake (FB). Jul–Oct. Fig. 51



Figure 51.

Rhynchospora alba (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-45* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Inflorescences

d: Inflorescences

Rhynchospora corniculata (Lam.) A. Gray

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Schoenus corniculatus* Lam.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA; < *R. corniculata* (L.) A. Gray var. *corniculata* – Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-135, 163* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Jul–Sep. Fig. 52



Figure 52.

Rhynchospora corniculata (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-135* (NCSC)

b: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-163* (NCSC)

c: Inflorescence

d: Inflorescence detail

***Rhynchospora distans* (Michx.) Vahl**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Schoenus distans* Michx.

Taxon concept: [*< R. fascicularis* (Michx.) Vahl – RAB, GW, FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Rare): *Howell BALA-2* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw: *Wilbur 49814* (DUKE!)

Little Singletary Lake (Rare): *Howell LISI-33* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; typically at the high water mark in moist sandy soil (NLSS-C). Jun–Sep. Fig. 53



Figure 53.

Rhynchospora distans (Howell BALA-2, NCSC)

***Rhynchospora elliottii* A. Dietr.**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= *R. schoenoides* (Elliott) Wood – RAB; = GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: ♦

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Jul–Sep.

***Rhynchospora inexpansa* (Michx.) Vahl**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Schoenus inexpansus* Michx.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Jones Lake: *Beal* 799 (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–C). Jul–Sep. Fig. 54

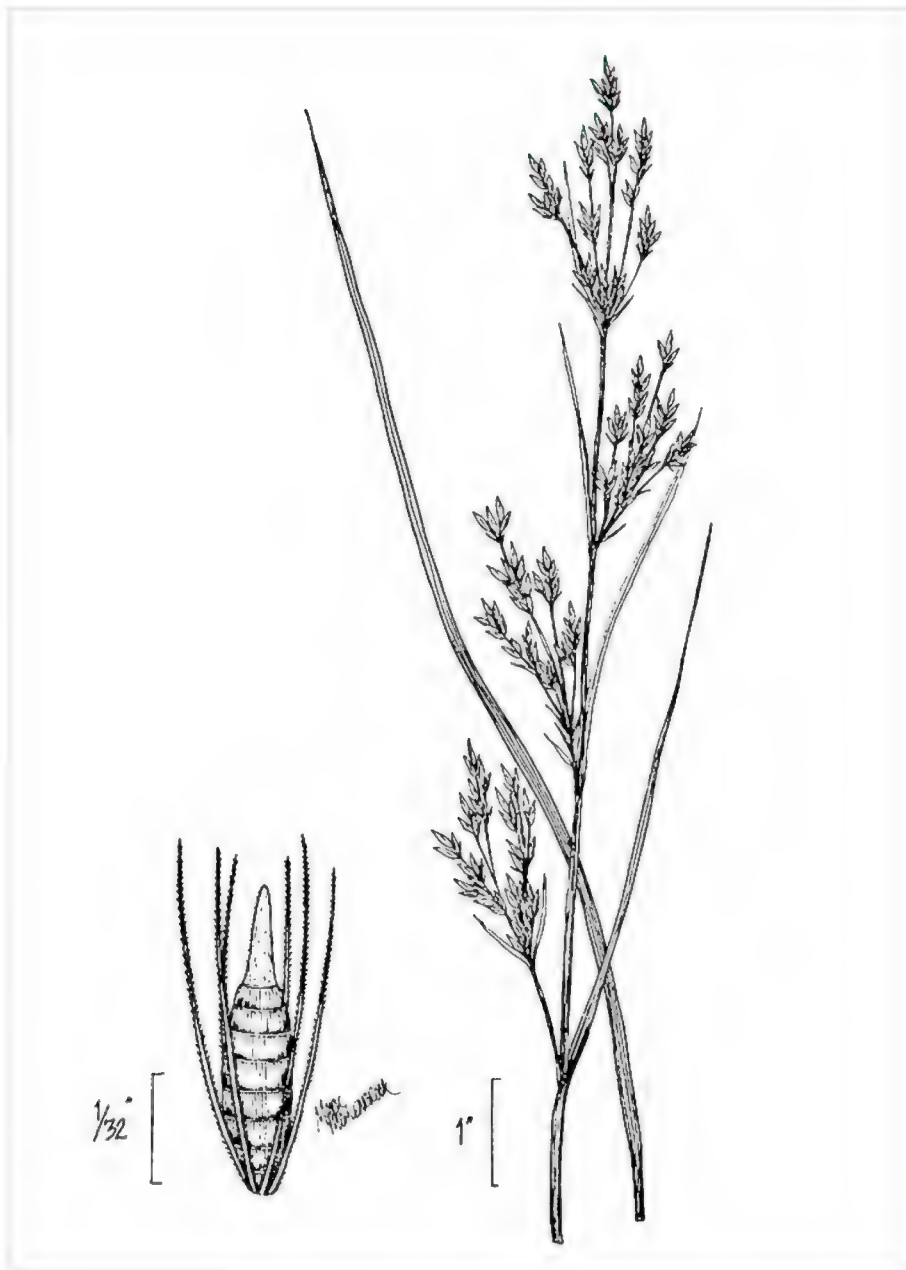


Figure 54.

Rhynchospora inexpansa (illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

***Rhynchospora inundata* (Oakes) Fernald**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Ceratoschoenus macrostachyus* (Torr. ex A. Gray) A. Gray var. *inundatus* Oakes

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: W1; S3, G4?

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Infrequent): *Howell HOLA-53* (NCSC!); *Grant s.n.* (NCU!); *Rothfels, Burge, Duke Nat. Hist. Soc. 2401* (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone of shorelines and on floating bogs (CPSI-CG, FB). Jul-Sep. Fig. 55



Figure 55.

Rhynchospora inundata (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-53* (NCSC)

b: Inflorescence

Rhynchospora latifolia (Baldwin) W.W. Thomas

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Dichromena latifolia* Baldwin

Taxon concept: [= *Dichromena latifolia* Baldwin ex Elliott – RAB, GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Radford 723* (NCU!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). May–Sep. Fig. 56

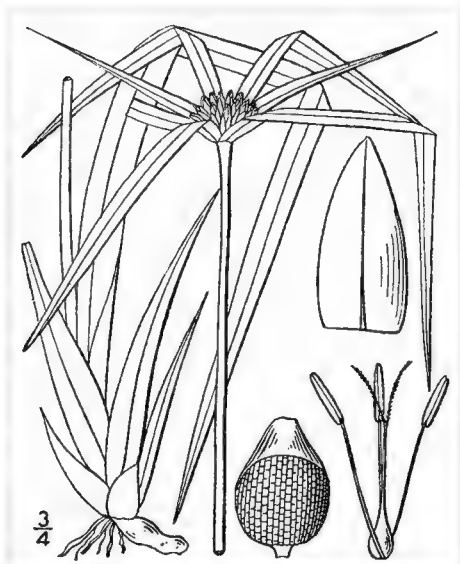


Figure 56.

Rhynchospora latifolia (illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

Rhynchospora macrostachya* Torr. ex A. Gray*Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-130* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). Jul-Sep. Fig. 57



Figure 57.

Rhynchospora macrostachya (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-130* (NCSC)

b: Achene detail

Rhynchospora nitens* (Vahl) A. Gray*Nomenclature:**

Basionym: *Scirpus nitens* Vahl

Taxon concept: [= *Psilocarya nitens* (Vahl) Alph. Wood – RAB, GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: W1; S3, G4?

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Wilbur 49781* (DUKE!)

Notes: Annual herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). Jul-Aug. Fig. 58



Figure 58.

Rhynchospora nitens (illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

***Scirpus cyperinus* (L.) Kunth**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Eriophorum cyperinum* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-58* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Occasional): *Howell JOLA-4, 45* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-166* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): •

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSSM-T). Jul-Sep. Fig. 59

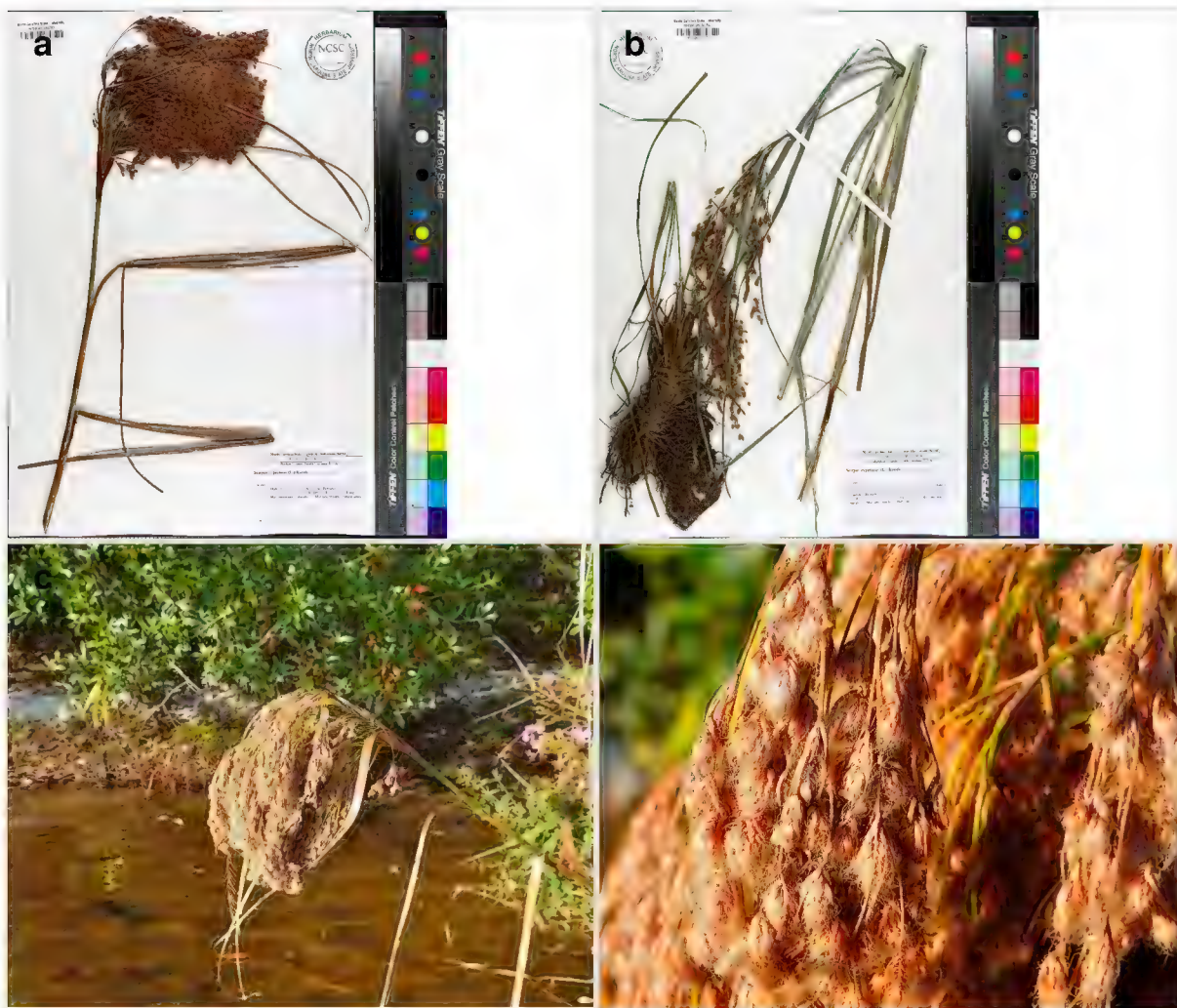


Figure 59.

Scirpus cyperinus (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-58* (NCSC)

b: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-166* (NCSC)

c: Inflorescence

d: Inflorescence detail

Eriocaulaceae

Eriocaulon aquaticum (Hill) Druce

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Cespa aquatica* Hill

Taxon concept: [$> E. pellucidum$ Michx. – RAB; = *E. septangulare* – GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: SC–V; S2, G5.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Abundant): *Howell LAWA-5, 52* (NCSC!); *Lynch 185* (NCSC!); *Wilbur 49802* (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral and infralittoral zones (NLSS–LW, NLSM–LWP). Jul–Oct. A dominant species in the littoral zone of Lake Waccamaw. Fig. 60

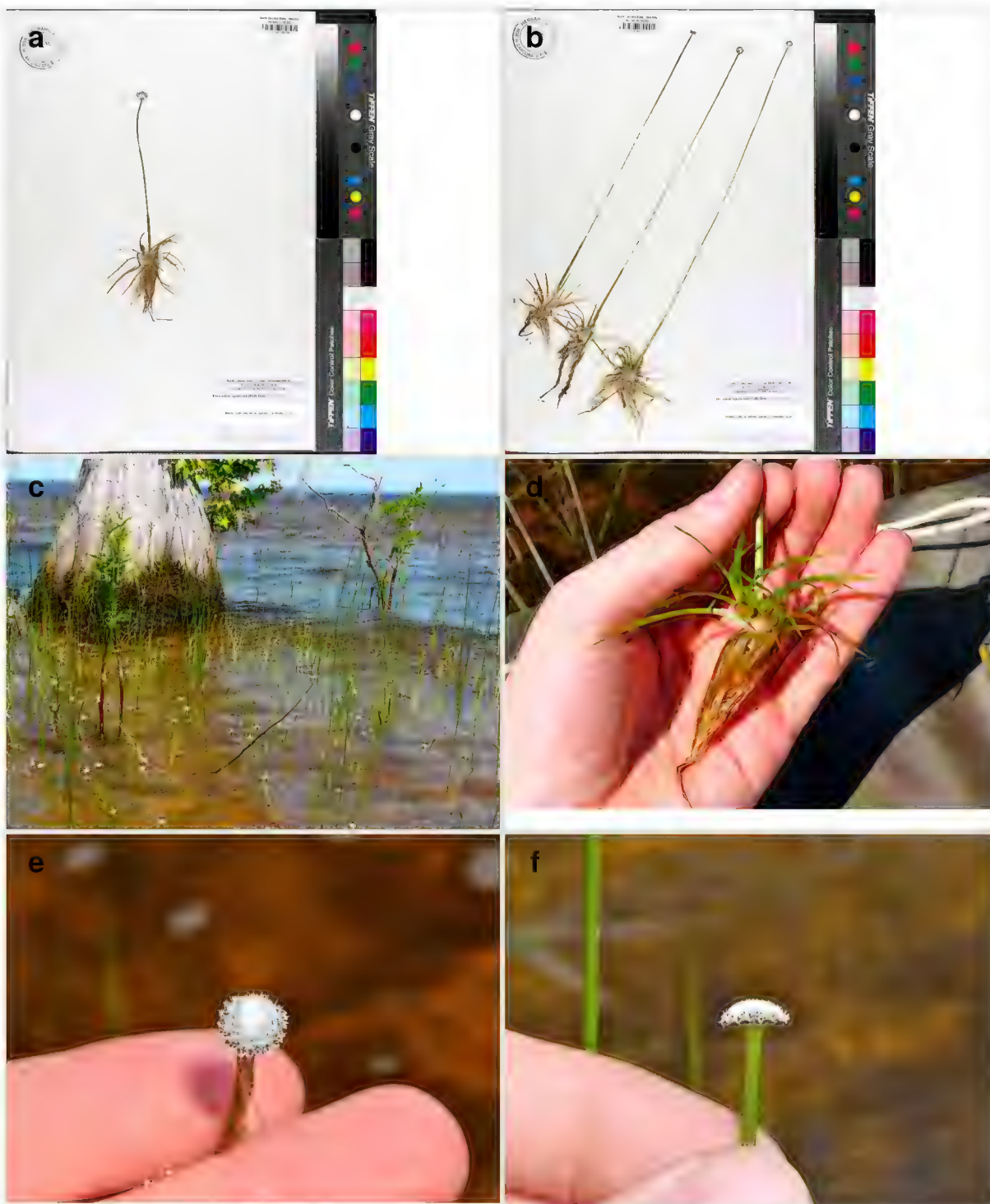


Figure 60.

Eriocaulon aquaticum (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-5* (NCSC)

b: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-52* (NCSC)

c: Habit

d: Leaves

e: Inflorescence

f: Inflorescence

Haemodoraceae

Lachnanthes caroliniana (Lam.) Dandy

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Dilatris caroliniana* Lam.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Infrequent): *Howell BATR-50, 51* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Infrequent): *Howell HOLA-51* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-107* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell LISI-25, 51* (NCSC!)

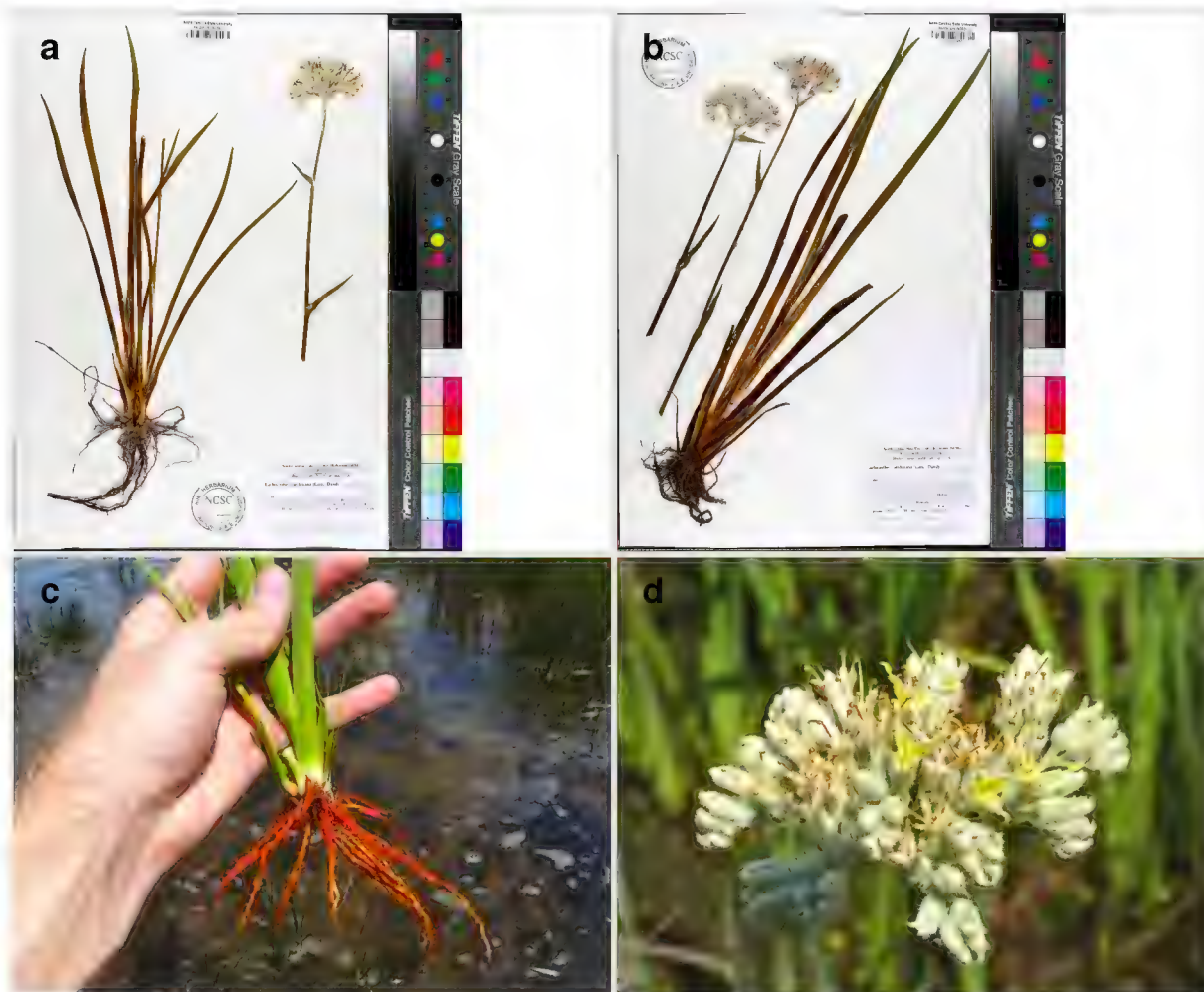


Figure 61.

Lachnanthes caroliniana (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell):

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-50* (NCSC)

b: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-51* (NCSC)

c: Roots

d: Inflorescence

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; typically in saturated soils at or below the maximum annual high water mark (NLSS–C, NLSS–LW, NLSM–T, CPSI–CG). Jun–early Sep; Sep–Nov. Fig. 61

Hydrocharitaceae

Hydrilla verticillata (L. f.) Royle

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Serpicula verticillata* L.f.

Taxon concept: [= GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: α

Notes: Perennial herbs. Infralittoral zone (NLSS–LW, NLSM–LWP). Jun–Aug. This exotic, invasive taxon is native to warm climates of the Old World. *Hydrilla verticillata* was introduced to Florida in 1950 as an ornamental and has since become a terrible aquatic invasive throughout the Southeast. Where introduced, *H. verticillata* chokes out native submersed aquatic vegetation (e.g., *Ceratophyllum*, *Myriophyllum*, *Najas*, *Potamogeton*, *Vallisneria*), negatively impacts recreational activities and alters natural hydrology and water chemistry (Ramey and Peichel 2001). Fig. 62

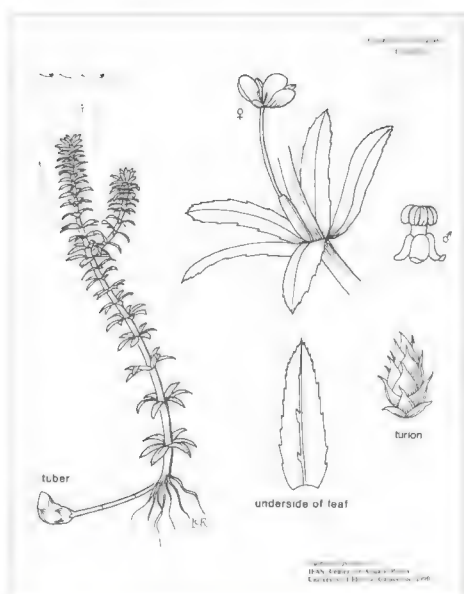


Figure 62.

Hydrilla verticillata (from Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, University of Florida, IFAS 2015)

Najas guadalupensis* var. *guadalupensis**Nomenclature:**

Basionym: *Caulinia guadalupensis* Spreng.

Taxon concept: [*< N. guadalupensis* (Spreng.) Magnus – RAB, GW; = *N. guadalupensis* ssp. *guadalupensis* – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Blomquist & Schuster 16190* (DUKE!)

Notes: Annual herbs. Infralittoral zone (NLSS–LW, NLSM–LWP). Jul–Sep. Fig. 63



Figure 63.

Najas guadalupensis (from Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, University of Florida, IFAS 2015)

Hypoxidaceae***Hypoxis curtissii* Rose****Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [= *H. hirsuta* (L.) Coville var. *leptocarpa* (Engelm. & A. Gray) Fernald – RAB; = *H. leptocarpa* (Engelm. & A. Gray) Small – GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA–60* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; at the high water mark in moist to saturated soil (NLSS–LW). Mar–Jun; May–Jul. Fig. 64



Figure 64.

Hypoxis curtissii (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-60* (NCSC)

b: Habit

c: Flower

d: Flower

Juncaceae

Juncus acuminatus Michx.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Rare): *Howell BATR-15* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone. May–Aug. Fig. 65



Figure 65.

Juncus acuminatus (illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-15* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

Juncus biflorus Elliott

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB; < *J. marginatus* Rostk. – GW, FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Little Singletary Lake (Rare): *Howell LISI-58* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake: *Beal 796* (NCSC!)



Figure 66.

Juncus biflorus (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LISI-58* (NCSC)

b: Inflorescence

Notes: Perennial herbs. Juncture of the eulittoral and supralittoral zones; usually in wet soils at or just below the high water mark (NLSM–T, NLSS–C). Jun–Oct. Fig. 66

***Juncus canadensis* J. Gay ex Laharpe**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA–32, 170* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Jul–Oct. Fig. 67



Figure 67.

Juncus canadensis (illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-167* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

***Juncus coriaceus* Mack.**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake: *Beal 828* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (CPSI–CG). Jun–Sep. Fig. 68

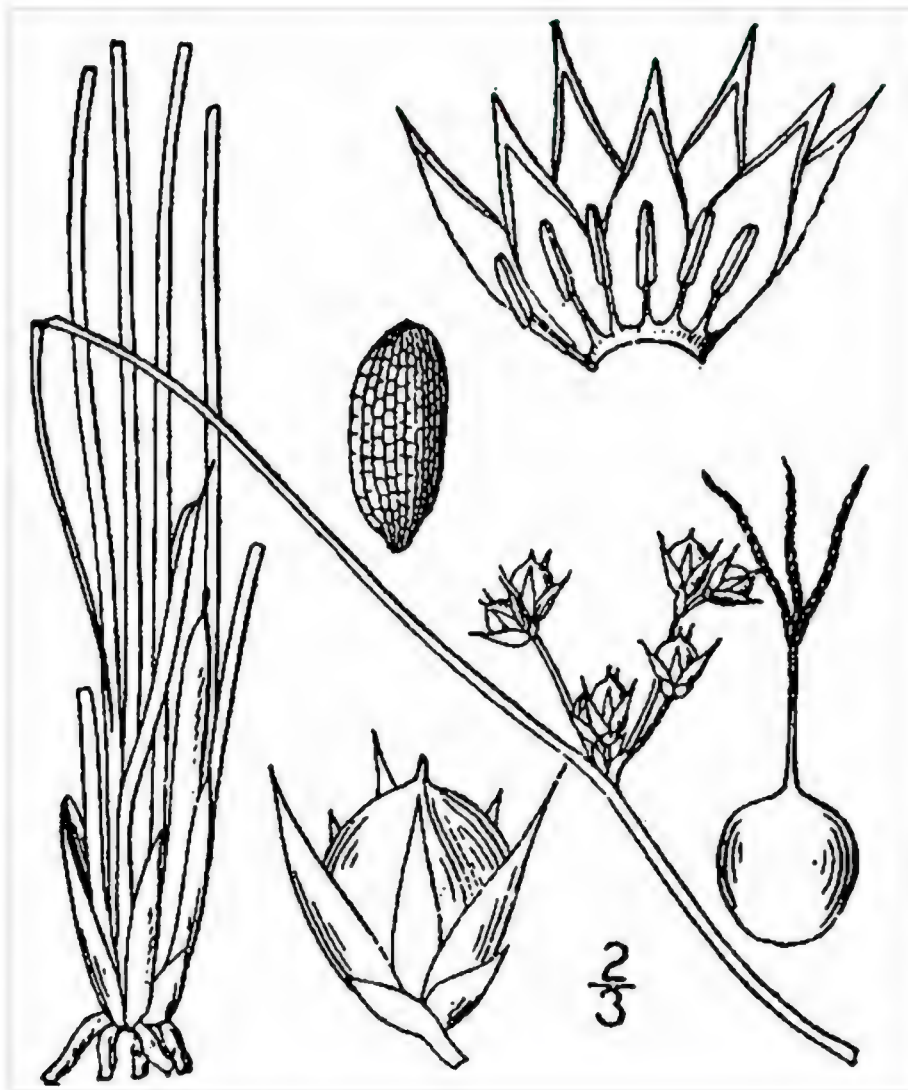


Figure 68.

Juncus coriaceus (from Britton and Brown 1913)***Juncus effusus* subsp. *solutus* (Fernald & Wiegand) Hämet-Ahti****Nomenclature:**Taxon concept: [*J. effusus* – RAB, GW, FNA; = Weakley]**Distribution:** Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-6* (NCSC!)Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-3* (NCSC!)Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-8* (NCSC!)**Notes:** Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG). Jun–Sep. Fig. 69

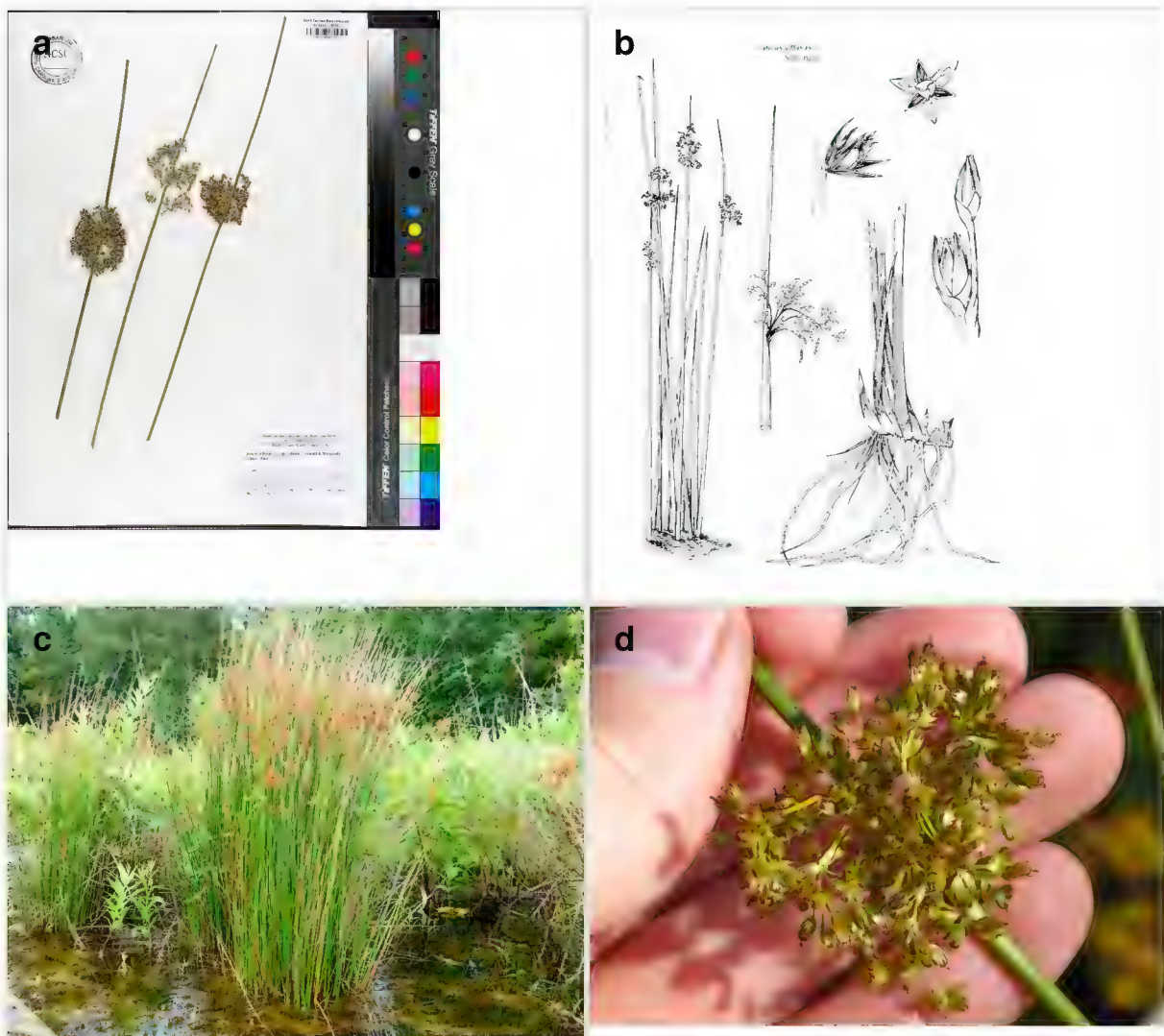


Figure 69.

Juncus effusus (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, University of Florida, IFAS 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-8* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Inflorescence

Juncus pelocarpus E. Mey.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [$> J. abortivus$ Chapm. – RAB, GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Frequent): *Howell BATR-61* (NCSC!); *Wilbur 57415* (DUKE!)

Horseshoe Lake: *Wilbur 2264, 81465* (DUKE!)

Jones Lake (Occasional): *Howell JOLA-17, 35* (NCSC!); *Wilbur 57582* (DUKE!)

Lake Waccamaw (Frequent): *Howell LAWA-3* (NCSC!); *Wilbur s. n., 84188* (DUKE!)

Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell SILA-31* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG). Jul–Oct. Fig. 70



Figure 70.

Juncus pelocarpus (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-61* (NCSC)

b: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-3* (NCSC)

c: Flower

d: Inflorescence

Juncus repens Michx.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-8* (NCSC!); *Wilbur 57395* (DUKE!)

Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Beal 4348* (NCSC!); *Howell HOLA-14* (NCSC!); *Wilbur & Menchi Ho 83792* (DUKE!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-30, 31* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-19, 44* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell SILA-1, 32* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG). Jun -Oct. Fig. 71

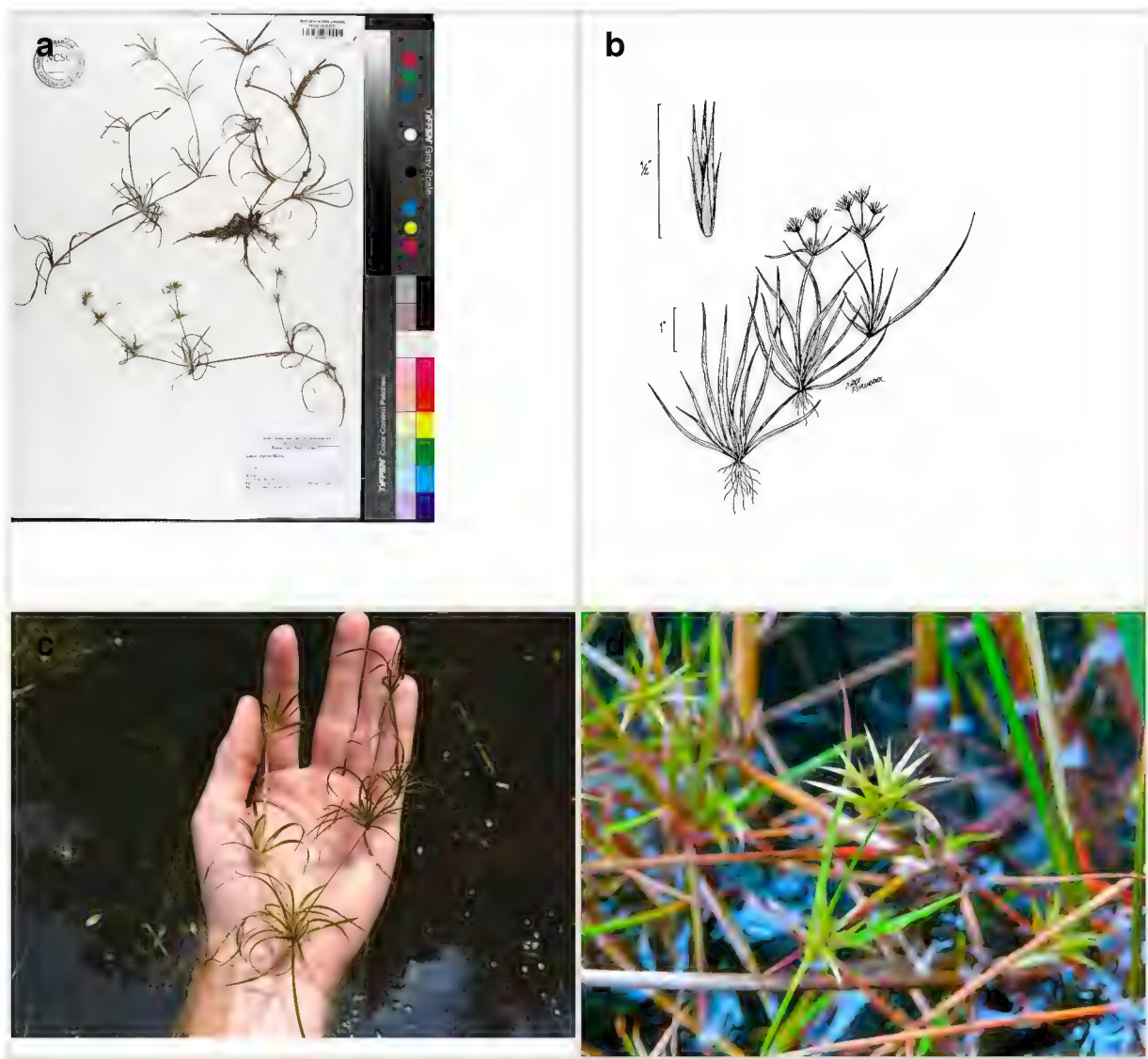


Figure 71.
Juncus repens (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)
a: Specimen: *Howell SILA-32* (NCSC)
b: Illustration
c: Habit
d: Habit

Juncus scirpoides* var. *scirpoides

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*J. scirpoides* Lam. – RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Infrequent): *Howell BATR-27, 66* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell LISI-55* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSM-T). Jun-Sep. Fig. 72



Figure 72.

Juncus scirpoides (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-27* (NCSC)

b: Specimen: *Howell BATR-66* (NCSC)

c: Inflorescence

d: Inflorescence

Mayacaceae

Mayaca fluviatilis Aubl.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [$> M. aubletii$ Michx. – RAB; $> M. fluviatilis$ Aubl. – RAB; = GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: α

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral and infralittoral zones (NLSS-LW). May-Jul. Fig. 73

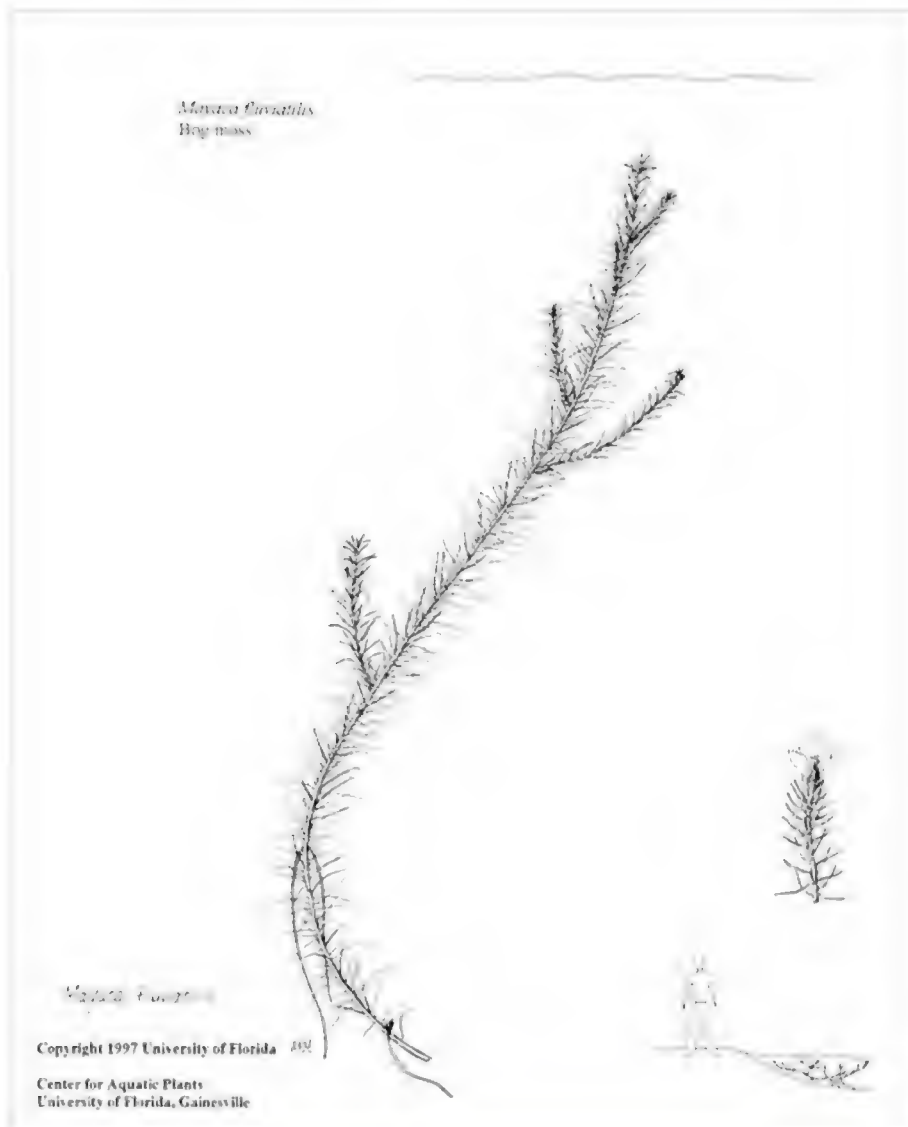


Figure 73.

Mayaca fluviatilis (from Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, University of Florida, IFAS 2015)

Orchidaceae

Calopogon tuberosus var. *tuberosus*

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Limodorum tuberosum* L.

Taxon concept: [< *C. pulchellus* R. Brown – RAB; < *C. tuberosus* (L.) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenb. – GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-24, 39* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. floating bogs (CPSI–CG, FB). Apr–Jul. Fig. 74

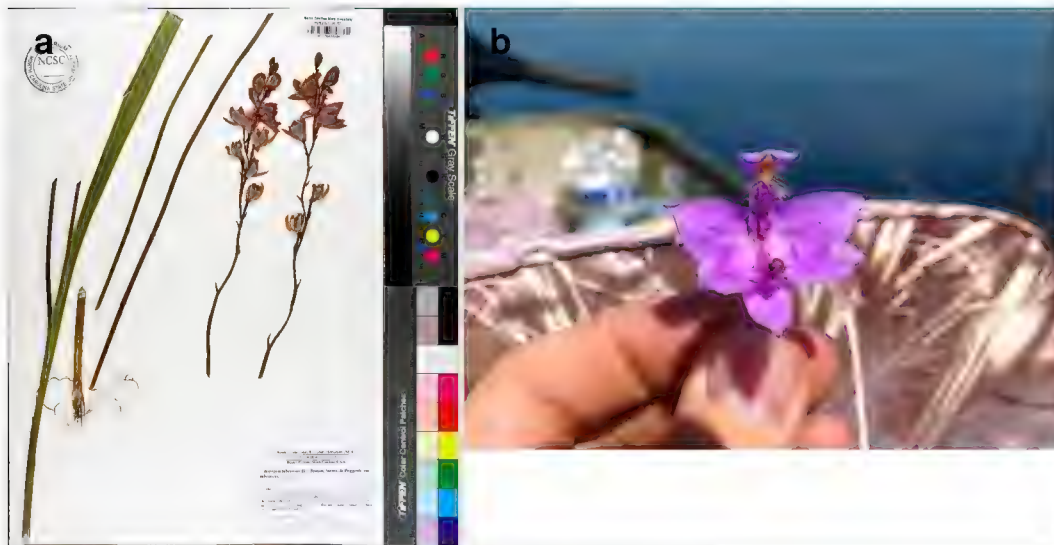


Figure 74.

Calopogon tuberosus (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-24* (NCSC)

b: Flower

***Epidendrum magnoliae* Muhl.**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*E. conopseum* R. Br. – RAB; = FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: T; S1S2, G4.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Correll & Blomquist 4900* (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial, epiphytic herbs. Eulittoral zone; typically on limbs and trunks of *Taxodium ascendens*, *Taxodium distichum*, *Nyssa aquatica*, *Nyssa biflora*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, and possibly other bottomland tree species in the shoreline of Lake Waccamaw (NLSS– LW, NLSS–C). Jul–Oct. This species usually co-occurs with *Pleopeltis polypodioides*. The first author observed a vegetative specimen on the edge of Big Creek ca. 50–70 meters from the shoreline of Lake Waccamaw. The specimen was on a large *Nyssa aquatica* limb, ca. 25–30 meters above the water, and was co-occurring with *Pleopeltis polypodioides*.

***Habenaria repens* Nutt.**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: W1; S2, G5.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: ►

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Apr–Nov.

***Pogonia ophioglossoides* (L.) Ker Gawl.**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Arethusa ophioglossoides* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-30* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. floating bogs (CPSI-CG, FB). Mar–Jun. Fig. 75

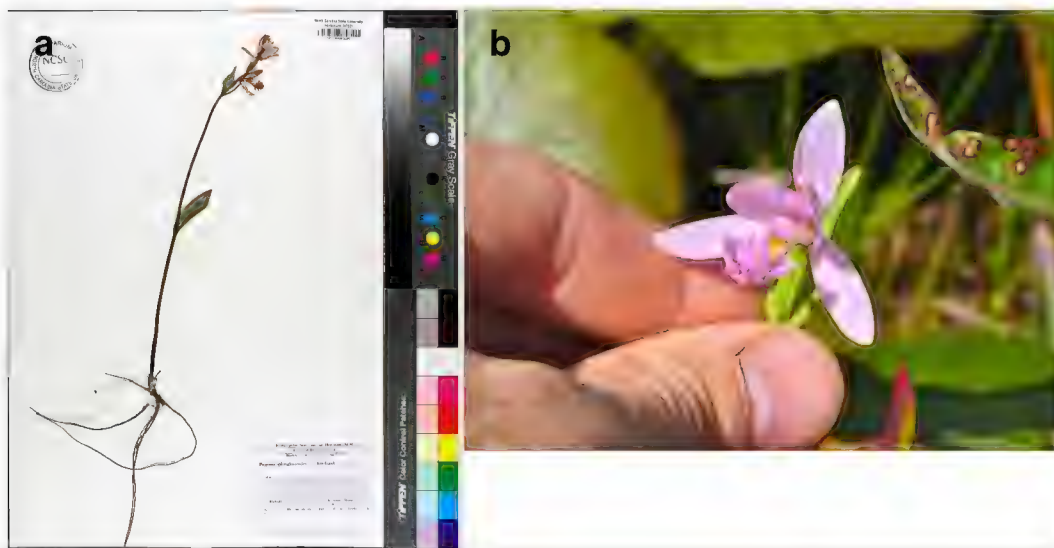


Figure 75.

Pogonia ophioglossoides (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-30* (NCSC)

b: Flower

***Spiranthes laciniata* (Small) Ames**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Gyrostachys laciniata* Small

Taxon concept: [= RAB; < *S. × laciniata* – GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: SC–V; S2, G4,G5.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-105, 106, 116* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). May–Aug. Fig. 76



Figure 76.

Spiranthes laciniata (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-105* (NCSC)

b: Leaf

c: Inflorescence

d: Inflorescence (detail)

Poaceae

Agrostis hyemalis (Walter) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Cornucopiae hyemalis* Walter

Taxon concept: [$< A. hyemalis$ (Walter) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb. – RAB; = *A. hiemalis* (Walter) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb. – GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Little Singletary Lake (Rare): *Howell LISI-37* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Juncture of supralittoral and eulittoral zones; typically in moist sandy soils (NLSM-T). Mar–Jul. Fig. 77

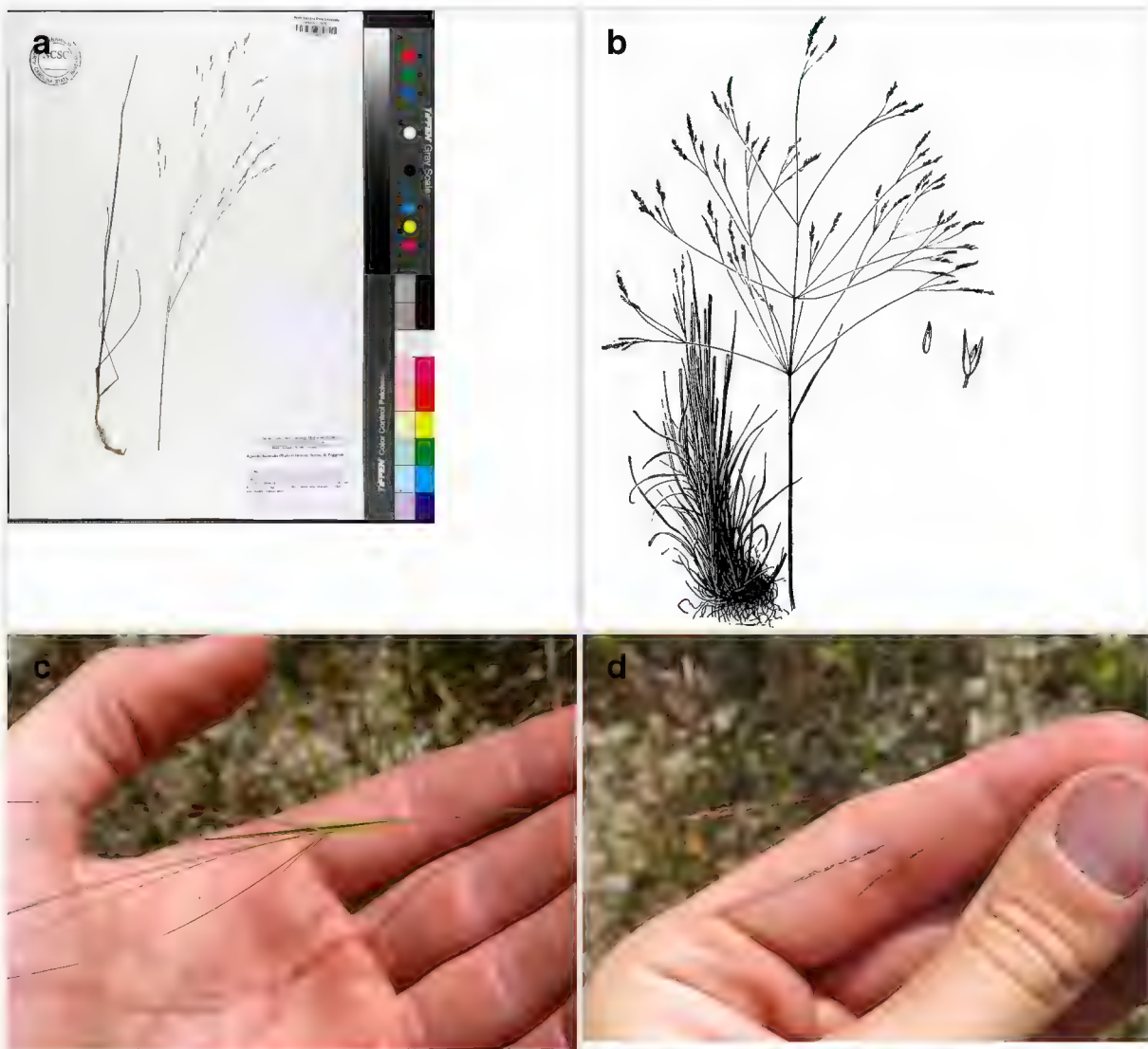


Figure 77.

Agrostis hyemalis (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Hitchcock and Chase 1951)

a: Specimen: *Howell LISI-37* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Base of inflorescence

d: Inflorescence, including spikelets

***Andropogon glaucopsis* Steud.**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*< A. virginicus* L. – RAB; = GW; = *A. glomeratus* var. *glaucopsis* (Elliott) C. Mohr – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake: *Buell s.n.* (DUKE!, NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Infrequent): *Howell JOLA-16* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (CPSI-CG, FB). Sep–Oct. Fig. 78



Figure 78.

Andropogon glaucopsis (Howell JOLA-16, NCSC)

Andropogon virginicus* var. *virginicus

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [< *A. virginicus* L. – RAB; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: ♦

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Sep–Oct. Fig. 79



Figure 79.

Andropogon virginicus (illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

***Arundinaria tecta* (Walter) Muhl.**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Arundo tecta* Walter

Taxon concept: [*< A. gigantea* (Walter) Muhl. – RAB, GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Bennedict 4350* (DUKE!)

Notes: Arborescent herbs. Eulittoral zone; at or just below the mean annual high water mark (NLSS–LW). Apr–Jul. The first author has not encountered this taxon in the field, but a single voucher specimen (see above) places it within the immediate vicinity. Fig. 80



Figure 80.

Arundinaria tecta (from Hitchcock and Chase 1951)

Coleataenia longifolia* var. *longifolia

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Panicum longifolium* Torr.

Taxon concept: [= *Panicum longifolium* Torr. var. *longifolium* – RAB; *< Panicum longifolium* Torr. – GW; = *Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees ssp. *pubescens* (Vasey) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Infrequent): *Howell BATR – 68* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA –145, 147, 164, 168* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Jul–Oct. Fig. 81



Figure 81.

Coleataenia longifolia (illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

***Coleataenia tenera* (Beyr. ex Trin.) Soreng**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Panicum tenerum* Beyr. ex Trin.

Taxon concept: [= *Panicum tenerum* Beyr. ex Trin. – RAB, GW, FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: ►

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Jun–Sep.

***Dichanthelium boreale* (Nash) Freckmann**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Panicum boreale* Nash

Taxon concept: [> *Panicum bicknellii* Nash– RAB; > *D. boreale* (Nash) Freckmann – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Blomquist 957* (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLS–LW). Apr–Sep. Fig. 82

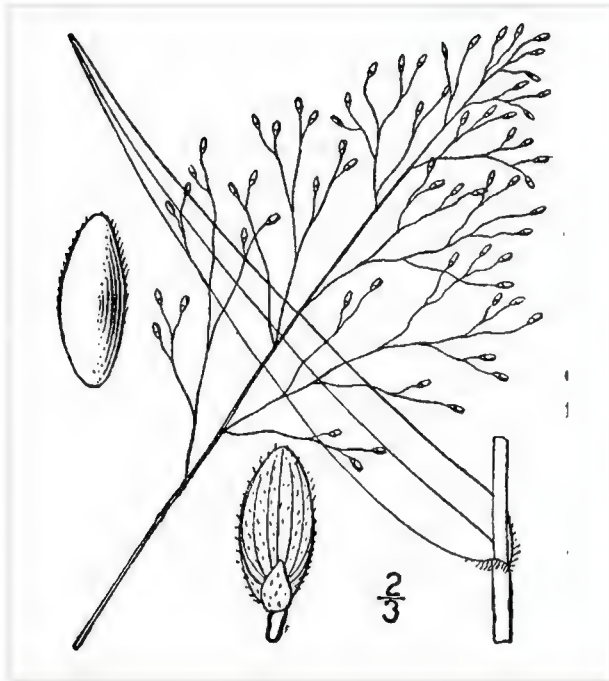


Figure 82.

Dichantherium boreale (illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

***Dichantherium dichotomum* var. *roanokense* (Ashe) LeBlond**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Panicum roanokense* Nash

Taxon concept: [*< D. dichotomum* (L.) Gould – RAB, GW; *< D. dichotomum* (L.) Gould) ssp. *roanokense* (Ashe) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Ashe s.n.* (NCU!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; moist to peaty lakeshores (NLSS–LW). May –Sep.

***Dichantherium erectifolium* (Nash) Gould & C.A. Clark**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Panicum erectifolium* Nash

Taxon concept: [= *Panicum erectifolium* Nash – RAB, GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: W2; S2, G4.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-111* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; moist sandy to peaty shores (NLSS–LW). May –Aug. Fig. 83



Figure 83.

Dichanthelium erectifolium (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-111* (NCSC)

b: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-127* (NCSC)

c: Culm and leaf

d: Inflorescence

Dichanthelium species 3 = *lancearium*

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= *Panicum lancearium* Trinius – RAB; < *D. portoricense* (Desv. ex Ham.) B.F. Hansen & Wunderlin ssp. *patulum* (Scribner & Merrill) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Blomquist & Correll 9383* (NCU!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). May–Sep.

Dichanthelium mattamuskeetense (Ashe) Mohlenbr.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Panicum mattamuskeetense* Ashe

Taxon concept: [< *Panicum dichotomum* L. – RAB, GW; < *D. dichotomum* (L.) Gould ssp. *mattamuskeetense* (Ashe) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Blomquist & Correll 9385* (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). May–Oct. Fig. 84

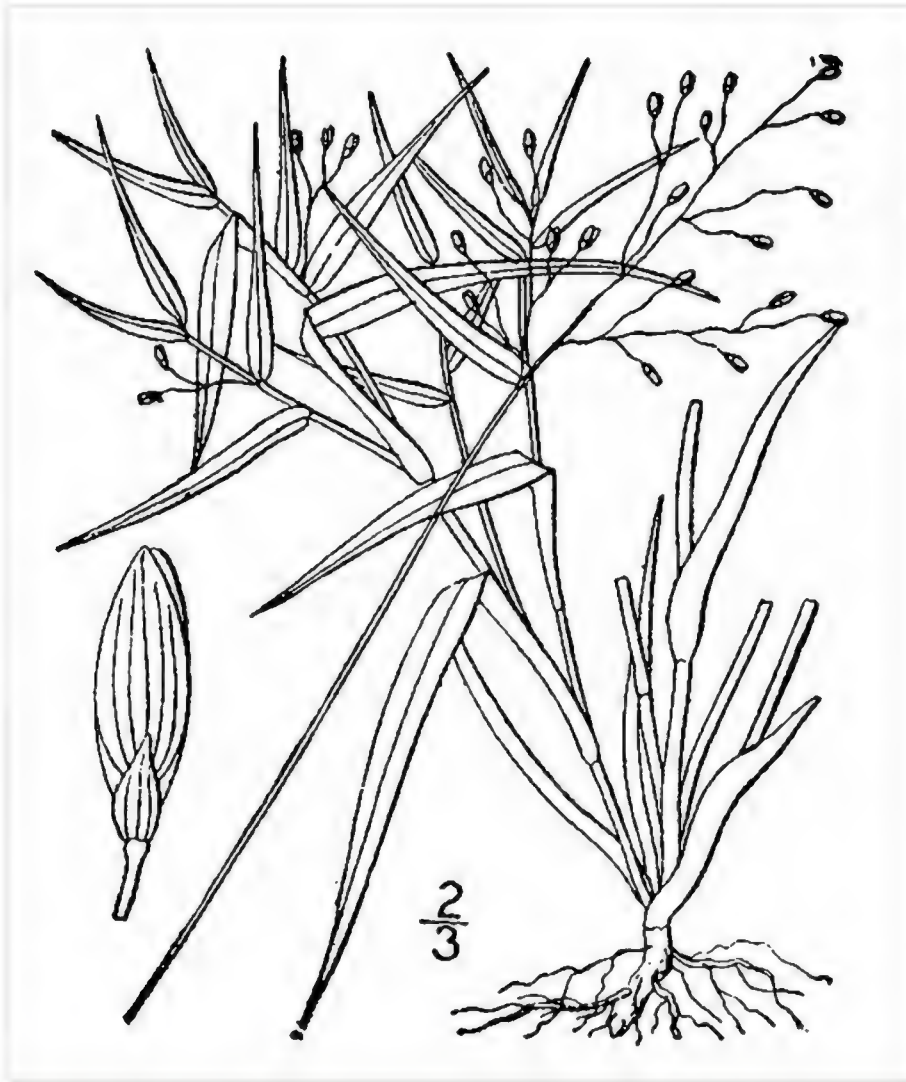


Figure 84.

Dichantherium mattamuskeetense (illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

***Dichantherium portoricense* (Desv. ex Ham.) B.F. Hansen & Wunderlin**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Panicum portoricense* Desv. ex Ham.

Taxon concept: [= *Panicum portoricense* Desv. ex Ham. – RAB; = *D. portoricense* (Desv. ex Ham.) B.F. Hansen & Wunderlin ssp. *portoricense* – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Infrequent): *Howell BATR – 52* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw: *Blomquist & Correll 9383* (NCU!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; moist sandy to peaty shores (NLSS–LW). May–Sep. Fig. 85



Figure 85.

Dichantherium portoricense (Howell BATR-52, NCSC)

***Eragrostis elliottii* S. Watson**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Rare): *Howell BATR-67* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw: ►

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). Sep–Oct. Fig. 86



Figure 86.

Eragrostis elliottii (Howell BATR-67, NCSC)

***Eragrostis refracta* (Muhl. ex Elliott) Scribn.**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Poa refracta* Muhl. ex Elliott

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: ►

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Jul–Oct.

Luziola fluitans* var. *fluitans

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Zizania fluitans* Michx.

Taxon concept: [= *Hydrochloa carolinensis* P. Beauv. – RAB, GW; = FNA, Weakley]

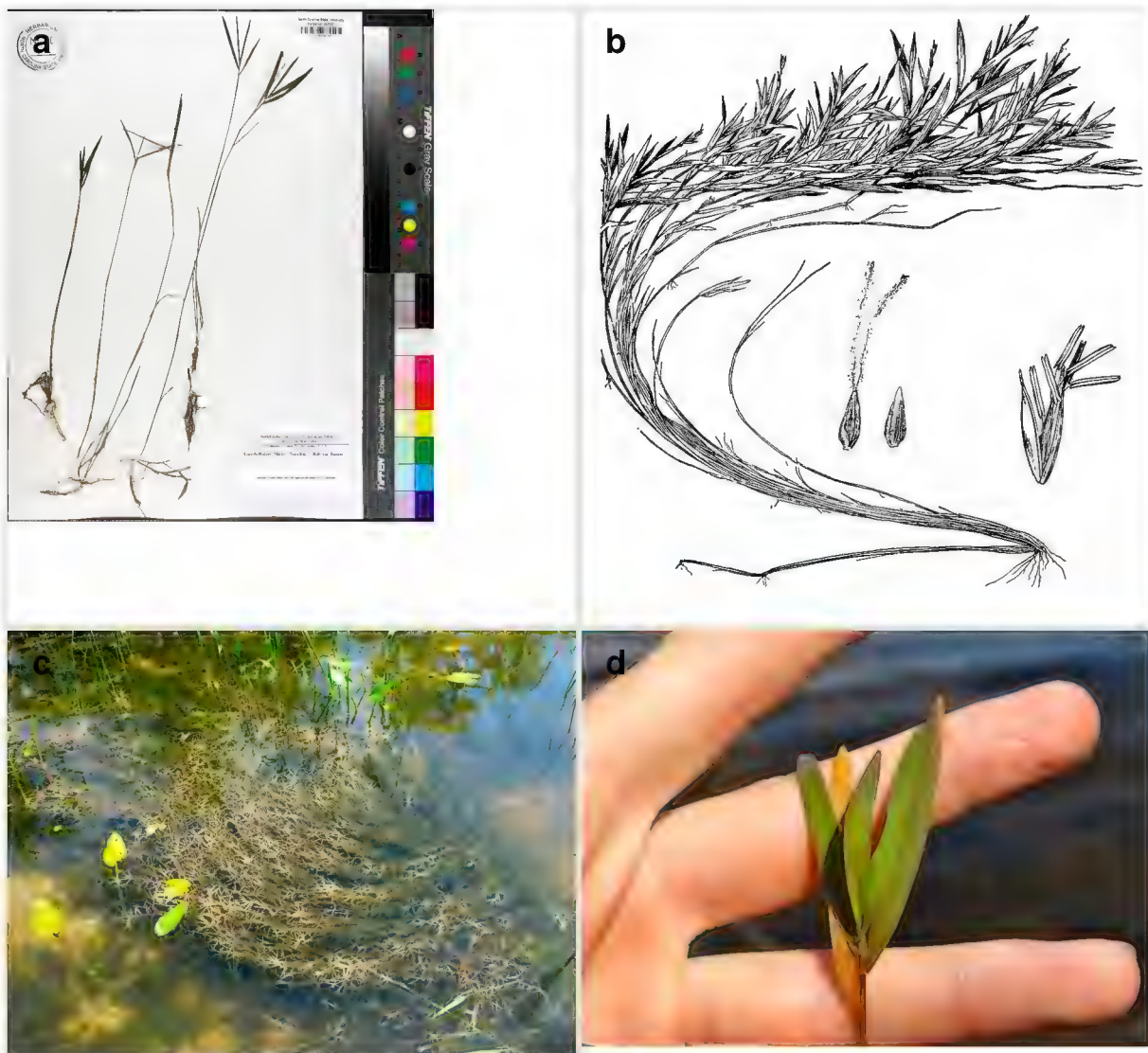


Figure 87.

Luziola fluitans (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Hitchcock and Chase 1951)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-51* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Leaves

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Bolser MEH107* (NCU!); *Howell LAWA-51* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Aug–Oct. Fig. 87

***Panicum hemitomon* Schult.**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Abundant): *Howell BATR–18* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Infrequent): *Howell HOLA–23* (NCSC!)

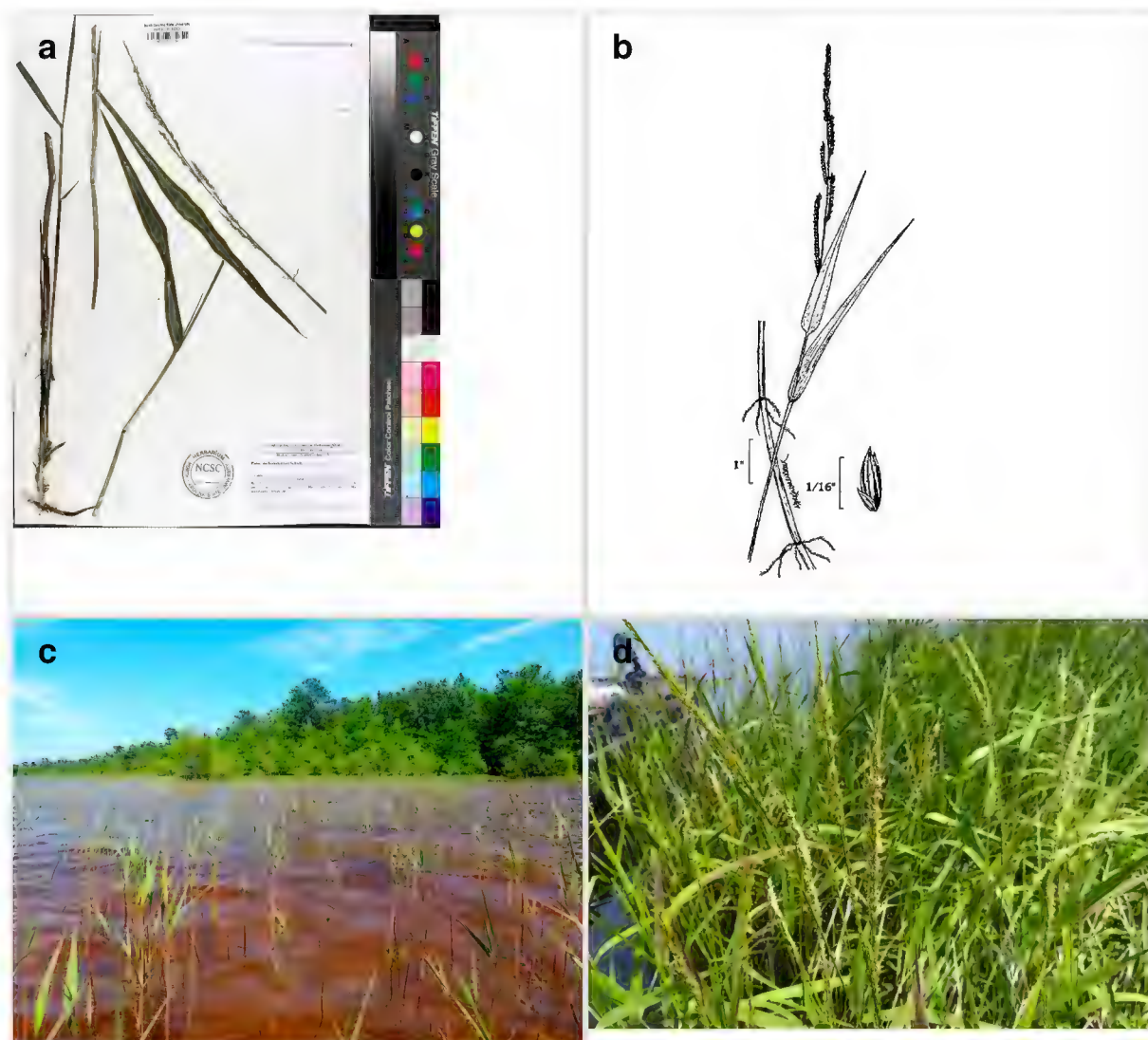


Figure 88.

Panicum hemitomon (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-18* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Inflorescences

Lake Waccamaw (Abundant): *Blomquist 1399* (DUKE!); *Blomquist & Correll 9379* (DUKE!, NCU!); *Howell LAWA–79* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell LISI–35* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Occasional): *Howell SALA-14* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Blomquist 1400* (DUKE!); *Howell SILA-17* (NCSC!); *Wilbur 60947* (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral and infralittoral zones (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG). Jun–Jul. Fig. 88

***Panicum verrucosum* Muhl.**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Infrequent): *Howell BATR-53* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Rare): *Howell JOLA-40, 41* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Rare): *Howell LISI-50* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSM-T, NLSS-C). Aug–Oct. Fig. 89



Figure 89.

Panicum verrucosum (illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-53* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

Panicum virgatum* var. *virgatum

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*P. virgatum* – RAB, GW, FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake: *Wilbur 57420* (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone. Jun–Oct. Fig. 90



Figure 90.

Panicum virgatum (illustration from Hitchcock and Chase 1951)***Saccharum giganteum* (Walter) Pers.****Nomenclature:**Basionym: *Anthoxanthum giganteum* WalterTaxon concept: [= *Erianthus giganteus* (Walter) P. Beauv. – RAB, GW; = FNA. Weakley]**Distribution:** Jones Lake (Rare): *Howell JOLA-37* (NCSC!)Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-7, 160* (NCSC!)**Notes:** Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW). Sep–Oct. Fig. 91

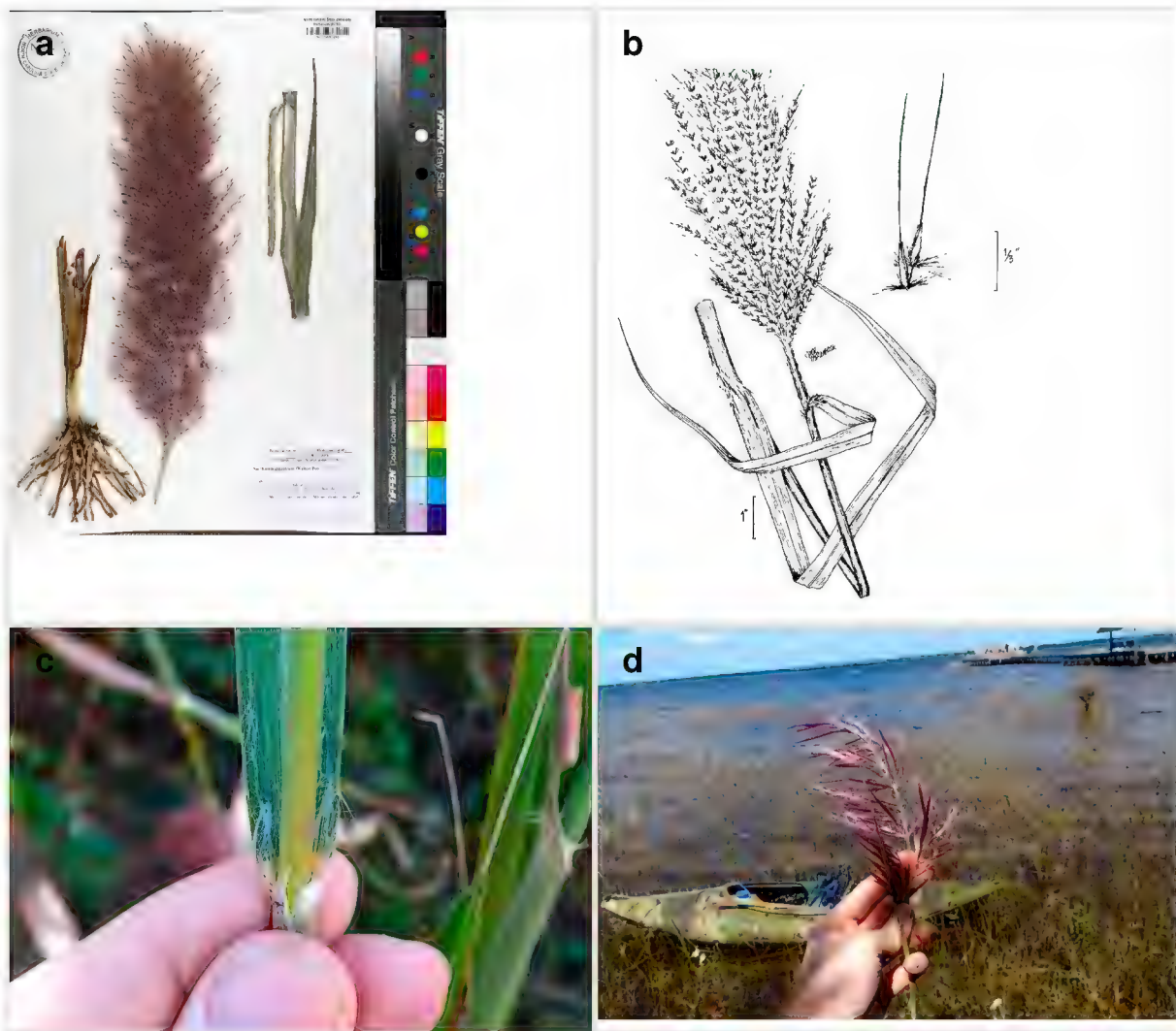


Figure 91.

Saccharum giganteum (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-7* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Culm and leaf blade

d: Inflorescence

Sacciolepis striata (L.) Nash

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Holcus striatus* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-43, 54, 55* (NCSC!); *Wilbur 48657, 57394* (DUKE!)

Horseshoe Lake: *Rothfels, Burge, Duke Natural History Society 2398* (DUKE!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-131* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Beal 3225* (NCSC!); *Frey s.n.* (NCU!); *Howell SILA-38* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG). Jul–Oct. Fig. 92



Figure 92.

Sacciolepis striata (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-55* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaf sheath

d: Inflorescence

***Sphenopholis obtusata* (Michx.) Scribn.**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Aria obtusata* Michx.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Blomquist 1492* (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). Apr–May. Fig. 93



Figure 93.

Sphenopholis obtusata (illustration from Hitchcock and Chase 1951)

Pontederiaceae

Pontederia cordata var. *cordata*

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [$< P. cordata$ – RAB; = GW; $< P. cordata$ – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Rare): •Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-15, 50, 159* (NCSC!); *Matthews s.n.* (NCU!); *Wilbur 59382* (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). May–Oct. Fig. 94

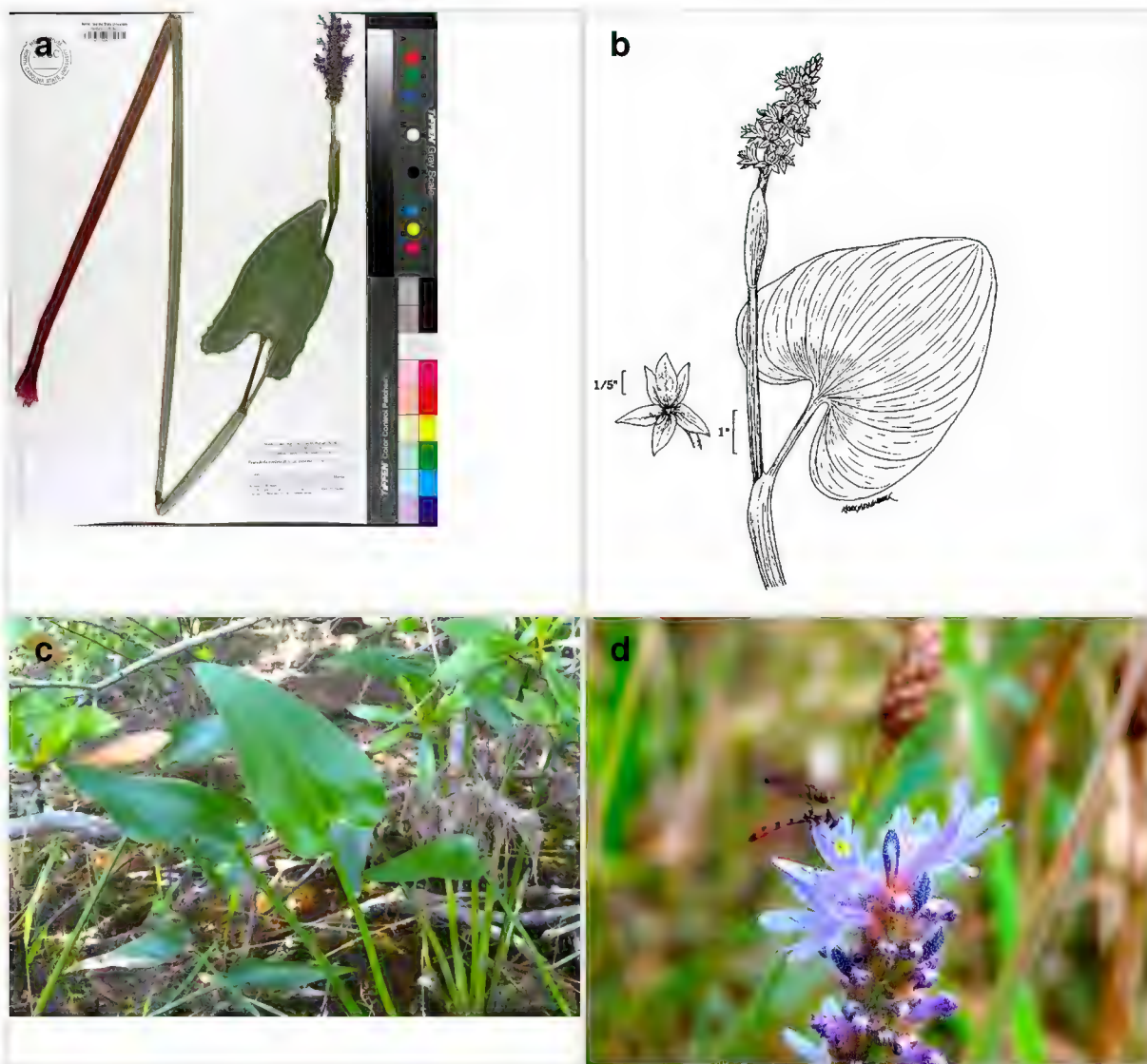


Figure 94.

Pontederia cordata var. *cordata* (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-159* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaves

d: Inflorescence

***Pontederia cordata* var. *lancifolia* (Muhl.) Torr.**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [$< P. cordata$ – RAB; = GW; $< P. cordata$ – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: ♦

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). May–Oct.

Potamogetonaceae

Potamogeton pulcher Tuck.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: ►

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral and infralittoral zones (NLSS–LW, NLSM–LWP). Jun –Sep. Fig. 95

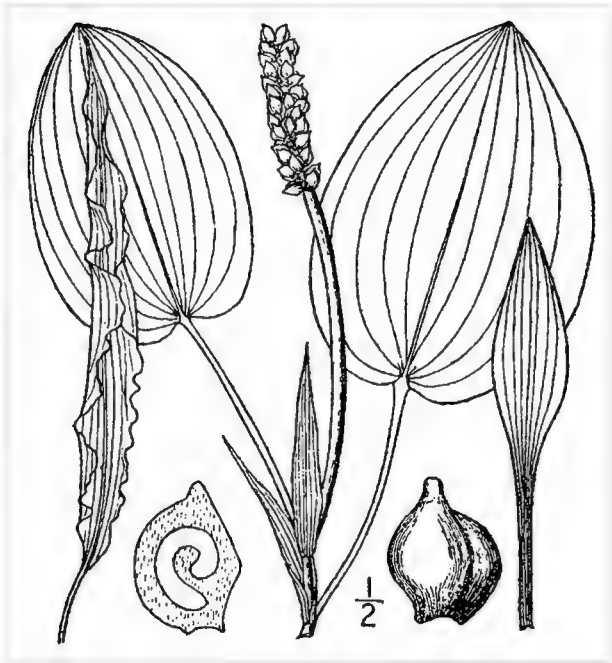


Figure 95.

Potamogeton pulcher (illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

Potamogeton pusillus L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [< *P. berchtoldii* Fieber – RAB; = GW; > *P. pusillus* L. ssp. *pusillus* – FNA; > *P. pusillus* L. var. *pusillus* – Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: ◻

Notes: Annual herbs. Eulittoral and infralittoral zones (NLSS–LW, NLSM–LWP). May –Sep.

Smilacaceae

Smilax glauca Walter

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Rare): *Howell BATR-29* (NCSC!)

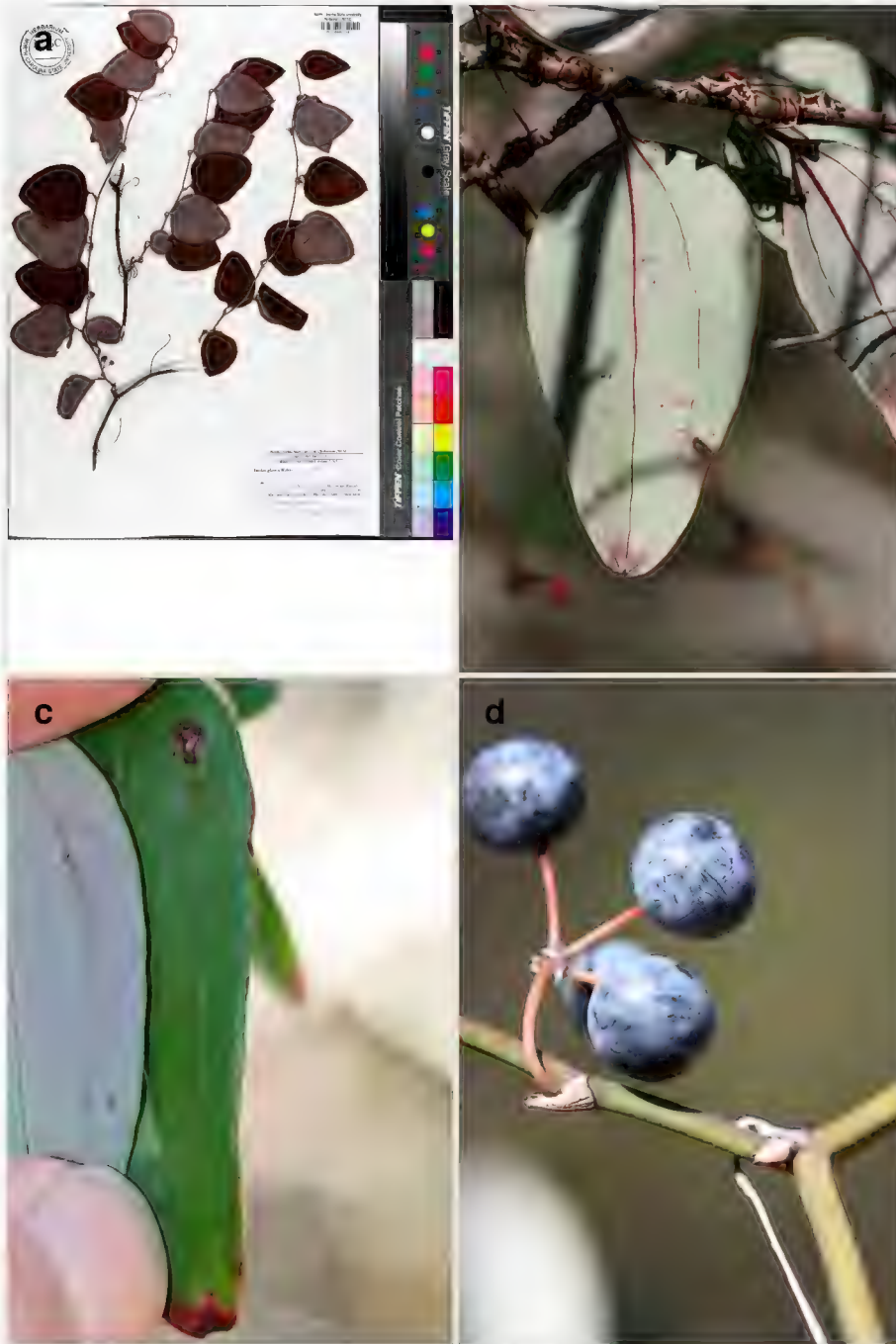


Figure 96.

Smilax glauca (digital photographs taken by Alexander Krings)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-29* (NCSC)

b: Leaf (abaxial surface)

c: Leaf showing contrast between abaxial surface (left) and adaxial surface (right)

d: Fruits

Notes: Perennial vines. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones. Late Apr–Early Jun; Sep–Nov and persisting. Fig. 96

***Smilax laurifolia* L.**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Frequent): *Howell BALA–13* (NCSC!)

Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR–44* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA–3* (NCSC!)

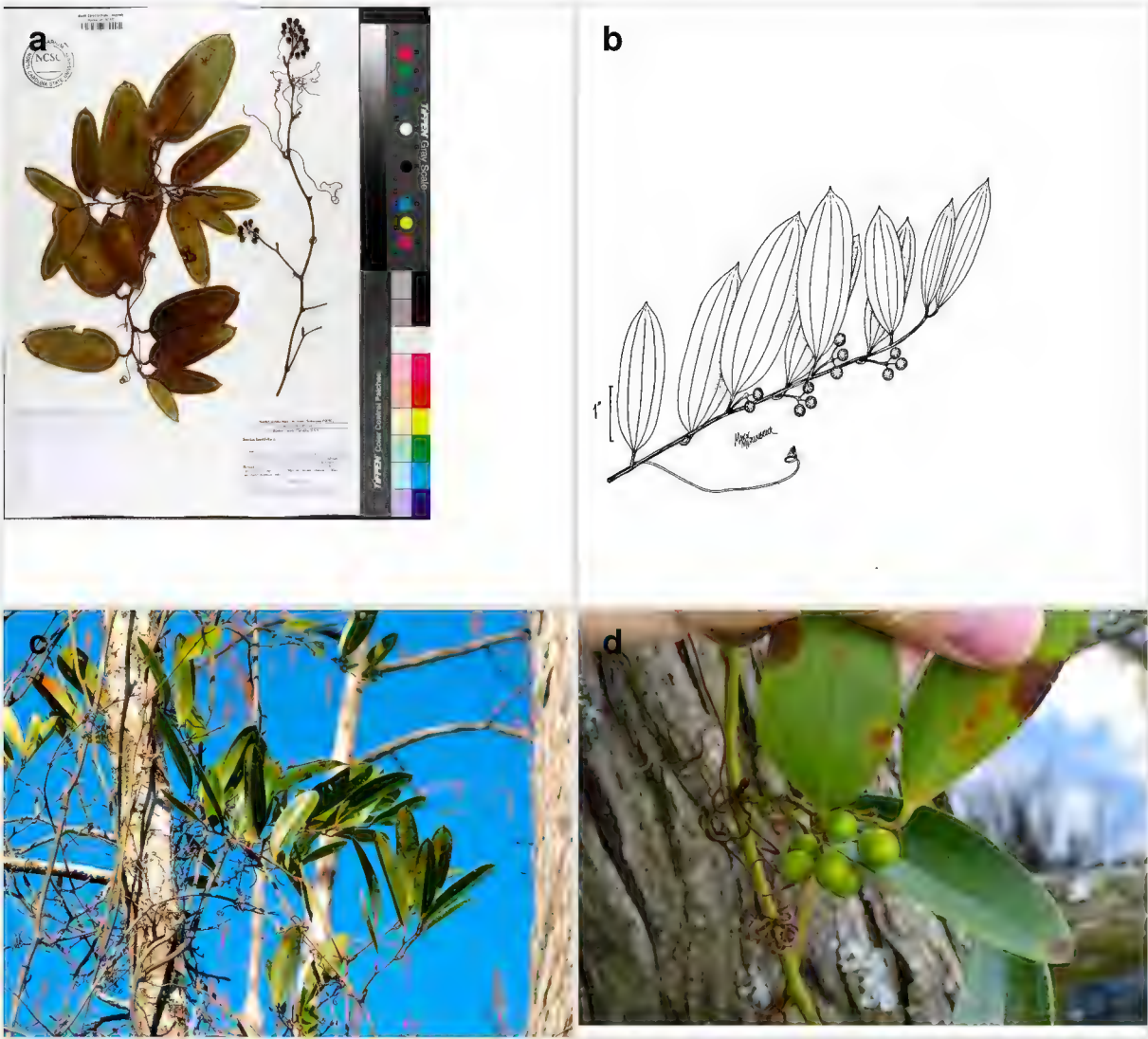


Figure 97.

Smilax laurifolia (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustrations from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell SALA-15* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Infructescence

Jones Lake (Frequent): *Howell JOLA-7* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-34* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Frequent): *Howell SALA-4, 15* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Frequent): *Howell SILA-9* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial vines. Eulittoral zone; typically at the maximum annual high water mark in saturated organic to sandy soils (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG). Jul-Aug; Sep-Oct and persisting. Fig. 97

Smilax rotundifolia L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

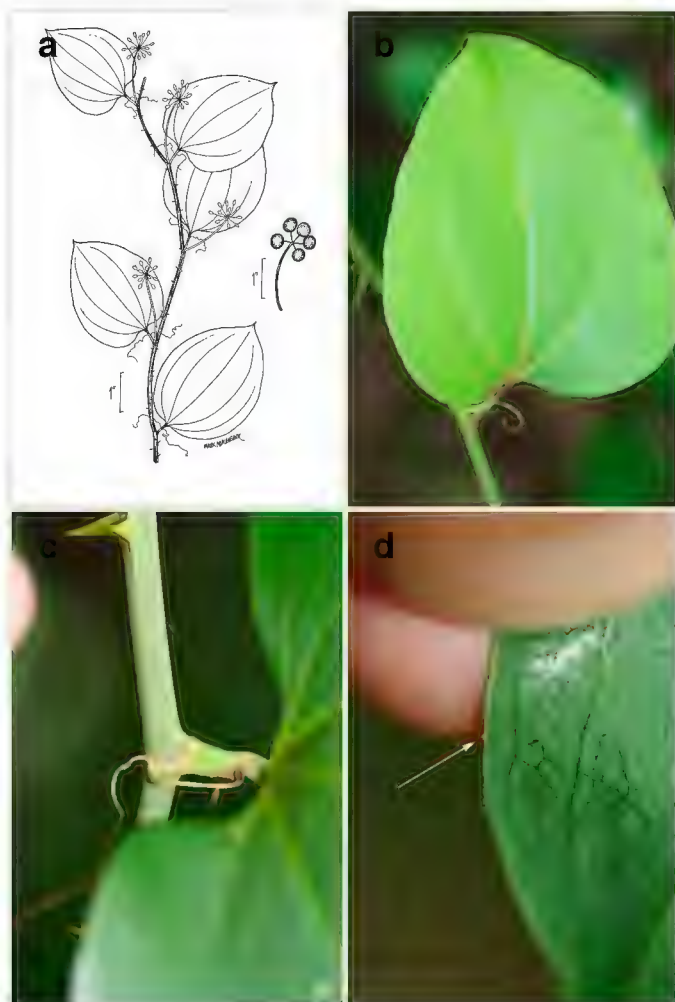


Figure 98.

Smilax rotundifolia (digital photographs taken by Alexander Krings; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Illustration

b: Leaf (adaxial surface)

c: Stem (with prickles), petiole, and withered stipular tendrils (at base of petiole)

d: Denticulations at base of leaf blade (arrowed)

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: ♦

Notes: Perennial vines. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral (NLSS–LW). Apr–May; Sep–Oct and persisting. Fig. 98

Smilax walteri Pursh

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA–13, 21, 25* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA–29, 55, 162* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial vines. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW, CPSI–CG). Late Apr–May; Sep–Nov and persisting. Fig. 99

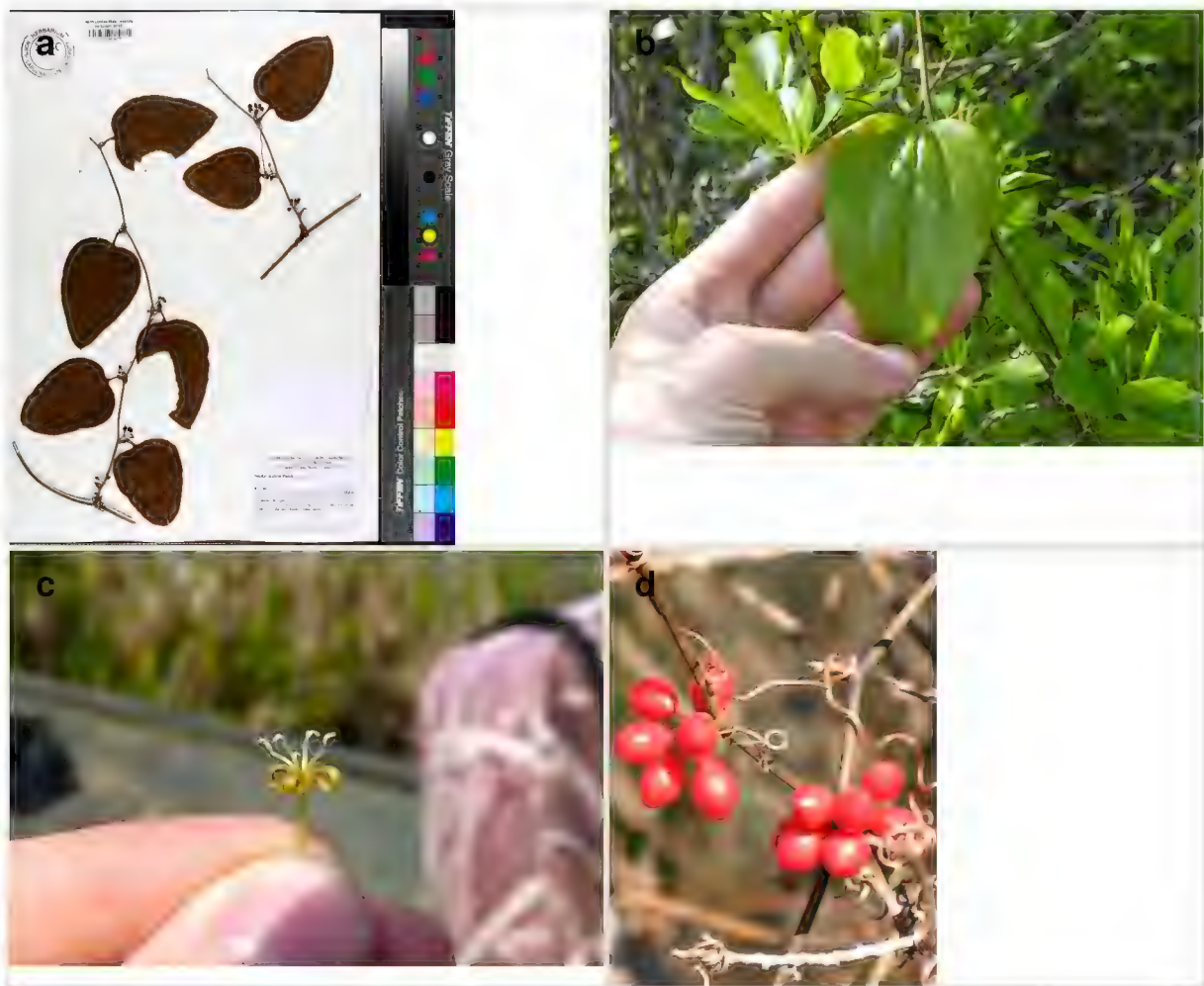


Figure 99.
Smilax walteri (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [leaf and flower] and Alexander Krings [fruits])
a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-55* (NCSC)
b: Leaf (adaxial surface)
c: Flower
d: Fruits

Xyridaceae

Xyris fimbriata Elliott

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake: *Rothfels, Burge, Duke Natural History Society 2400, 2404* (DUKE!)

Lake Waccamaw: ►

Singletary Lake: *Frey s.n.* (NCU!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSS-T, NLSS-LW, CPSI-CG). Sep-Oct. Fig. 100

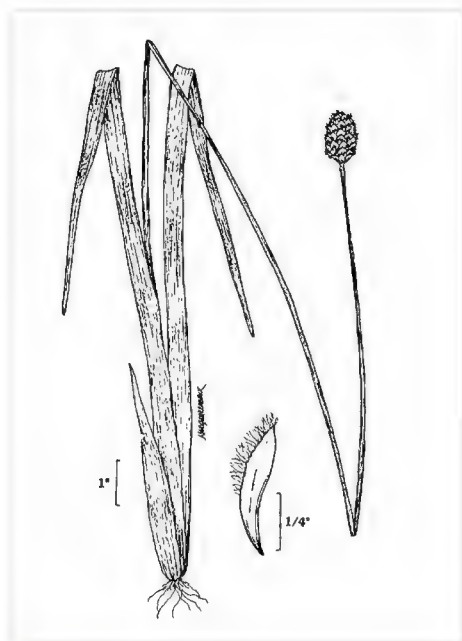


Figure 100.

Xyris fimbriata (illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

Xyris iridifolia Chapm.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW; < *X. laxifolia* Mart. var. *iridifolia* (Chapm.) Kral – FNA; = Weakley]

Conservation status: W7; S2, G4G5T4T.

Distribution: Salters Lake: ◆

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C). Jul-Sep.

Xyris jupicai Rch.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Little Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell LISI-46* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual, rarely biennial, herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSM-T). Jul-Sep.
Fig. 101



Figure 101.

Xyris jupicai (illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell LISI-46* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

Xyris smalliana Nash

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: W1; S3, G5.

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake: *R.L Wilbur 81092* (DUKE!)

Jones Lake (Occasional): *Howell JOLA-42* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Abundant): *Howell LAWA-114, 125, 142, 144* (NCSC!); *LeBlond 3996* (NCU)

Salters Lake: *Beckman & Linnenburger 24* (DUKE!); *Grant s.n.* (NCU)

Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell SILA-29* (NCSC!); *Rothfels & O' Reilly, Shaw Lab s.n.* (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG). Jul–Aug. Fig. 102



Figure 102.

Xyris smalliana (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-114* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Inflorescence

d: Flowers

BASAL ANGIOSPERMS, MAGNOLIIDS, and EUDICOTYLEDONS

Families represented: 55 (BA: 2; M: 2; E: 51)

Altingiaceae

Liquidambar styraciflua L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

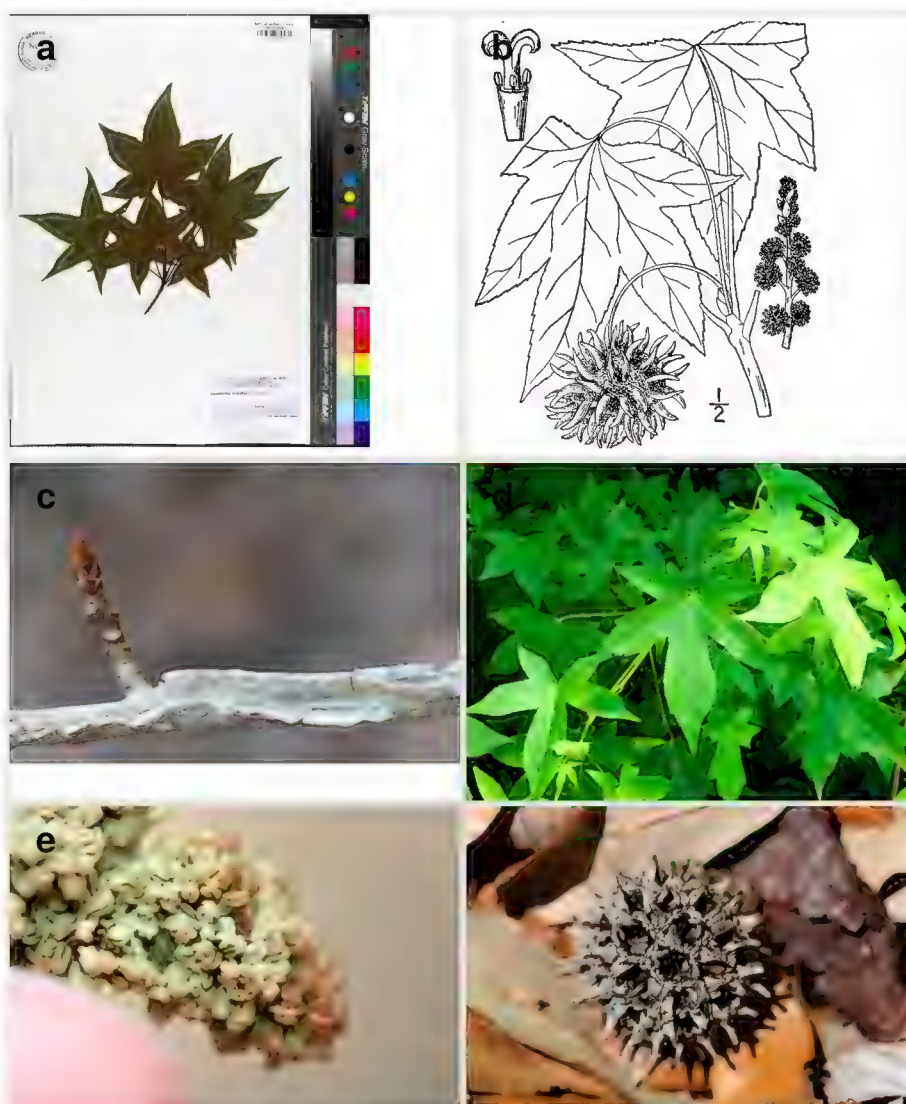


Figure 103.

Liquidambar styraciflua (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [leaves] and Alexander Krings [twig, staminate flowers, fruit]; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-133* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Twig, bud, and leaf scars

d: Leaves

e: Staminate flowers

f: Fruit

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Infrequent): *Howell BATR-47* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-45, 133* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS–LW). Apr–May; Aug–Sep. Fig. 103

Amaranthaceae

Alternanthera philoxeroides (Mart.) Griseb.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Bucholzia philoxeroides* Mart.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Beal 543, 1776* (DUKE!); *Howell LAWA-65* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; calm, quiet waters (NLSS–LW). Apr–Oct. Fig. 104

Anacardiaceae

Rhus copallinum var. *copallinum*

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [< *R. copallina* L. – RAB; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Rare): *Howell BALA-10* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs or small trees. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS–C). Jul–Sep; Aug–Oct. Fig. 105

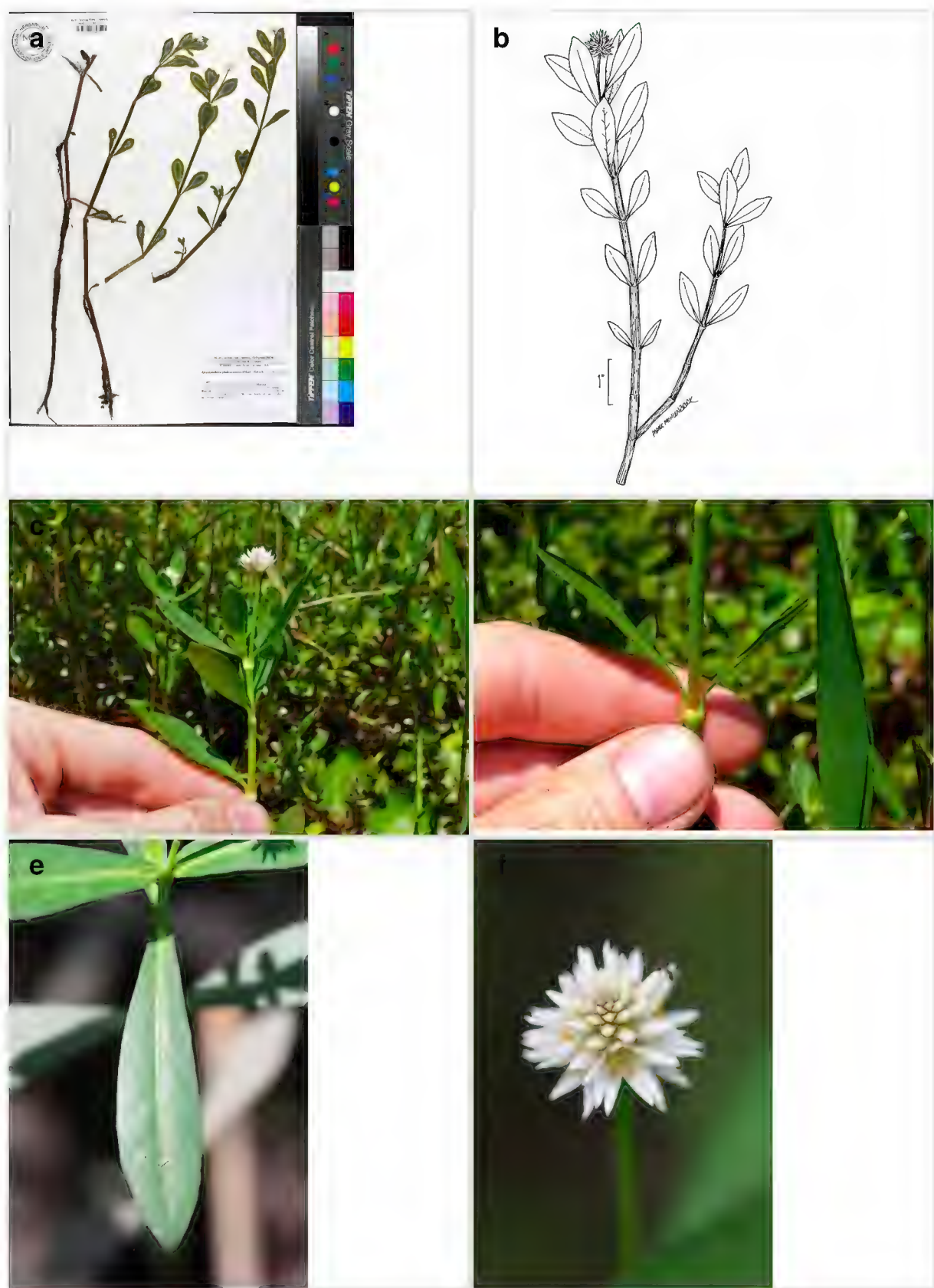


Figure 104.

Alternanthera philoxeroides (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [habit, node] and Alexander Krings [leaf, inflorescence]; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

- a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-65* (NCSC)
- b: Illustration
- c: Habit
- d: Node
- e: Leaf
- f: Inflorescence

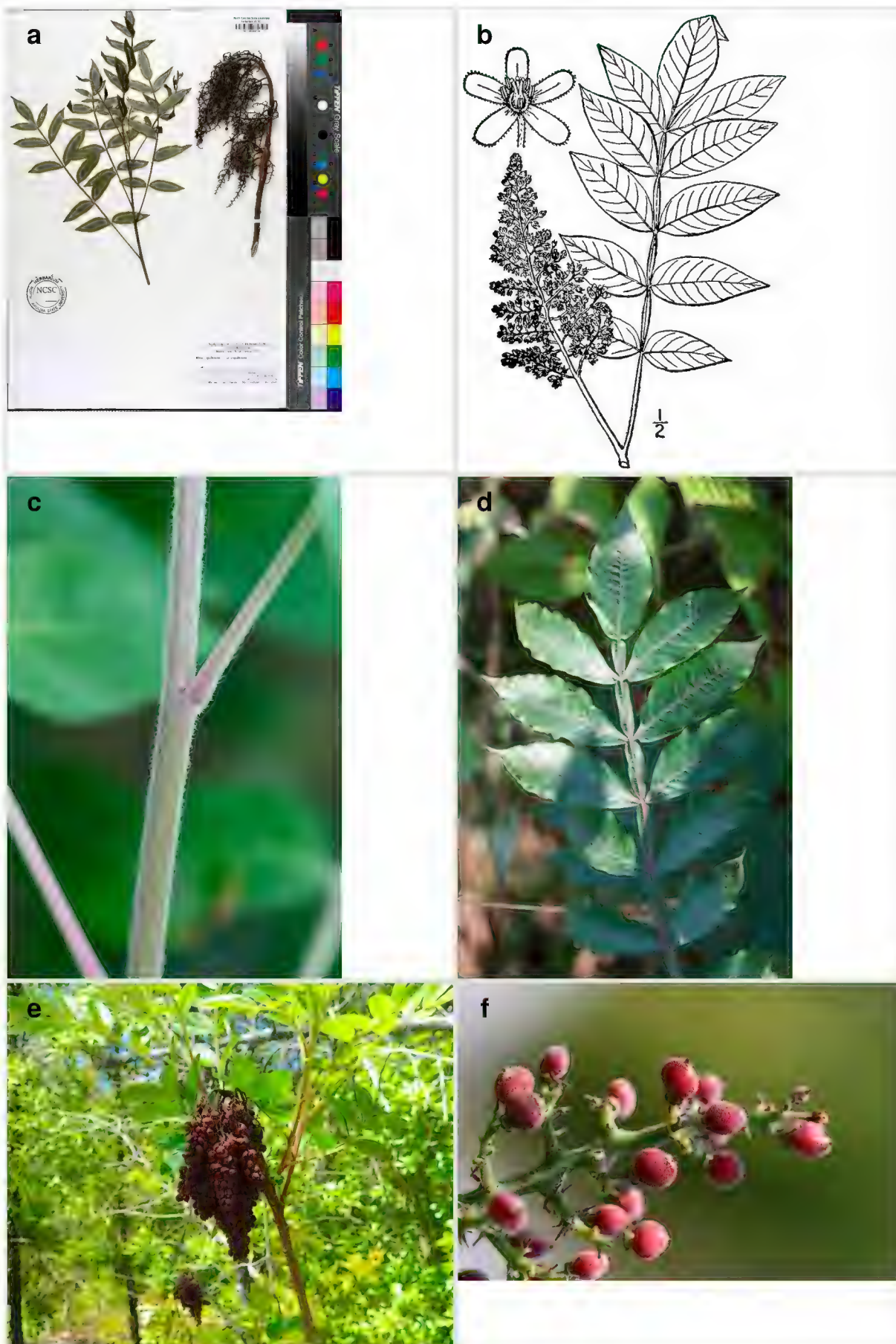


Figure 105.

Rhus copallinum (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [infructescence] and Alexander Krings [stem, leaf, infructescence detail]; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell BALA-10* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Stem

d: Imparipinnate leaf (with winged rachis)

e: Infructescence

f: Infructescence (detail)

Toxicodendron radicans* var. *radicans

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [$< Rhus radicans$ L. – RAB; $< T. radicans$ (L.) Kuntze – GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Infrequent): •

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-82, 152* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs or lianas. Eulittoral zone; typically growing on woody shrubs and trees at or just below the high water mark (NLSS-LW, NLSM-LWP). Late Apr–May; Aug–Oct. Fig. 106

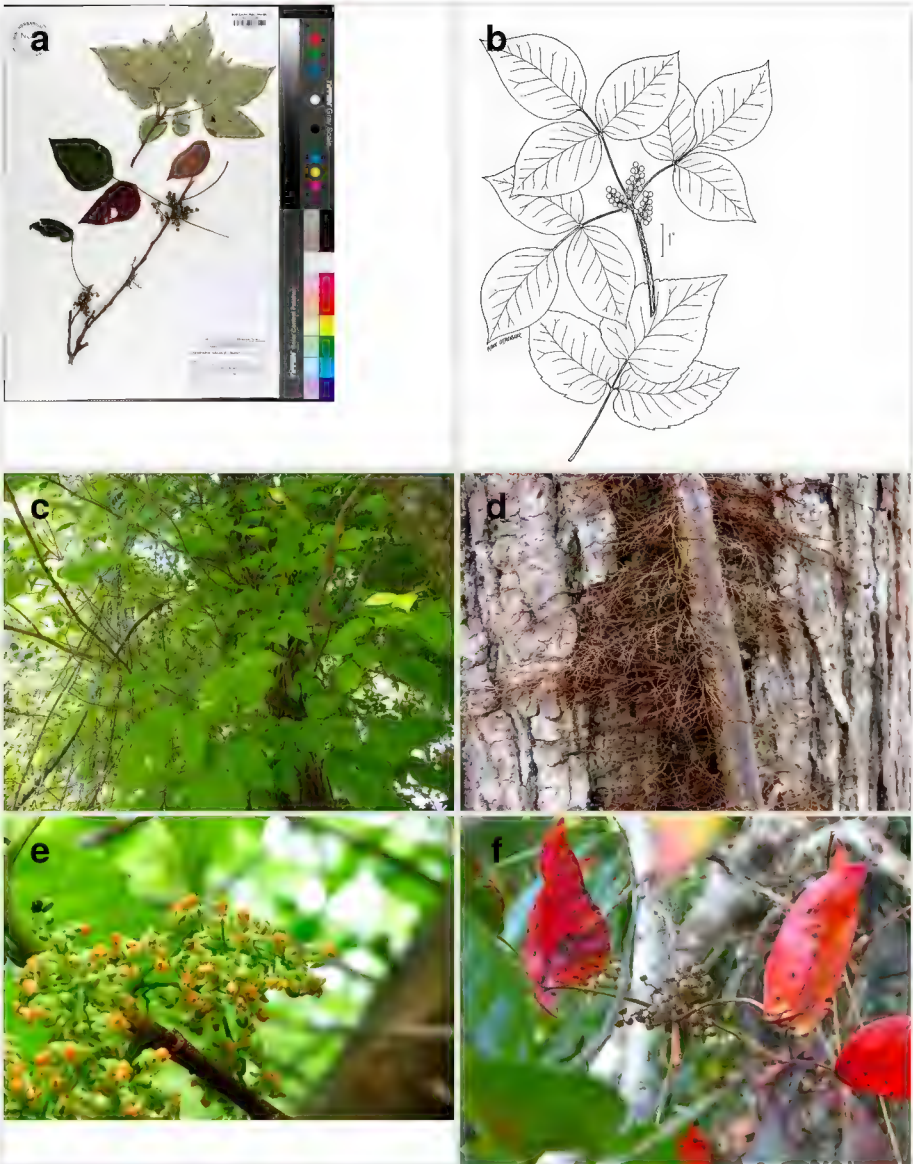


Figure 106.
Toxicodendron radicans (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)
a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-152* (NCSC)
b: Illustration
c: Habit
d: Climbing stem with adventitious roots
e: Inflorescence
f: Fruits

Apiaceae

Centella asiatica (L.) Urb.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Hydrocotyle asiatica* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Frequent): *Howell LAWA-25, 115* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). Jun–Aug; Jul–Sep. Fig. 107

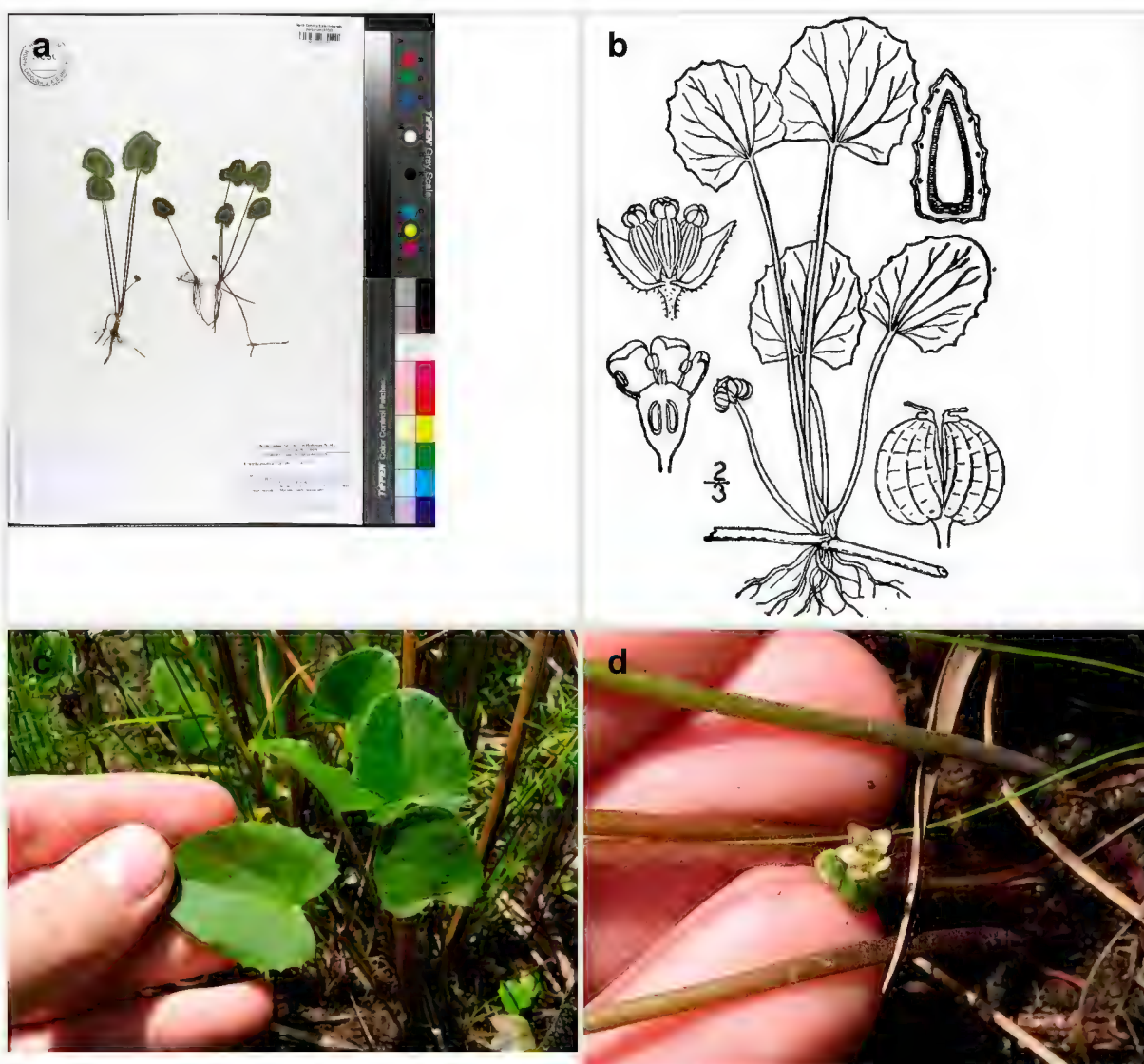


Figure 107.

Centella asiatica (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-115* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaves

d: Flower

Cicuta maculata* var. *maculata

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= *C. maculata* L. – RAB, GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-121* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; moist soils at or just below the mean annual high water mark, also on sandbars and peninsular islands stranded in the littoral zone (NLSS-LW). May–Aug; Jul–Sep. Fig. 108

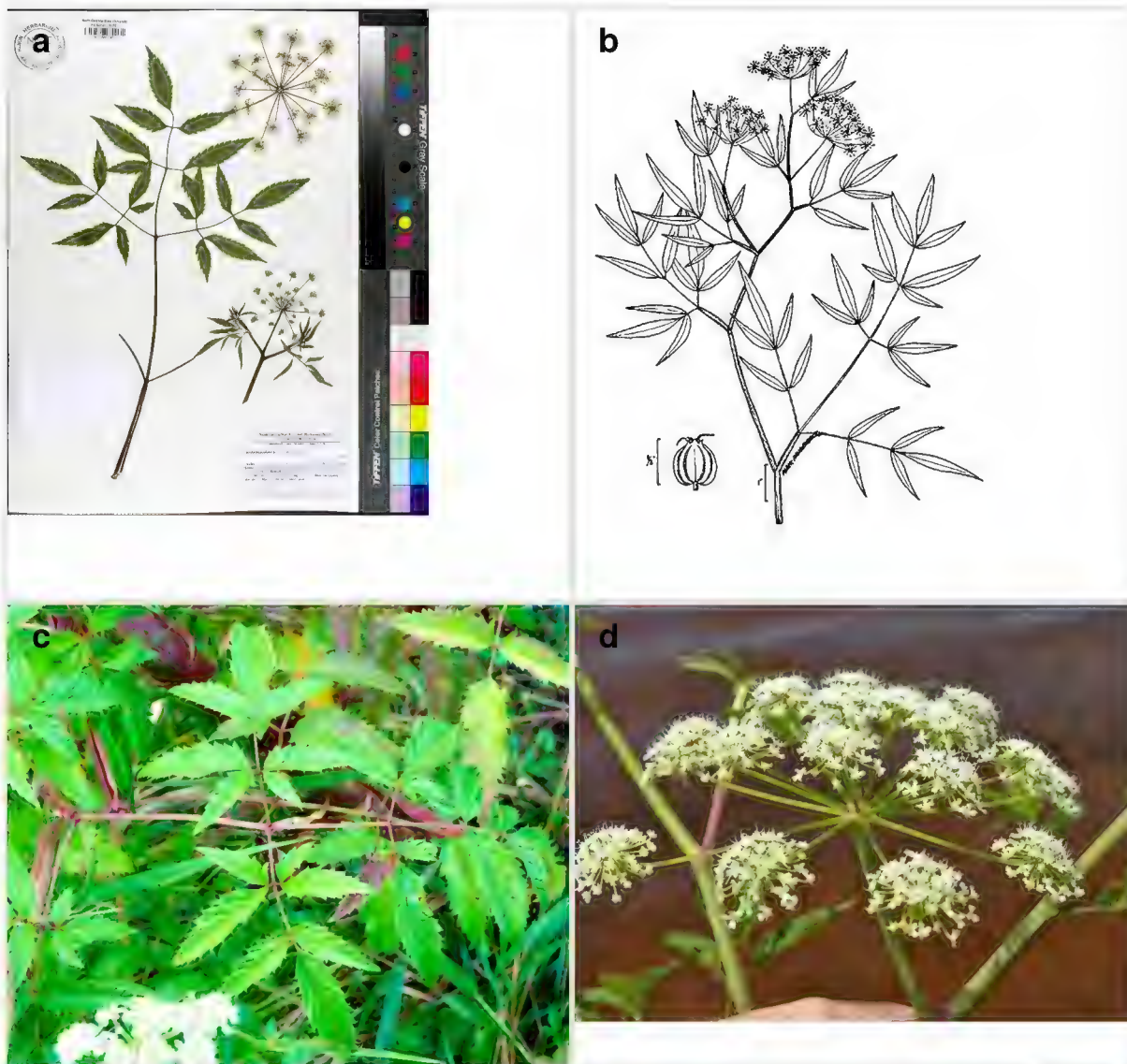


Figure 108.

Cicuta maculata (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-121* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaf

d: Inflorescence

Aquifoliaceae

Ilex coriacea (Pursh) Chapm.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Prinos coriaceus* Pursh

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Rare): *Howell BATR-16* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Occasional): *Howell JOLA-10, 32* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS-C). Apr–May; Sep–Oct. Fig. 109

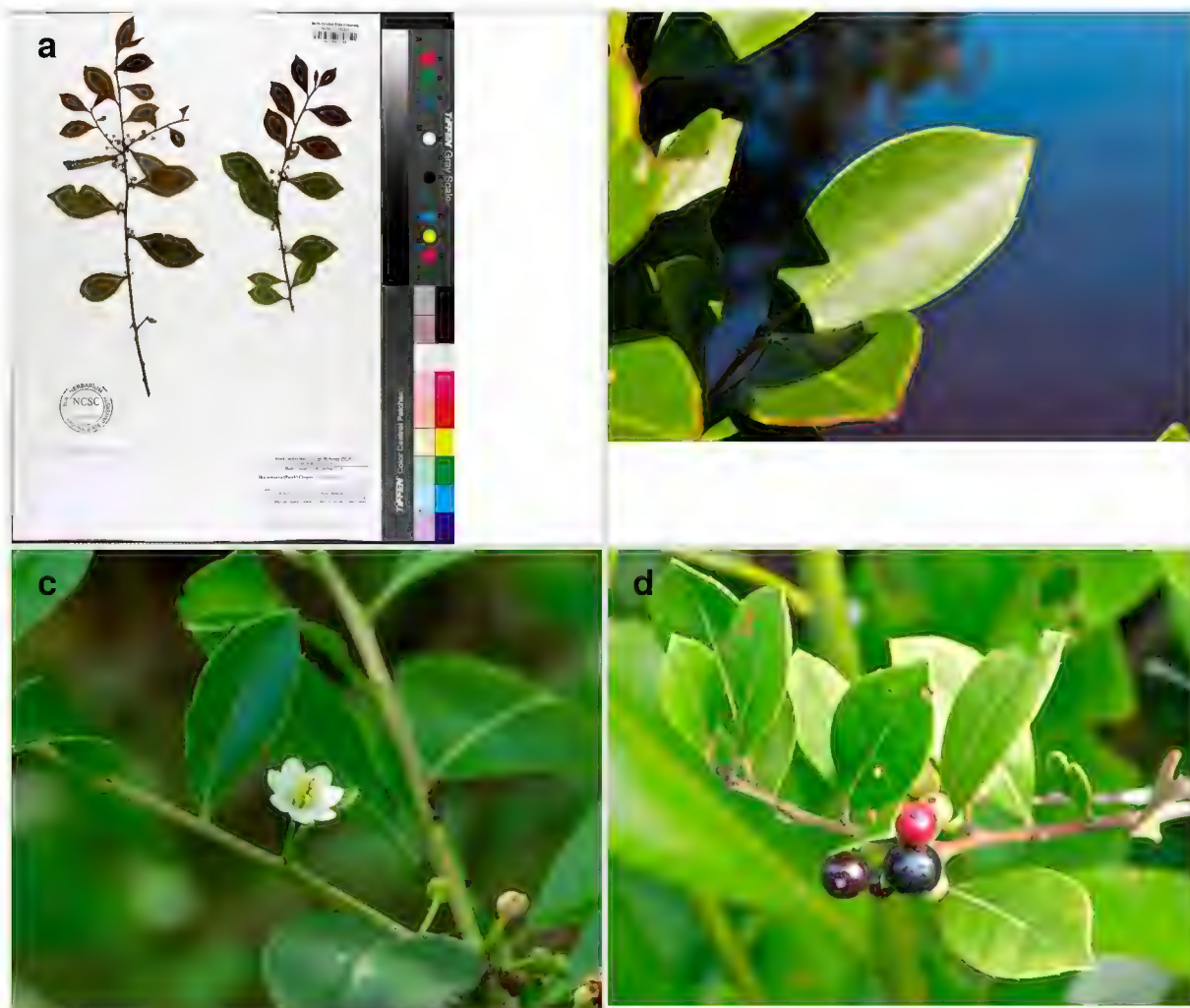


Figure 109.

Ilex coriacea (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-16* (NCSC)

b: Leaves

c: Flower

d: Fruits

Ilex glabra (L.) A. Gray

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Prinos glaber* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Rare): *Howell BALA-9* (NCSC!)

Bay Tree Lake (Rare): *Howell BATR-3, 59* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-9, 153* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW). May-Jun; Sep-Nov. Fig. 110

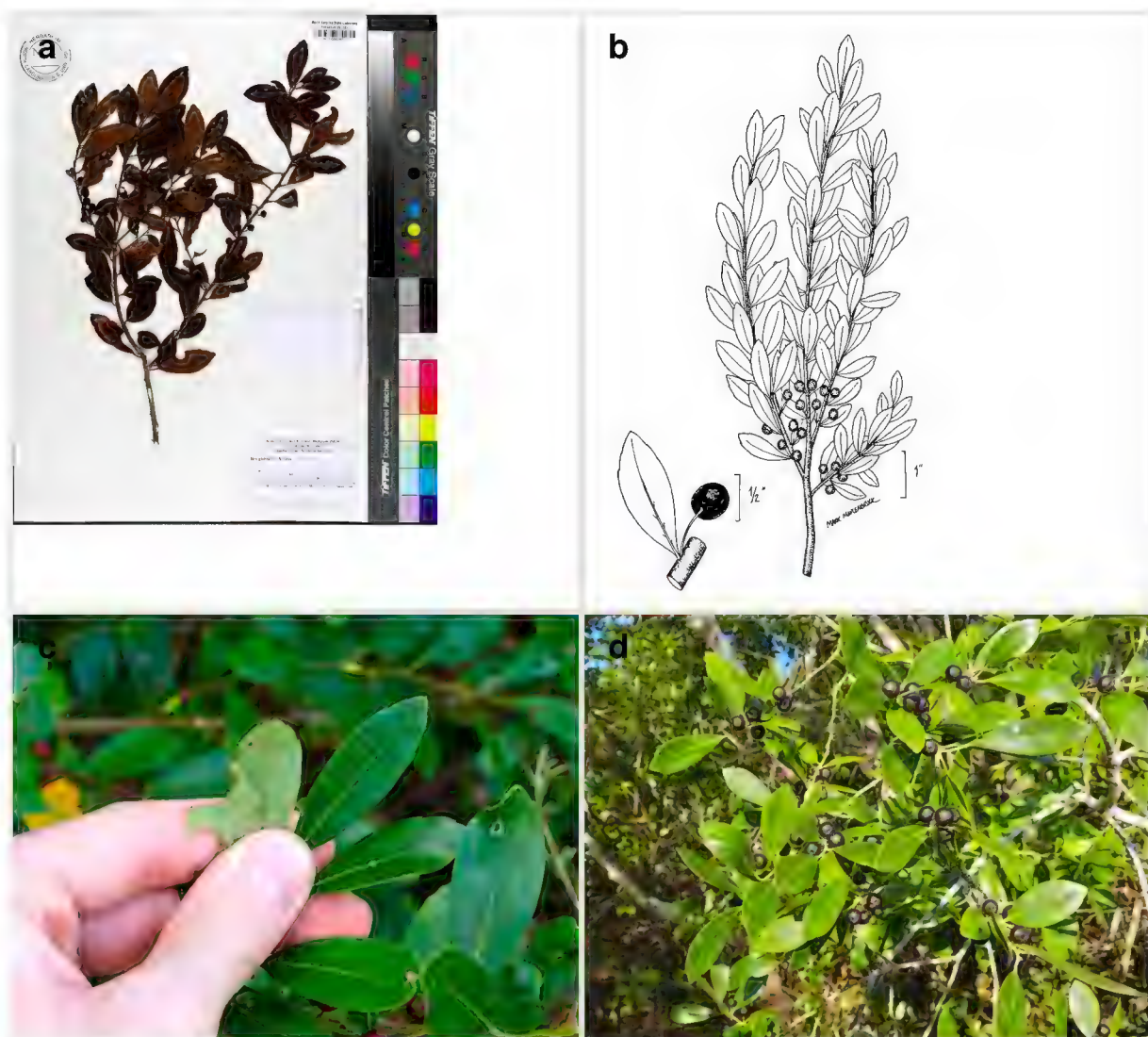


Figure 110.

Ilex glabra (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-9* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaves

d: Fruits

Araliaceae

Hydrocotyle umbellata L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, RAB, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Rare): *Howell BATR-45* (NCSC; this specimen is sterile and tentatively referred here)

Lake Waccamaw (Frequent): *Howell LAWA-24, 53* (NCSC; these specimens are sterile and tentatively referred here)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). Apr–Sep. Fig. 111

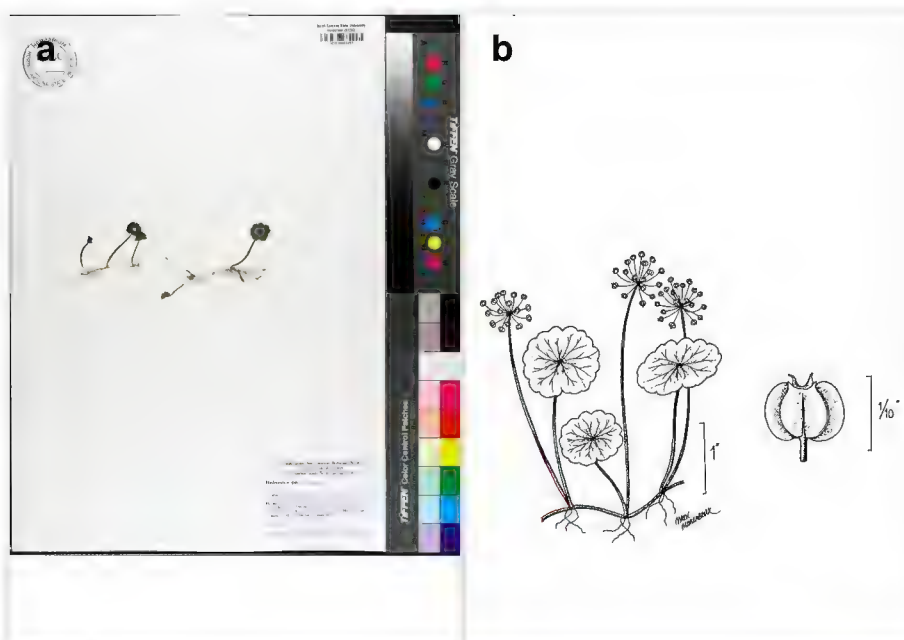


Figure 111.

Hydrocotyle umbellata (illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-24* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

Asteraceae

Baccharis halimifolia L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-88* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Eulittoral zone; can be found on saturated soil at or just below the mean annual high water mark or growing from the bases of *Taxodium* in the littoral zone (NLSS-LW). Aug-Oct. Fig. 112f

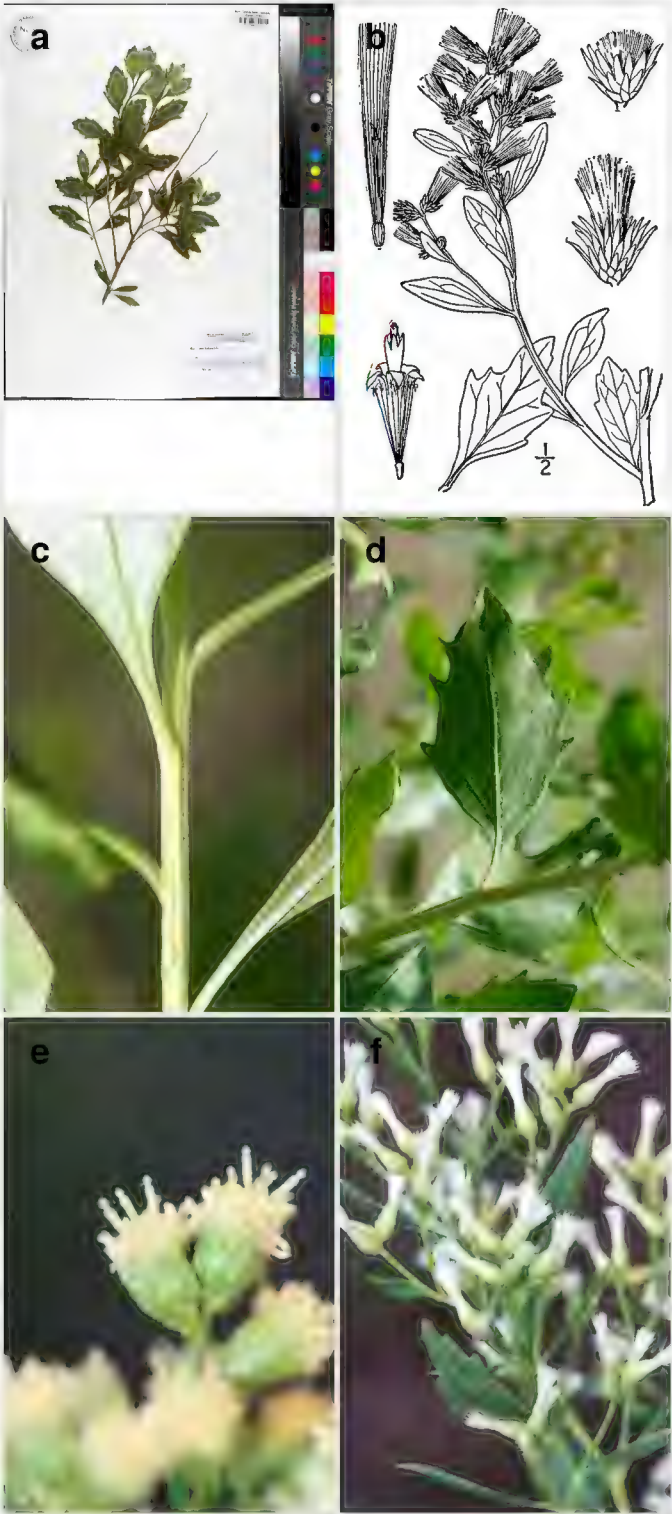


Figure 112.
Baccharis halimifolia (digital photographs taken by Alexander Krings; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)
a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-88* (NCSC)
b: Illustration
c: Stem
d: Leaf
e: Staminate capitulescence
f: Pistillate capitulescence

Bidens laevis* (L.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.*Nomenclature:**

Basionym: *Helianthus laevis* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Radford 683* (NCU!)

Notes: Annual herbs. Eulittoral zone; wet sandy beaches and sand bars (NLSS–LW). (Aug–Nov). The first author did not encounter this taxon in the field, but a single voucher confirms its historical presence. Fig. 113

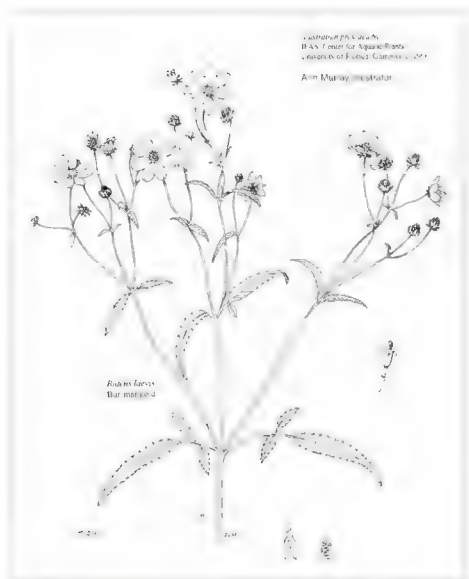


Figure 113.

Bidens laevis (illustration from Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, University of Florida, IFAS 2015)

Boltonia asteroides* var. *glastifolia* (Hill) Fernald*Nomenclature:**

Basionym: *Matricaria glastifolia* Hill

Taxon concept: [< *B. asteroides* (L.) L'Hér – RAB; < *Boltonia* spp. – GW (formal treatment of the genus lacking); < *B. asteroides* (L.) L'Hér var. *asteroides* – FNA; = Weakley]

Conservation status: SR–O; S2,G5TNR.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA–1, 158* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Aug–Sep. Fig. 114



Figure 114.

Boltonia asteroides var. *glastifolia* (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-158* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Stem and leaf

d: Radiate head

Erigeron vernus (L.) Torr. & A. Gray

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Aster vernus* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: ♦

Notes: Biennial or short-lived perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Late Mar–Jun. Fig. 115

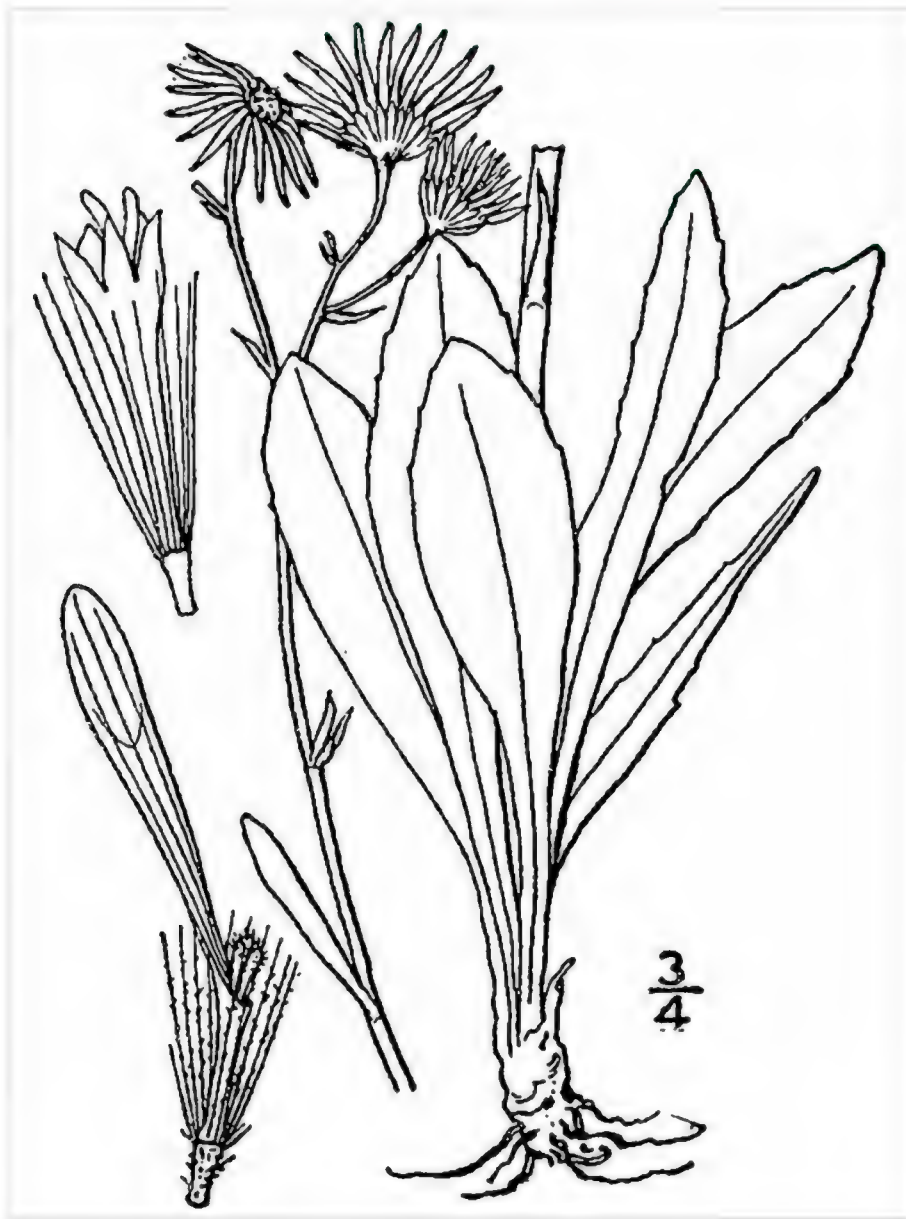


Figure 115.

Erigeron vernus (illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

***Eupatorium capillifolium* (Lam.) Small ex Porter & Britton**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Artemisia capillifolia* Lam.

Taxon concept: [= *E. capillifolium* (Lam.) Small ex Porter & Britton var. *capillifolium* – RAB; = GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA– 141* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; usually in a stunted form where detritus has washed ashore just under the maximum annual high water mark (NLSS–LW). Sep –Nov. Fig. 116

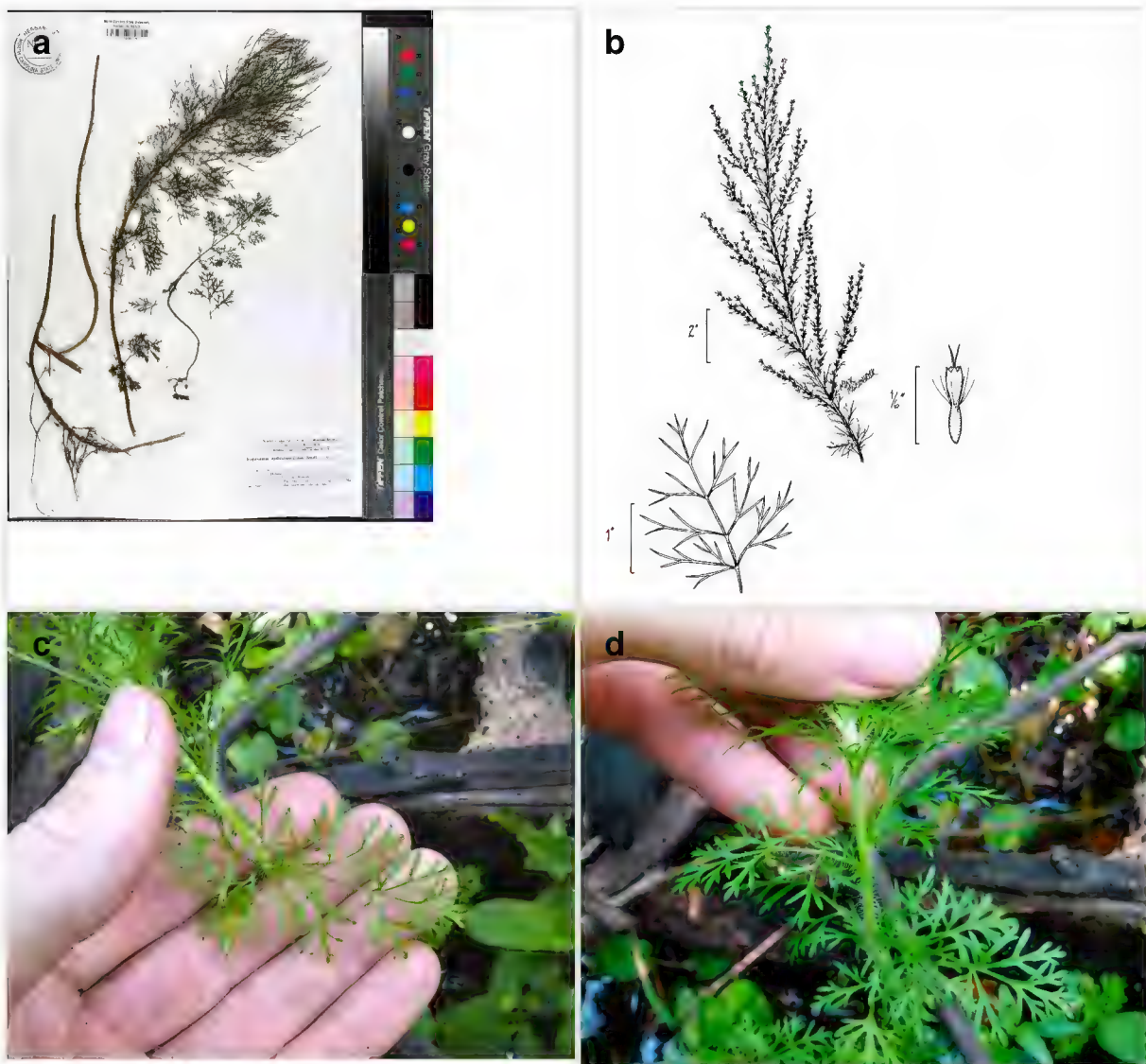


Figure 116.

Eupatorium capillifolium (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-141* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaf

d: Leaf

Eupatorium mohrii Greene × *paludicola* E.E. Schilling & LeBlond

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-6* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eutlittoral zone (NLSS-LW). Aug–Oct. Fig. 117

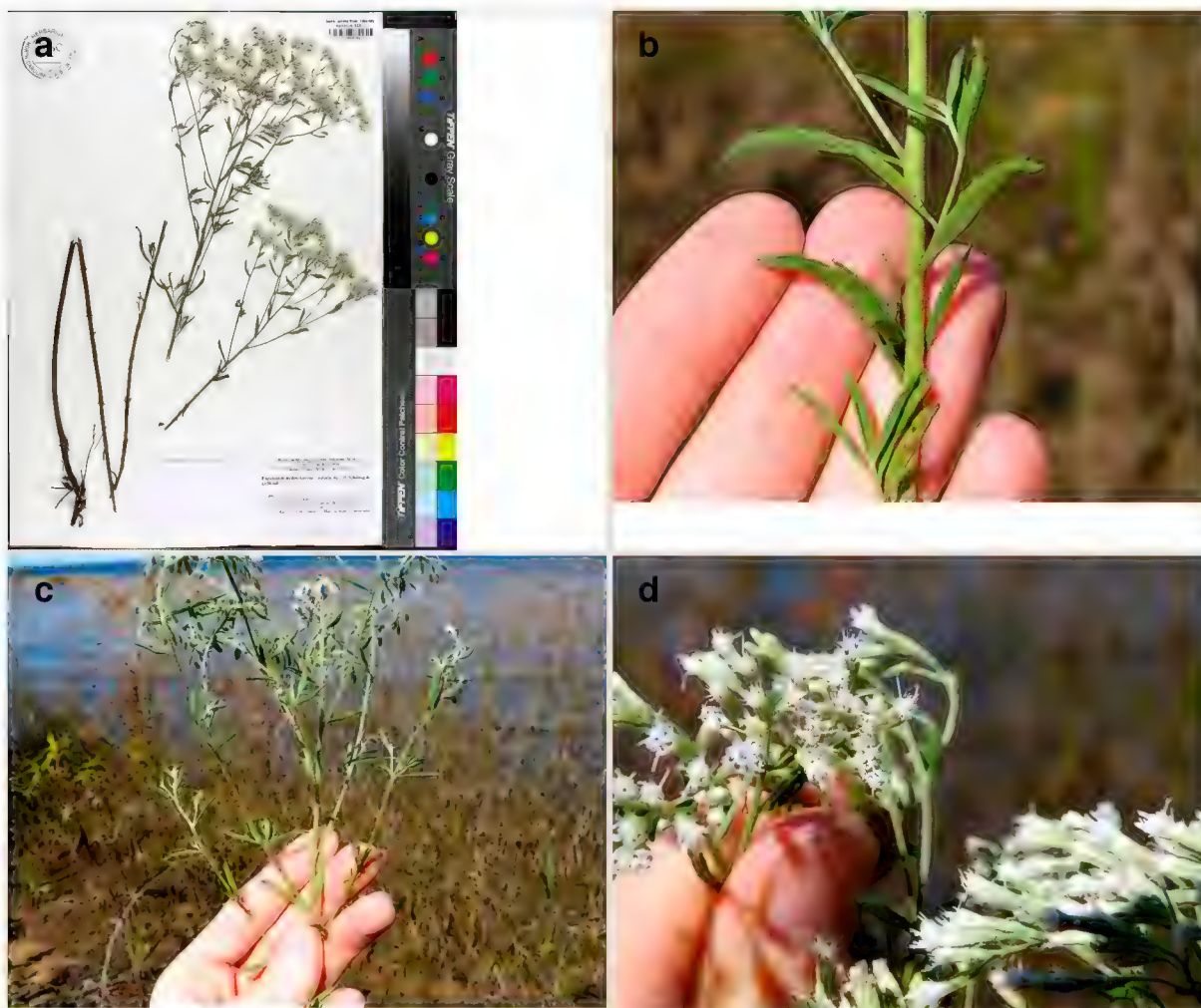


Figure 117.

Eupatorium mohrii × *paludicola* (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-6* (NCSC)

b: Stem and leaves

c: Capitulescence

d: Capitulescence (detail)

***Euthamia caroliniana* (L.) Greene ex Porter & Britton**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Erigeron carolinianus* L.

Taxon concept: [> *Solidago microcephala* (Nutt.) Bush – RAB; > *Solidago tenuifolia* Pursh – RAB; < *E. tenuifolia* – GW (also see *E. hirtipes*); > *E. minor* (Michx.) Greene – GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-12* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Sep–Dec. Fig. 118



Figure 118.

Euthamia caroliniana (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [capitulescence] and Alexander Krings [leaves]; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-12* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaves

d: Capitulescence

Hypochoeris radicata L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= *Hypochoeris radicata* L. – RAB; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Rare): *Howell BATR-32* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; moist sandy shores. Apr–Oct. Fig. 119



Figure 119.

Hypochaeris radicata (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-32* (NCSC)

b: Habit

c: Basal rosette

d: Ligulate head

***Krigia virginica* (L.) Willd.**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Hyoseris virginica* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Rare): *Howell BATR-20* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual herbs. Eulittoral zone; moist sandy shores. Late Mar–Jul. Fig. 120



Figure 120.

Krigia virginica (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-20* (NCSC)

b: Basal rosette

c: Capitulescence

d: Capitulescence (lateral)

***Mikania scandens* (L.) Willd.**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Eupatorium scandens* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-161* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial, sometimes lianescent, vines. Eulittoral zone; usually sprawling and climbing on small shrubs and trees (NLSS-LW). Jun–Oct. Fig. 121

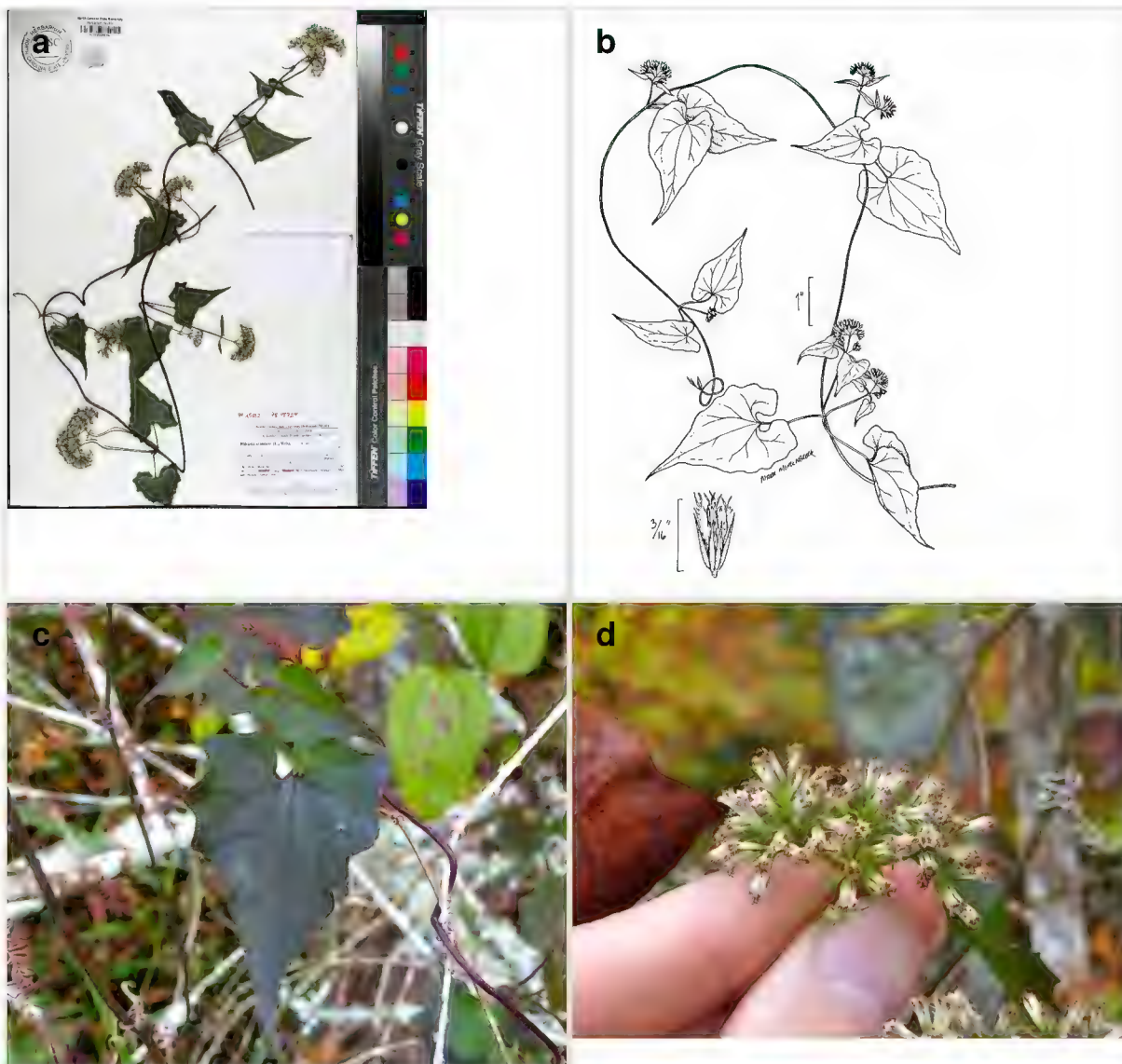


Figure 121.

Mikania scandens (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-161* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaves

d: Capitulescence

***Pluchea baccharis* (Mill.) Pruski**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Conyza baccharis* Mill.

Taxon concept: [= *P. rosea* R.K. Godfrey – RAB; = *P. rosea* R.K. Godfrey var. *rosea* – GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Frequent): *Howell LAWA-2, 101, 148* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Jun–Jul. Fig. 122

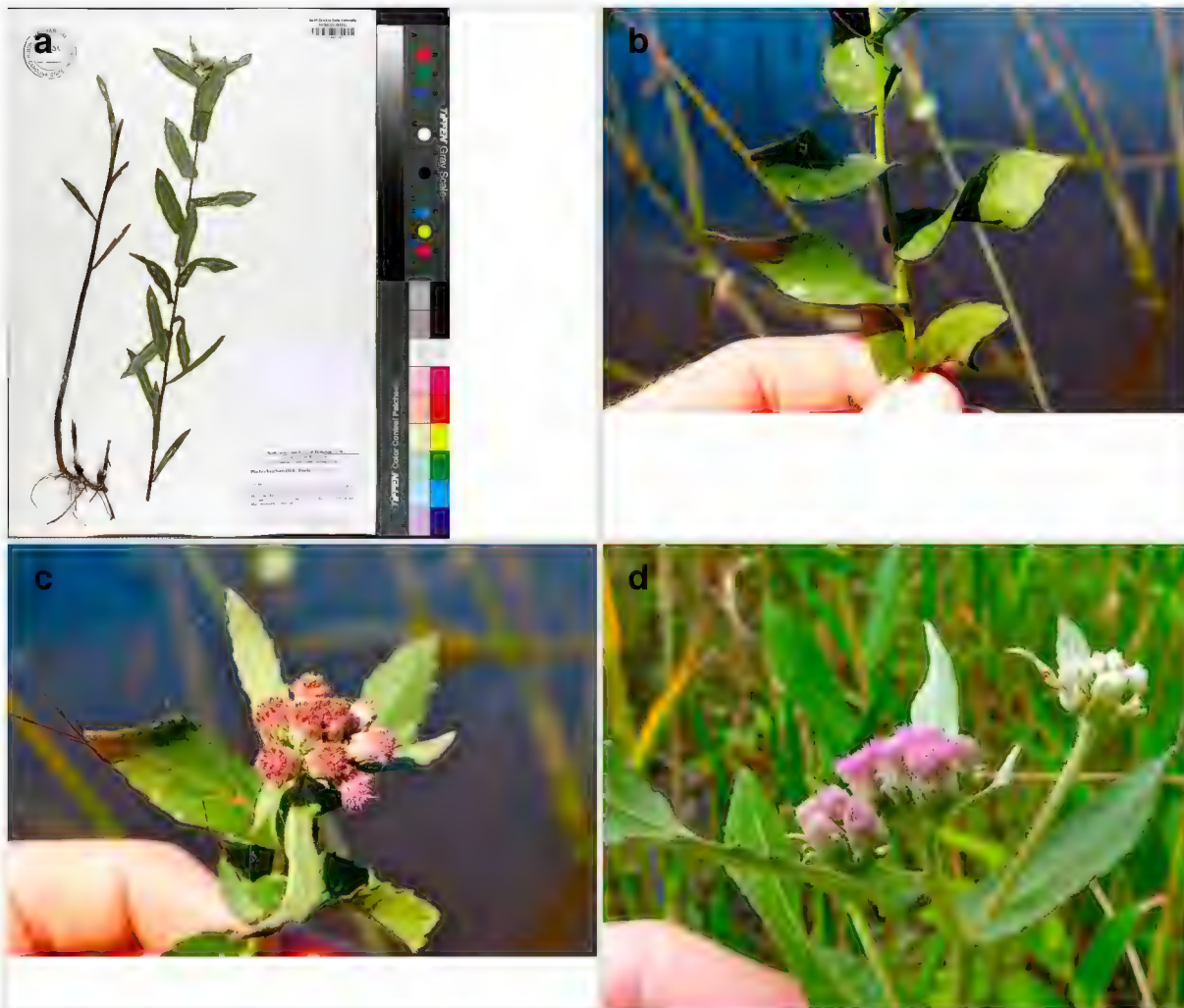


Figure 122.

Pluchea baccharis (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-101* (NCSC)

b: Stem and leaves

c: Capitulescence

d: Capitulescence

***Sclerolepis uniflora* (Walter) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Ethulia uniflora* Walter

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Frequent): *Howell LAWA-18, 23, 103, 108* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). May–Aug; Jul–Oct. Fig. 123



Figure 123.

Sclerolepis uniflora (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-18* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Capitulescence

Solidago fistulosa Mill.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Rare): *Howell BATR-64, 65* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake: *Buell 2266* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; saturated peaty to sandy soils at or just below the mean annual high water mark (CPSI-CG). Aug–Nov. Fig. 124



Figure 124.

Solidago fistulosa (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-64* (NCSC)

b: Habit

c: Stem and leaves

d: Capitulescence

Betulaceae

Alnus serrulata (Aiton) Willd.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Betula serrulata* Aiton

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-39, 170* (NCSC!); *Matthews 683* (NCU!)

Notes: Shrubs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Feb–Mar; Aug–Oct. Fig. 125

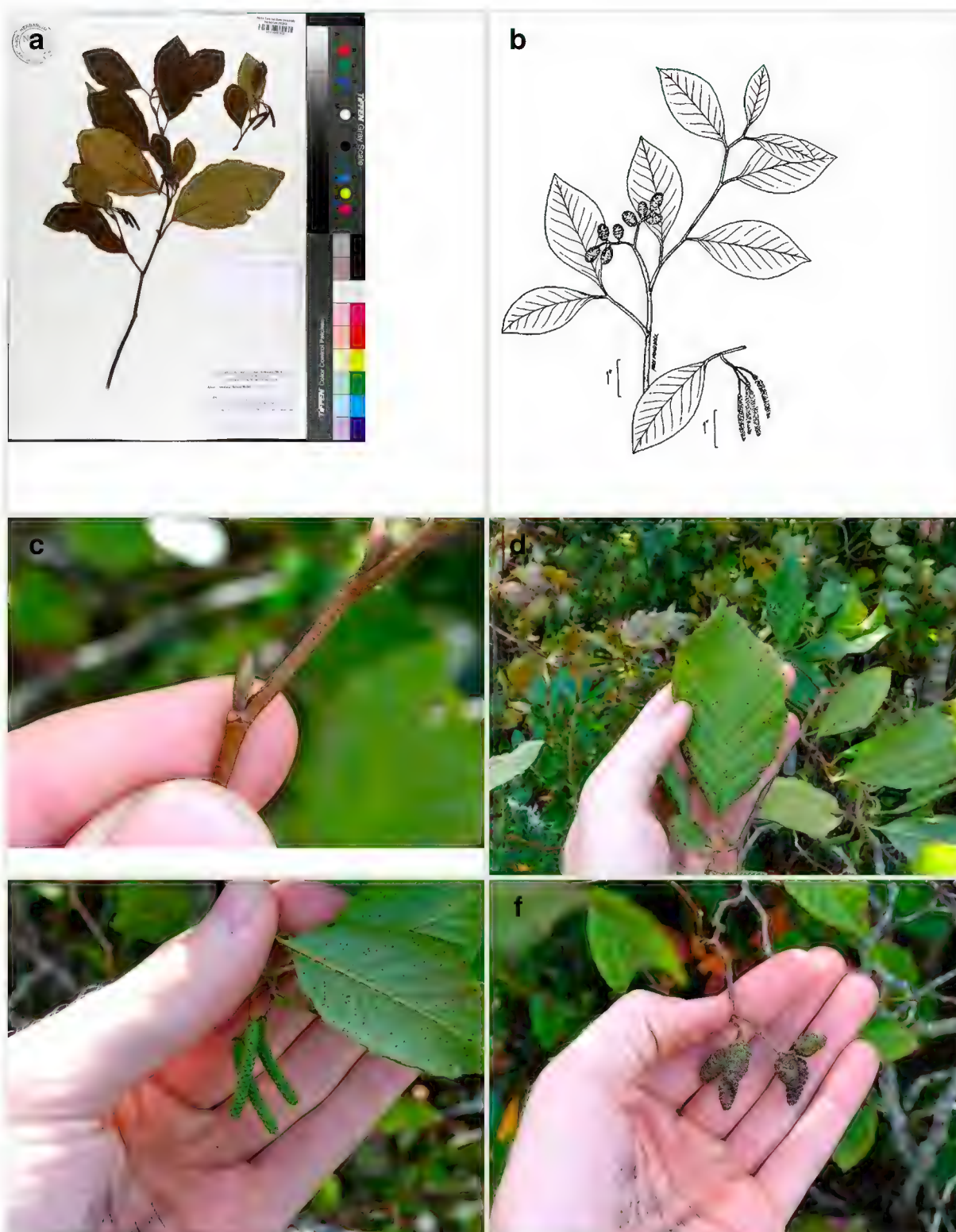


Figure 125.

Alnus serrulata (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-11* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Twig and axillary bud

d: Leaf

e: Staminate catkin

f: Pistillate catkin

Betula nigra* L.*Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-13, 19* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Blomquist 15004* (DUKE!); *Howell LAWA-37, 63* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell LISI-29* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Mar–Apr; May–Jun. Fig. 126

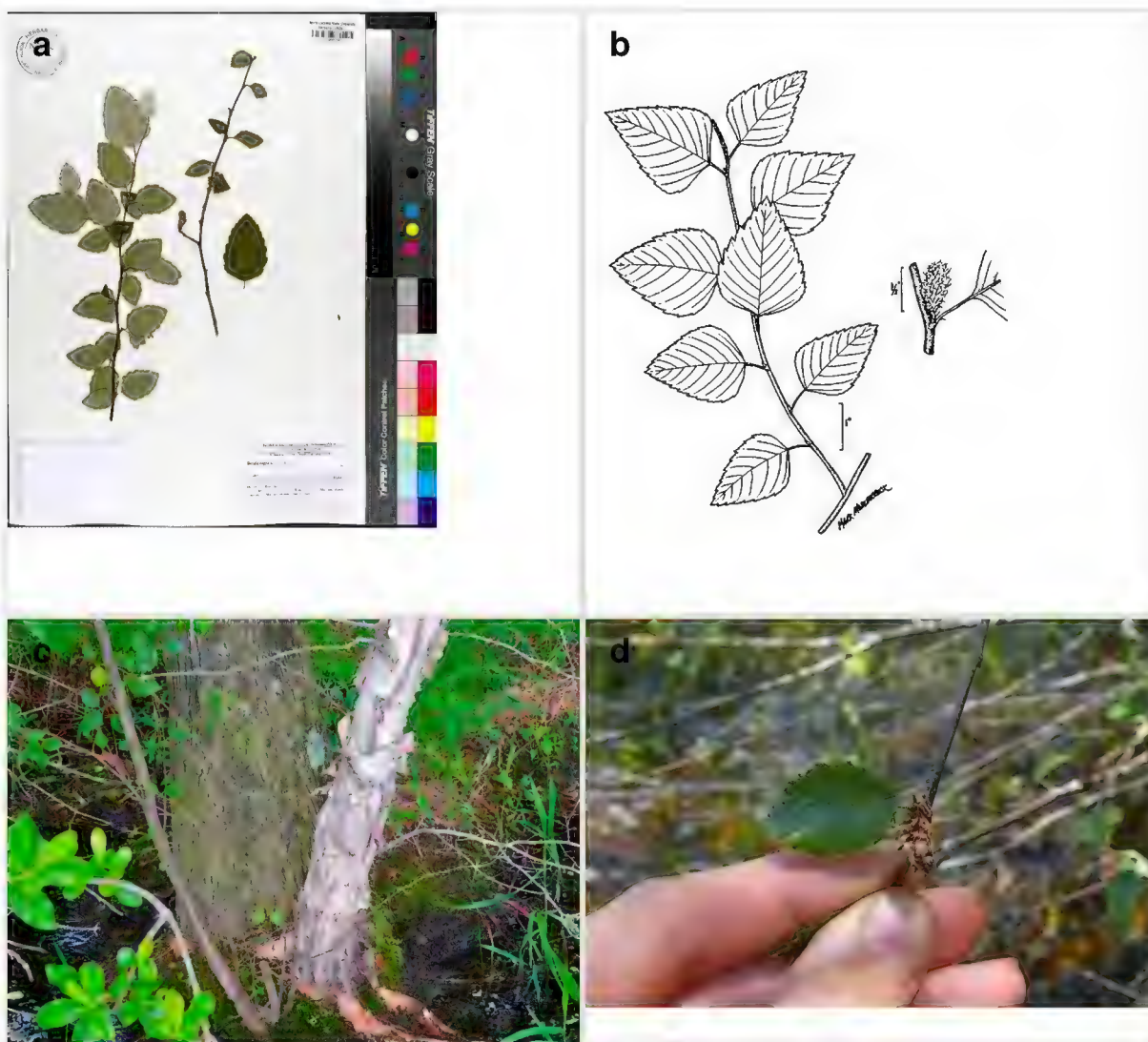


Figure 126.

Betula nigra (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-63* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Bark (young tree on right)

d: Pistillate catkin

Bignoniaceae

Campsis radicans (L.) Bureau

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Bignonia radicans* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-81* (NCSC!)

Notes: Lianas. Eulittoral zone; climbing on young trees and shrubs at or just below the mean annual high water mark (NLSS-LW). Jun-Jul; Sep-Oct. Fig. 127

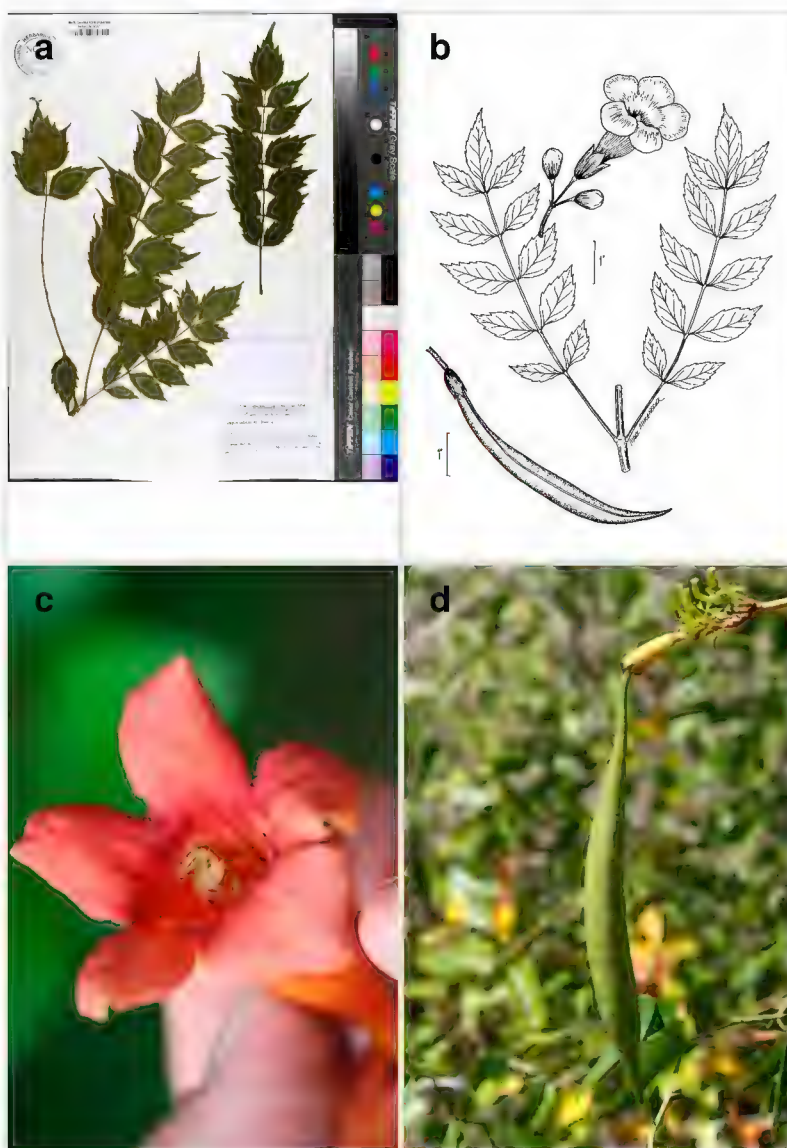


Figure 127.

Campsis radicans (digital photographs taken by Alexander Krings; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell-LAWA 81* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Flower

d: Fruit

Cabombaceae

Brasenia schreberi J.F. Gmel.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Infrequent): *Howell HOLA-43* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Infralittoral zone (CPSI-CG). Jun–Oct. Fig. 128

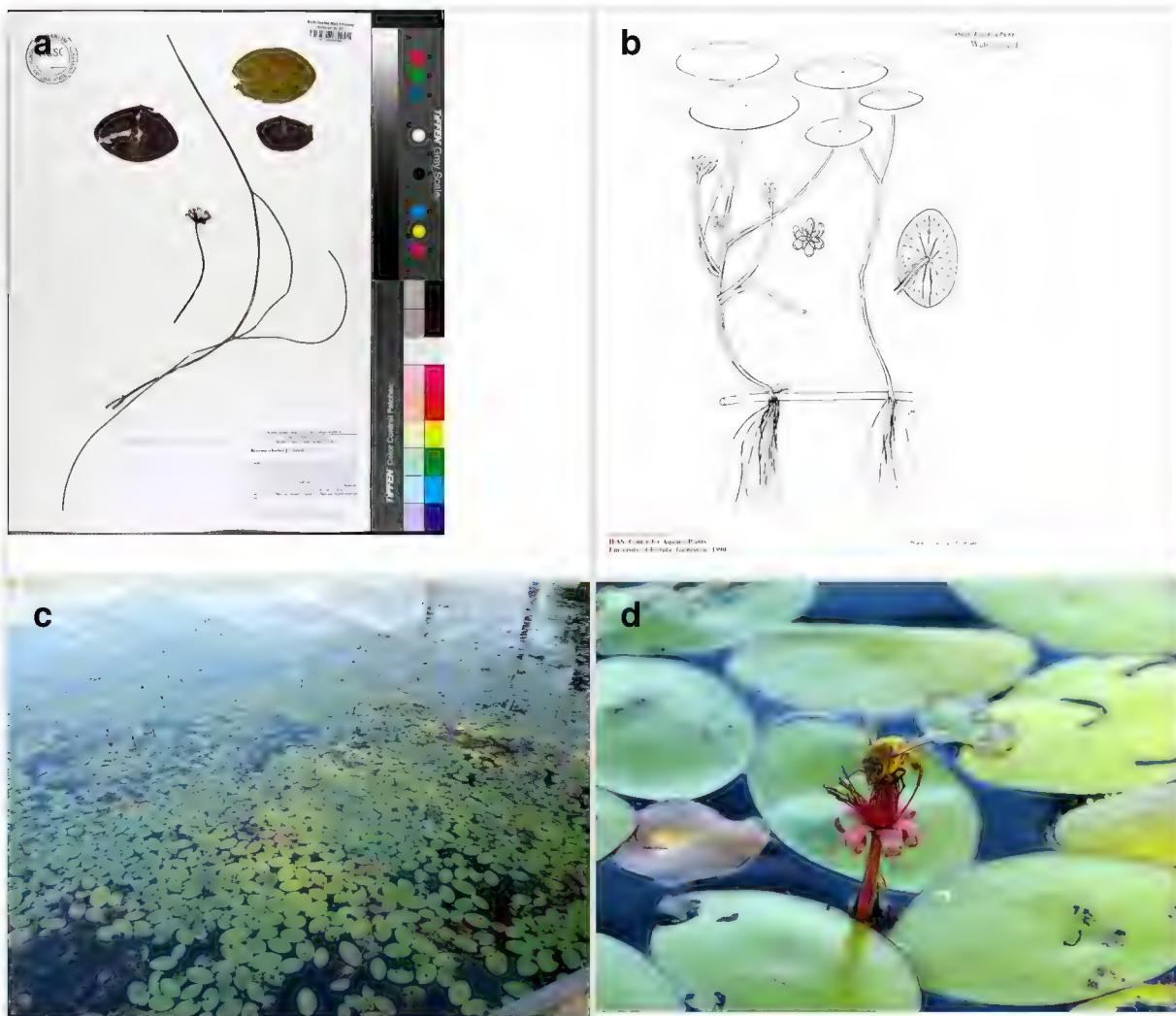


Figure 128.

Brasenia schreberi (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, University of Florida, IFAS 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-43* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Flower (with hymenopteran visitor)

Cabomba caroliniana A. Gray

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Infrequent): *Howell HOLA-26* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. *Infralittoral* Zone (CPSI-CG). May–Sep. Fig. 129

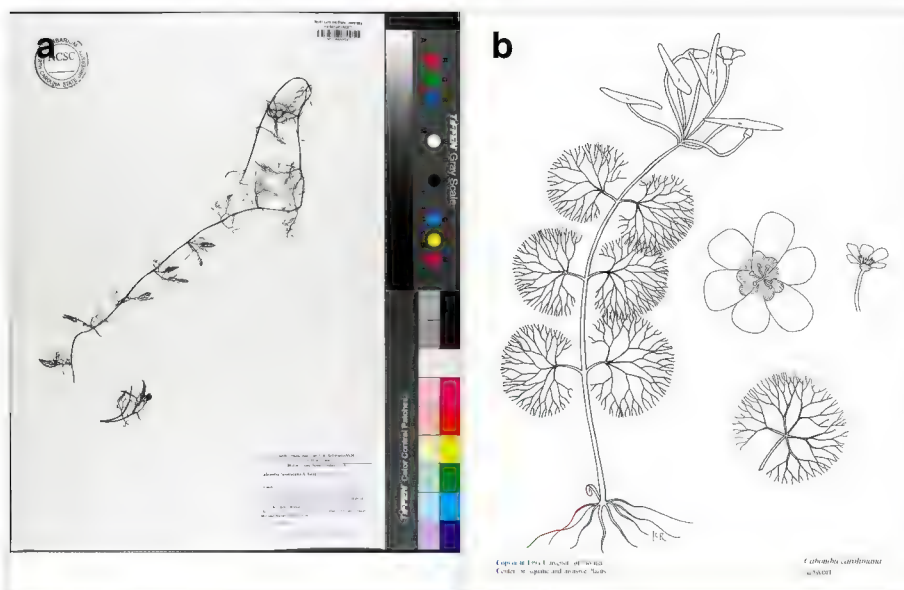


Figure 129.

Cabomba caroliniana (illustration from Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, University of Florida, IFAS 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-26* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

Campanulaceae

Lobelia glandulosa Walter

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: α

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). Sep–Oct.

Lobelia nuttallii Roem. & Schult.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Rare): *Howell HOLA-47* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; moist sandy soil at or just below the high water mark (CPSI-CG). May–Nov. Fig. 130

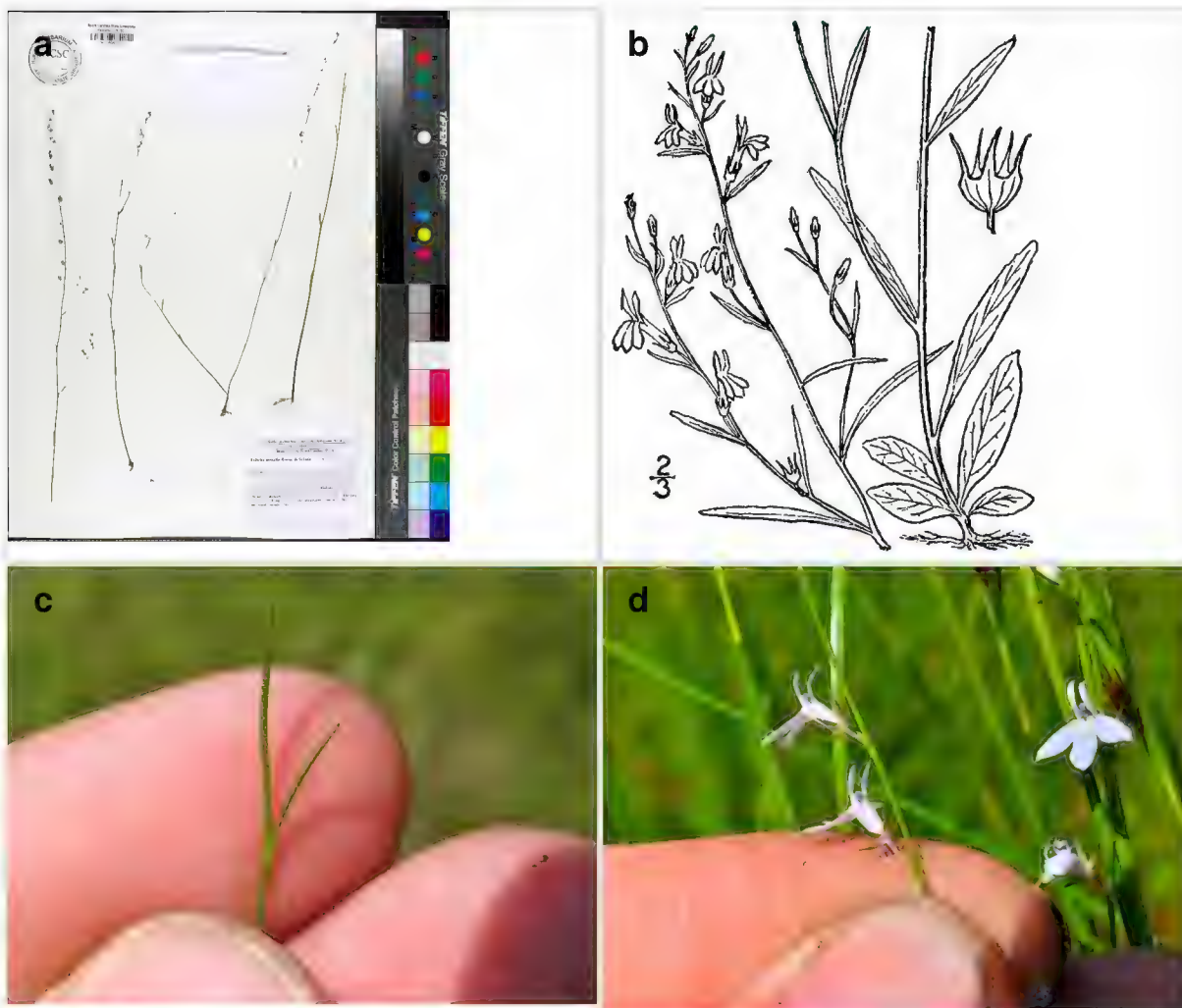


Figure 130.

Lobelia nuttallii (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-47* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Cauline leaf

d: Inflorescences

Caryophyllaceae

Stipulicida setacea var. *setacea*

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*S. setacea* Michx. – RAB; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Rare): *Howell BATR-21* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual, or short-lived perennial, herbs. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones. May–Aug. Fig. 131

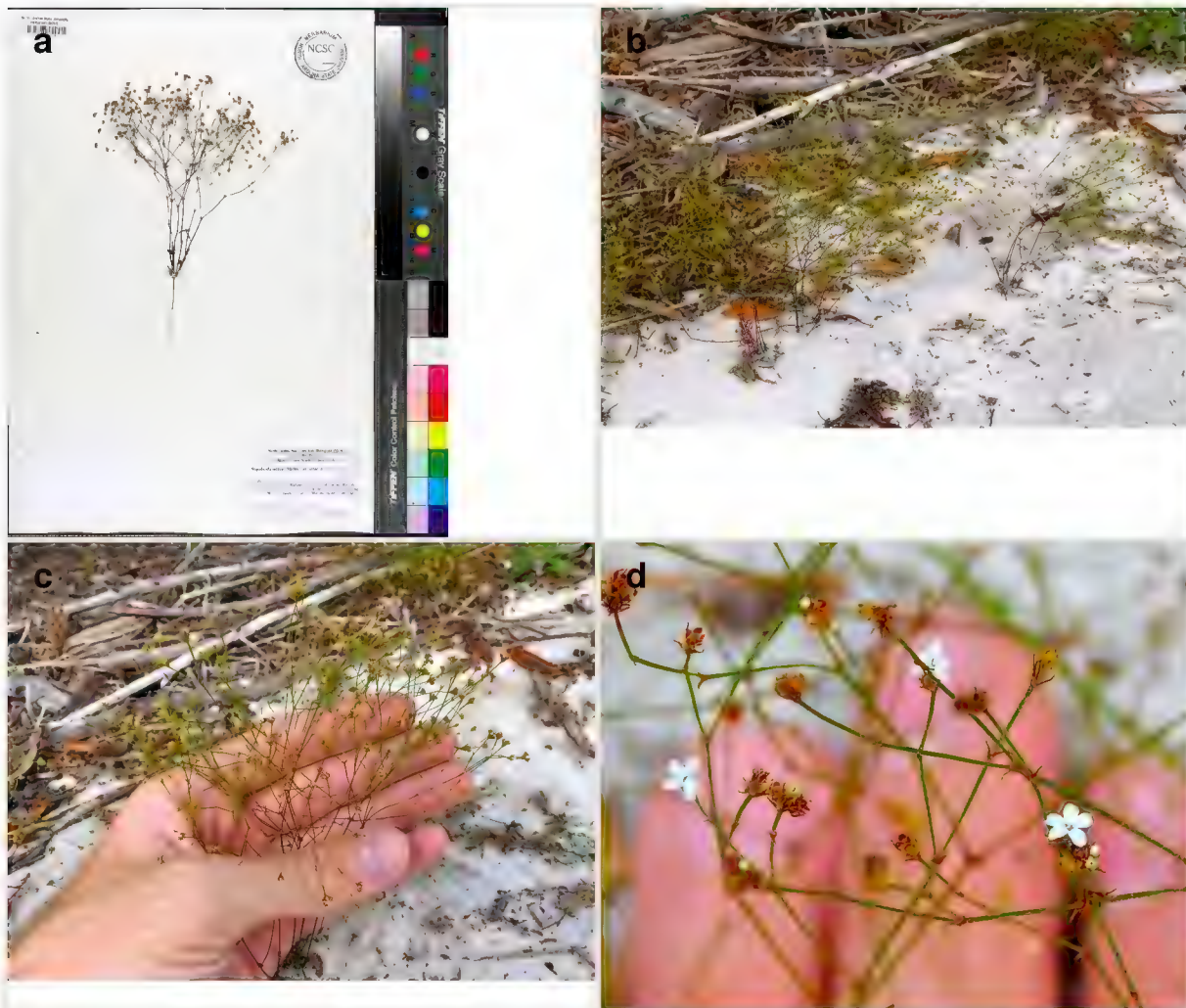


Figure 131.

Stipulicida setacea (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-21* (NCSC)

b: Habit

c: Habit

d: Flowers

Clethraceae

Clethra alnifolia L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*C. alnifolia* L. var. *alnifolia* – RAB; = GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-12* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Occasional): *Howell JOLA-5* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-42, 132, 150* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-7, 57* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell SILA-15, 28* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Juncture of supralittoral and eulittoral zones; can also establish itself on stumps, logs, and tree bases in the eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG). Jun-Jul; Sep-Oct. Fig. 132

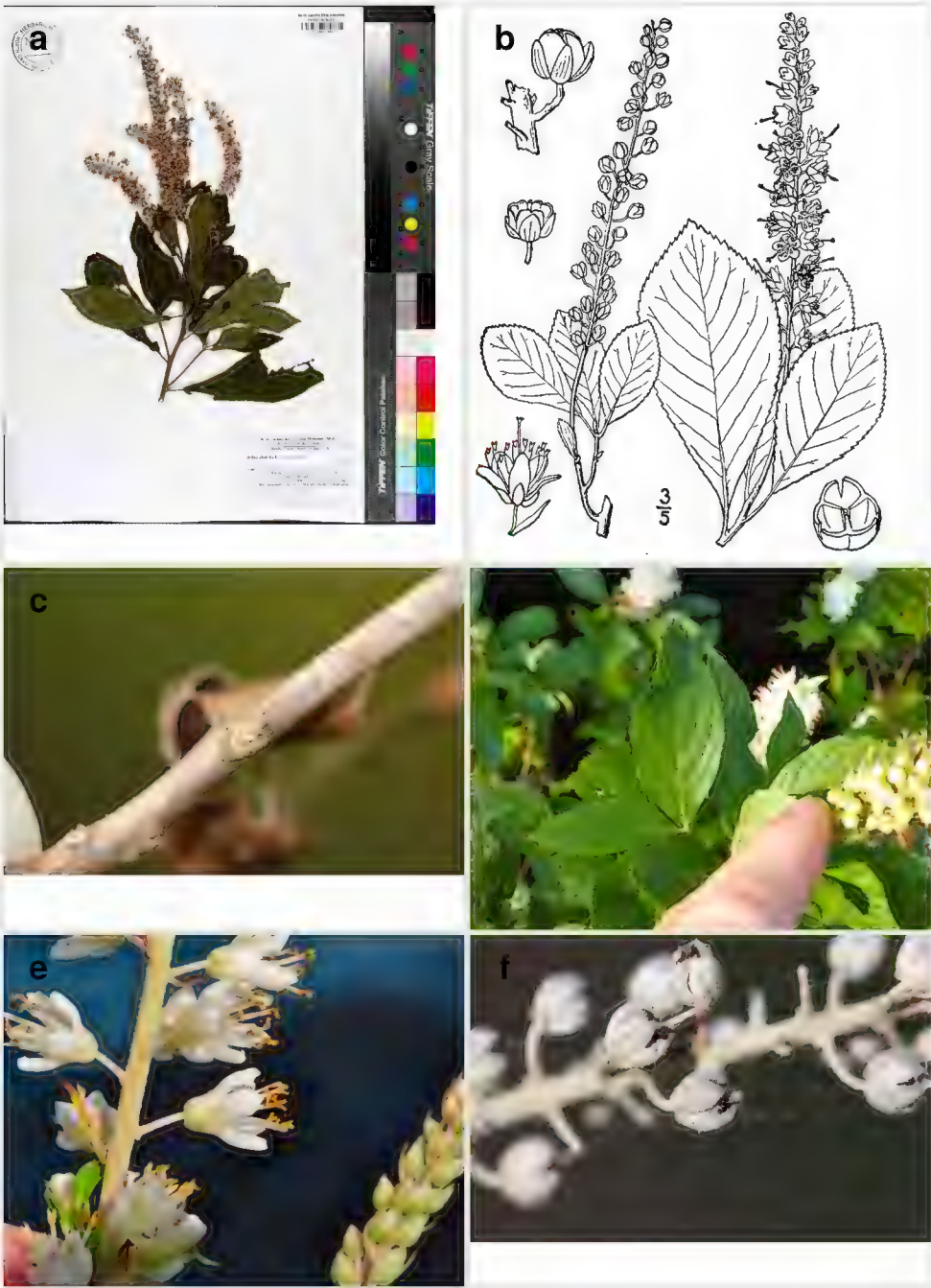


Figure 132.

Clethra alnifolia (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [leaves and flowers] and Alexander Krings [twig and fruits]; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-150* (NCSC)
b: Illustration
c: Twig, showing leaf scar
d: Leaves
e: Flowers
f: Fruits

Cyrillaceae

Cyrilla racemiflora L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

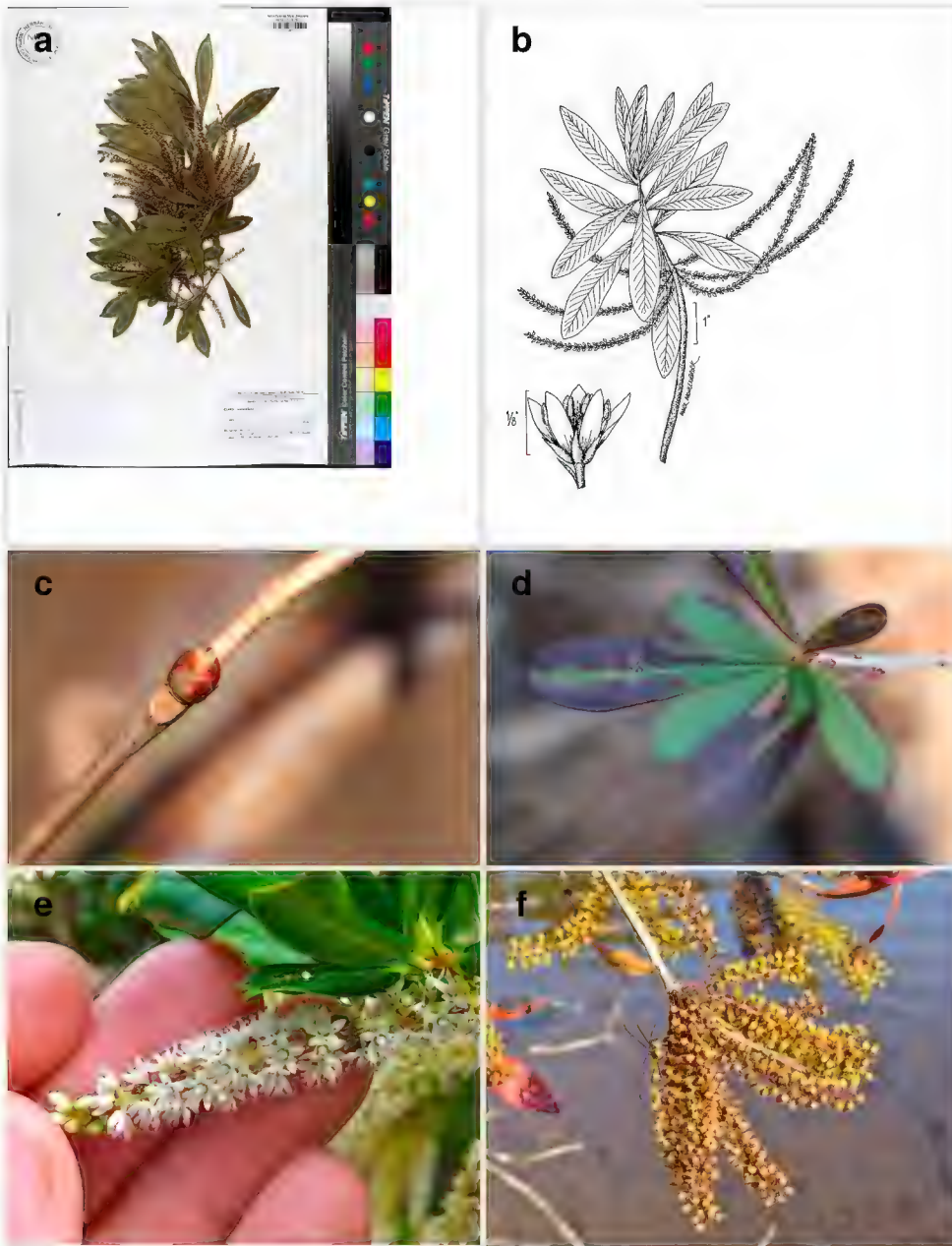


Figure 133.

Cyrilla racemiflora (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [inflorescence and infructescence] and Alexander Krings [twig and leaves]; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-100* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Twig, leaf scar, and bud

d: Leaves

e: Inflorescence

f: Infructescence

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Frequent): *Howell BATR-38, 41, 60* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-37* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Occasional): •

Lake Waccamaw (Frequent): *Howell LAWA-100* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Frequent): *Howell LISI-32* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Frequent): *Howell SILA-11, 23* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs or small trees. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS-C, NLSM-T, NLSS-LW, CPSI-CG). May-Jul; Sep-Oct. Fig. 133

Droseraceae

Drosera intermedia Hayne

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Frequent): *Howell HOLA-28, 40, 49* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-52, 56* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone and floating bogs (NLSS-C, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG, FB). Jul-Sep. Fig. 134



Figure 134.

Drosera intermedia (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-49* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Inflorescences

Ebenaceae

Diospyros virginiana L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-80* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS-LW). May–Jun; Sep–Dec. Fig. 135

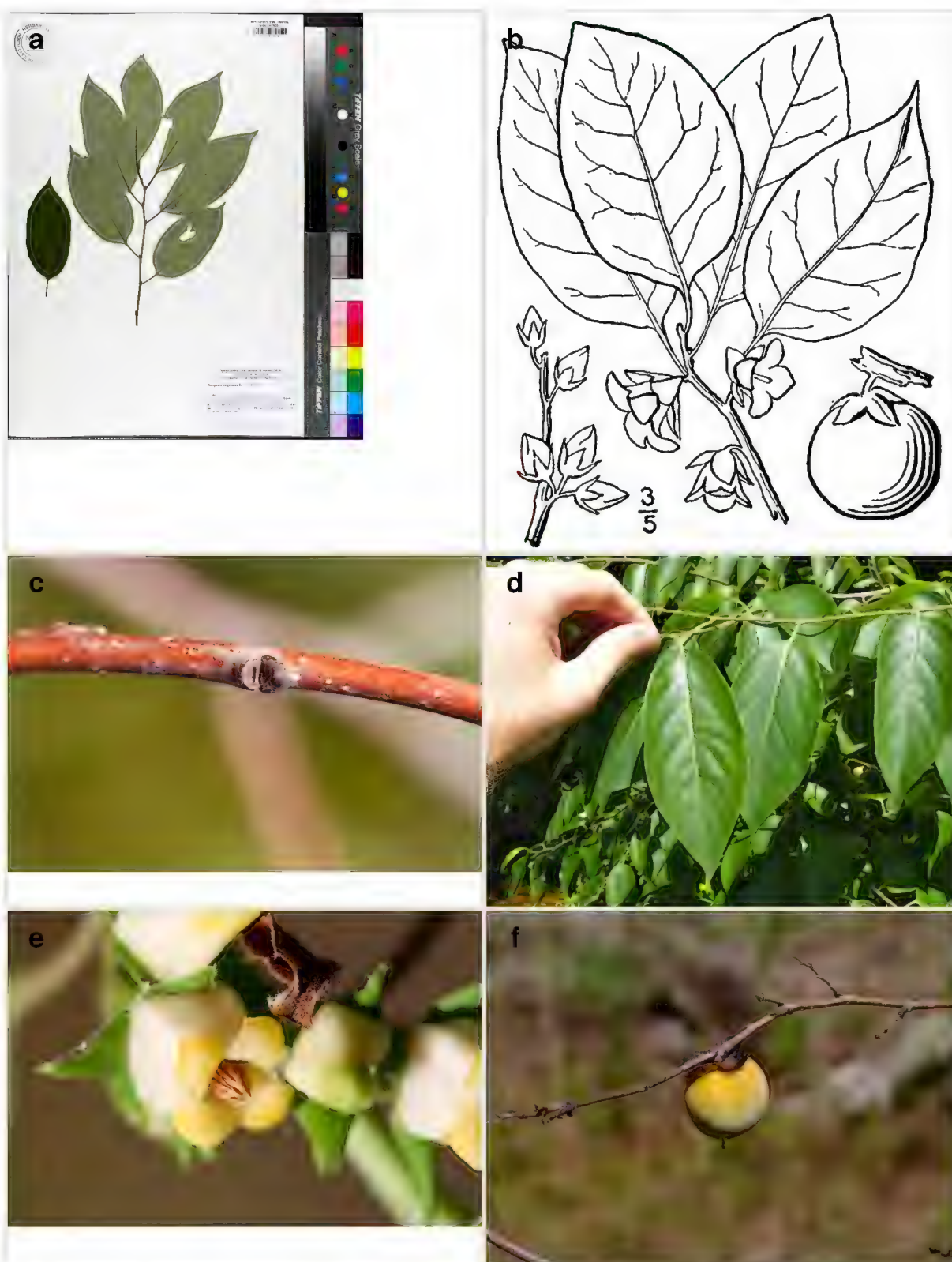


Figure 135.

Diospyros virginiana (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [leaves and fruit] and Alexander Krings [twig and flowers]; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-80* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Twig, showing the typical dark bud and a single vascular bundle scar in the leaf scar

d: Leaves

e: Flowers

f: Fruit

Ericaceae

Chamaedaphne calyculata (L.) Moench

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Andromeda calyculata* L.

Taxon concept: [= *Cassandra calyculata* (L.) D. Don – RAB; = FNA, Weakley]

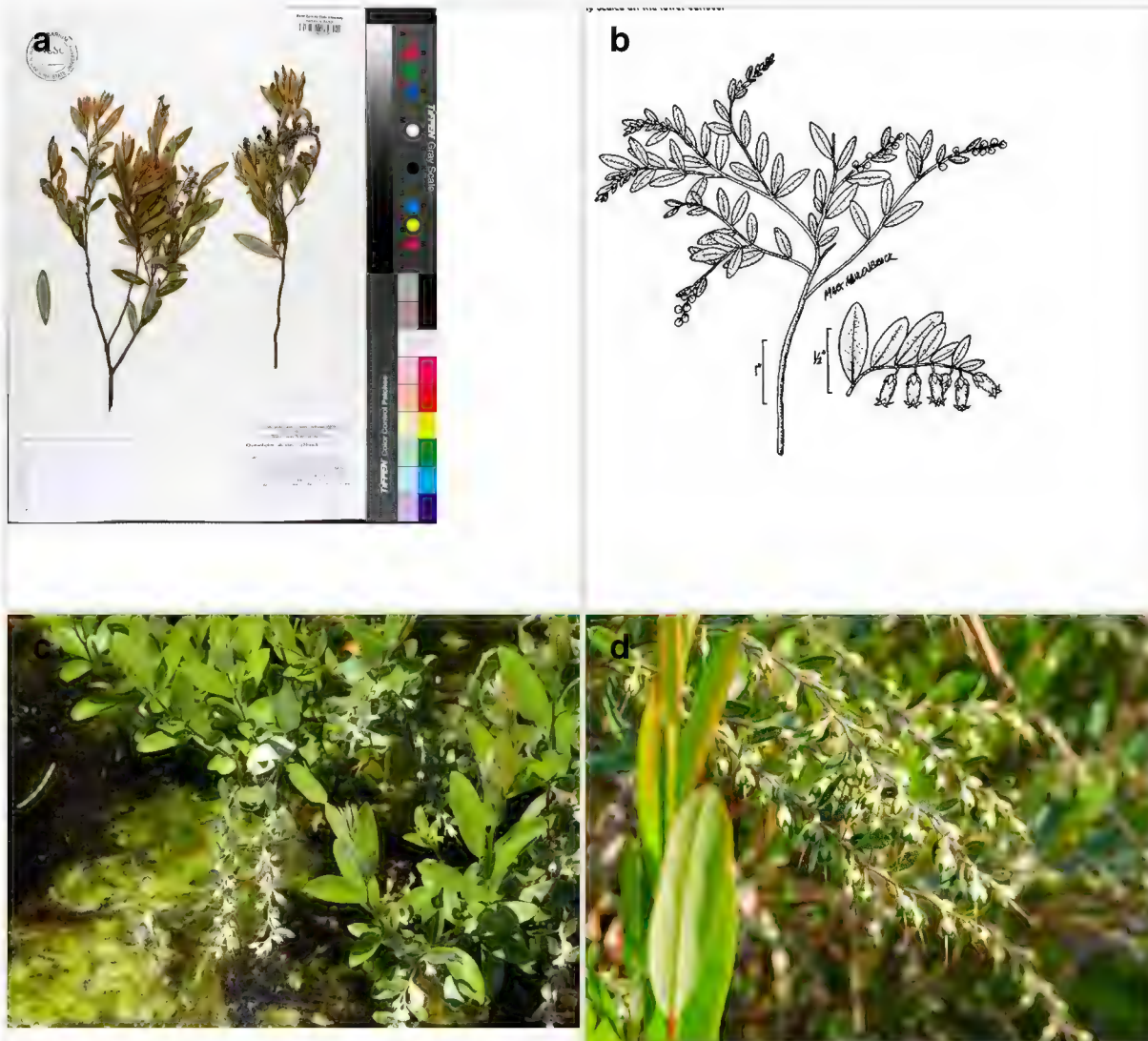


Figure 136.

Chamaedaphne calyculata (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-42* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Inflorescences

d: Inflorescences

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Occasional): *Howell BALA-1* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-1, 6, 42* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-15, 24* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake: *Fox, Wells, Sharp, Whitford, Fairchild s. n.* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Eulittoral zone, either in shallow water or in saturated organic soils at the high water mark (NLSS–C, NLSM-T, CPSI–CG, FB). Mar–Apr; Jun–Oct. Fig. 136

***Eubotrys racemosa* (L.) Nutt.**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Andromeda racemosa* L.

Taxon concept: [= *Leucothoe racemosa* (L.) A. Gray – RAB; = FNA, Weakley]

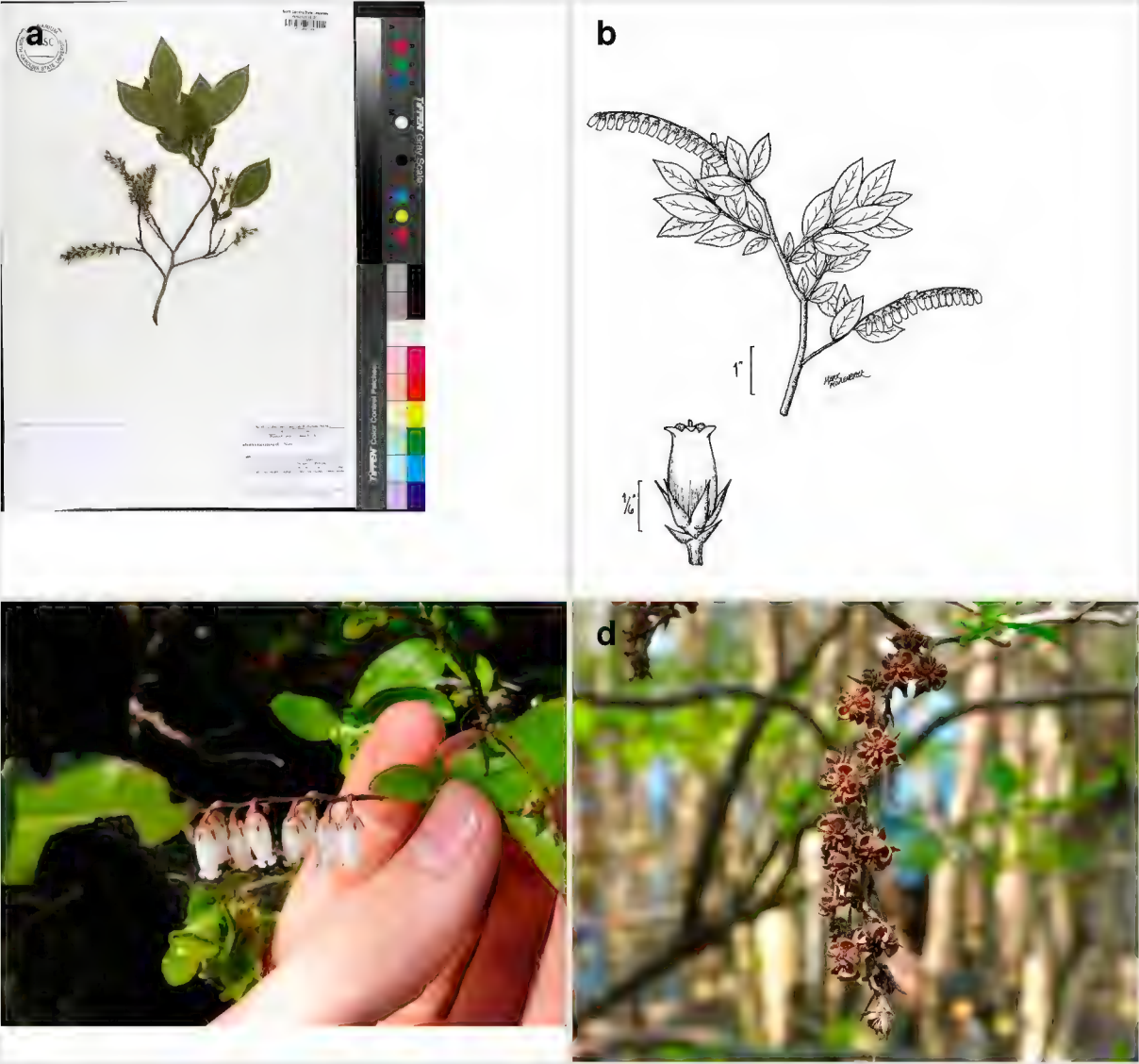


Figure 137.

Eubotrys racemosa (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen:*Howell SALA-12* (NCSC)
b: Illustration
c: Inflorescence
d: Infructescence

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-12* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-40, 151* (NCSC!); *Matthews s.n.* (NCU!)

Jones Lake (Occasional): *Howell JOLA-30* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-1* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Occasional): *Howell SALA-12* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell SILA-7* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones; sometimes on the bases of large *Taxodium* trunks (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG). Late Mar-early Jun; Sept-Oct. Fig. 137

***Lyonia ligustrina* var. *foliosiflora* (Michx.) Fernald**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Andromeda paniculata* var. *foliosiflora* Michx.

Taxon concept: [*L. ligustrina* (L.) DC. – RAB; = GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Infrequent): *Howell BALA-17* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Infrequent): *Howell JOLA-31* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Infrequent): *Howell SALA-17* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones; sometimes growing from the bases of large *Taxodium* (NLSS-C). Late Apr-Jul; Sep-Oct. Two varieties of *Lyonia ligustrina* are commonly recognized: var. *foliosiflora* (Michx.) Fernald, with numerous and conspicuous leaf-like bracts in the inflorescence, and var. *ligustrina*, with no or few leaf-like bracts in the inflorescence. The material collected by the first author is var. *foliosiflora*, the more common variety found in the North Carolina Coastal Plain. Fig. 138



Figure 138.

Lyonia ligustrina (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [leaves] and Alexander Krings [abaxial leaf surface, flower, infructescence]; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell SALA-17* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaves

d: Abaxial leaf surface

e: Flower

f: Fruits

Lyonia lucida* (Lam.) K. Koch*Nomenclature:**

Basionym: *Andromeda lucida* Lam.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

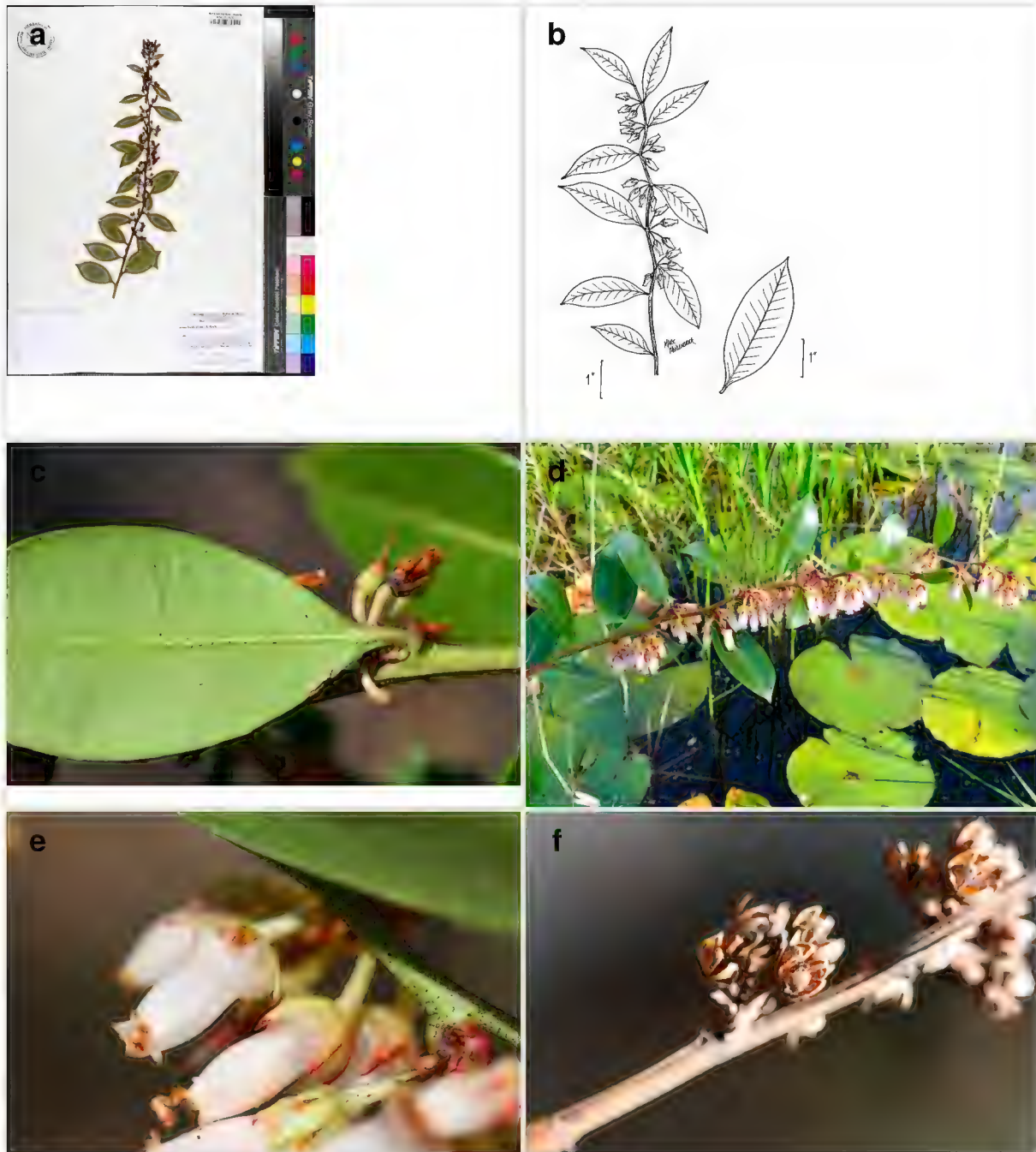


Figure 139.

Lyonia lucida (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [inflorescence] and Alexander Krings [leaf, flowers, fruits]; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell SALA-11* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaf (abaxial surface)

d: Inflorescence

e: Flowers

f: Fruits

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Occasional): *Howell BALA-8* (NCSC!)

Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-17* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-7* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Frequent): *Howell JOLA-11, 19* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-35* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary (Occasional): *Howell LISI-5, 36* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Frequent): *Howell SALA-5, 11* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Frequent): *Howell SILA-3* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones; sometimes growing from the bases of mature *Taxodium* (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG). Apr-early Jun; Sep-Oct. Fig. 139

***Rhododendron viscosum* var. *serrulatum* (Small) H.E. Ahles**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Azalea serrulata* Small

Taxon concept: [= RAB; < *R. viscosum* – GW, FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Singletary Lake (Rare): *Howell SILA-33, 34* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS-C). Late May-Jun; Jul-Oct. Fig. 140

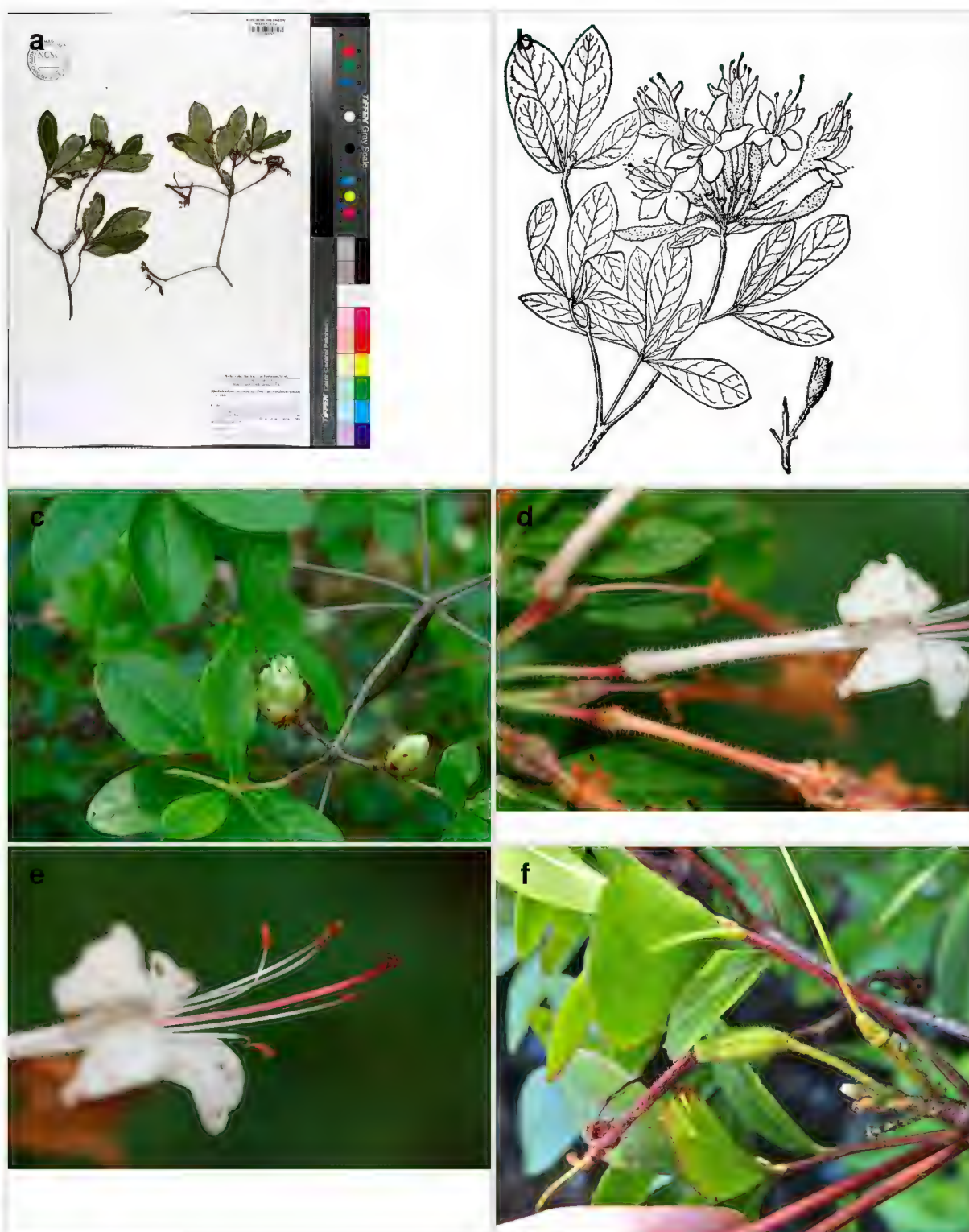


Figure 140.

Rhododendron viscosum (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [leaves, fruit] and Alexander Krings [flower, flower detail]; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell SILA-33* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaves

d: Flower

e: Flower detail

f: Fruit

***Vaccinium formosum* Andrews**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [$< V. corymbosum$ L. – RAB; = *V. australe* Small – GW; $< V. corymbosum$ L. – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-33* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Occasional): *Howell JOLA-13, 24, 26* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Occasional): *Howell SALA-10* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell SILA-18* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS-C, NLSSM-T, NLSS-LW). Late Feb–May; Jun–Aug. Fig. 141



Figure 141.

Vaccinium formosum (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [leaves, infructescence] and Alexander Krings [inflorescence])

a: Specimen: *Howell SALA-10* (NCSC)

b: Leaves

c: Inflorescence

d: Infructescence

Vaccinium fuscatum* Aiton*Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [= *V. atrococcum* (Gray) Heller – RAB; = GW; < *V. corymbosum* L. – FNA; Weakley]

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Occasional): *Howell BALA-7* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-49* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-14, 39, 40* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Occasional): *Howell SALA-16* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell SILA-21* (NCSC!)

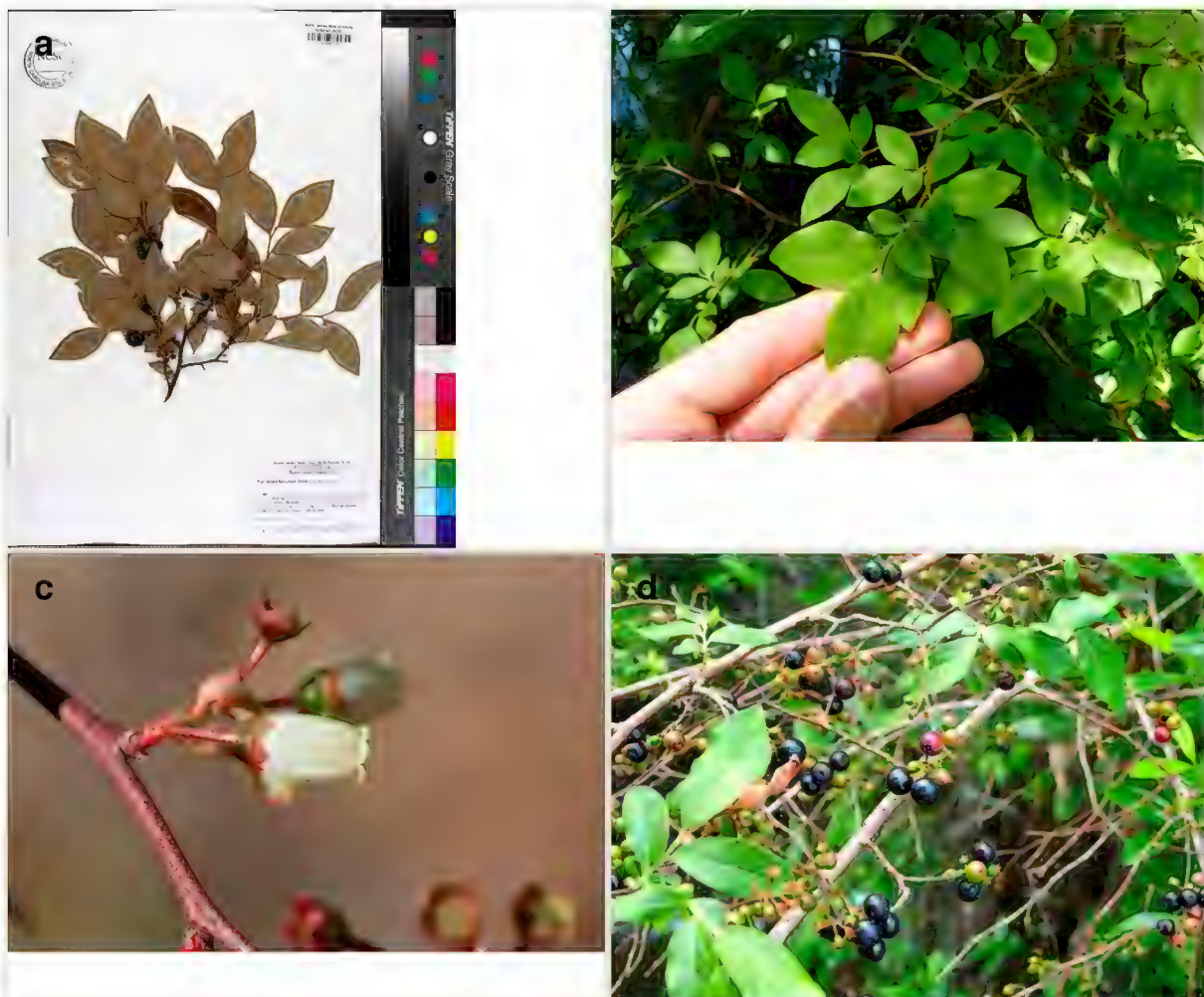


Figure 142.

Vaccinium fuscatum (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [leaves, infructescence] and Alexander Krings [flower])

a: Specimen: *Howell SALA-16* (NCSC)

b: Leaves

c: Flower

d: Infructescence

Notes: Shrubs. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS-C, NLSSM-T, NLSS-LW). Late Feb–May; Jun–Aug. Fig. 142

Zenobia pulverulenta* (W. Bartram ex Willd.) Pollard*Nomenclature:**

Basionym: *Andromeda pulverulenta* W. Bartram ex Willd.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Infrequent): *Howell BALA-5* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-17, 22, 35* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Occasional): *Howell JOLA-25* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-10, 23* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake: *Fox & Boyce 3781* (NCSC!); *Fox, Wells, Sharp, Whitford, Fairchild 1708* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Juncture of supralittoral and eulittoral zones; sometimes growing on the bases of mature *Taxodium* (NLSS-C, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG, FB). Apr–Jun; Sep–Oct. Fig. 143

Euphorbiaceae***Triadica sebifera* (L.) Small****Nomenclature:**

Basionym: *Croton sebifer* L.

Taxon concept: [= *Sapium sebiferum* (L.) Roxb. – RAB, GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-92* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). May–Jun; Aug–Nov. Fig. 144

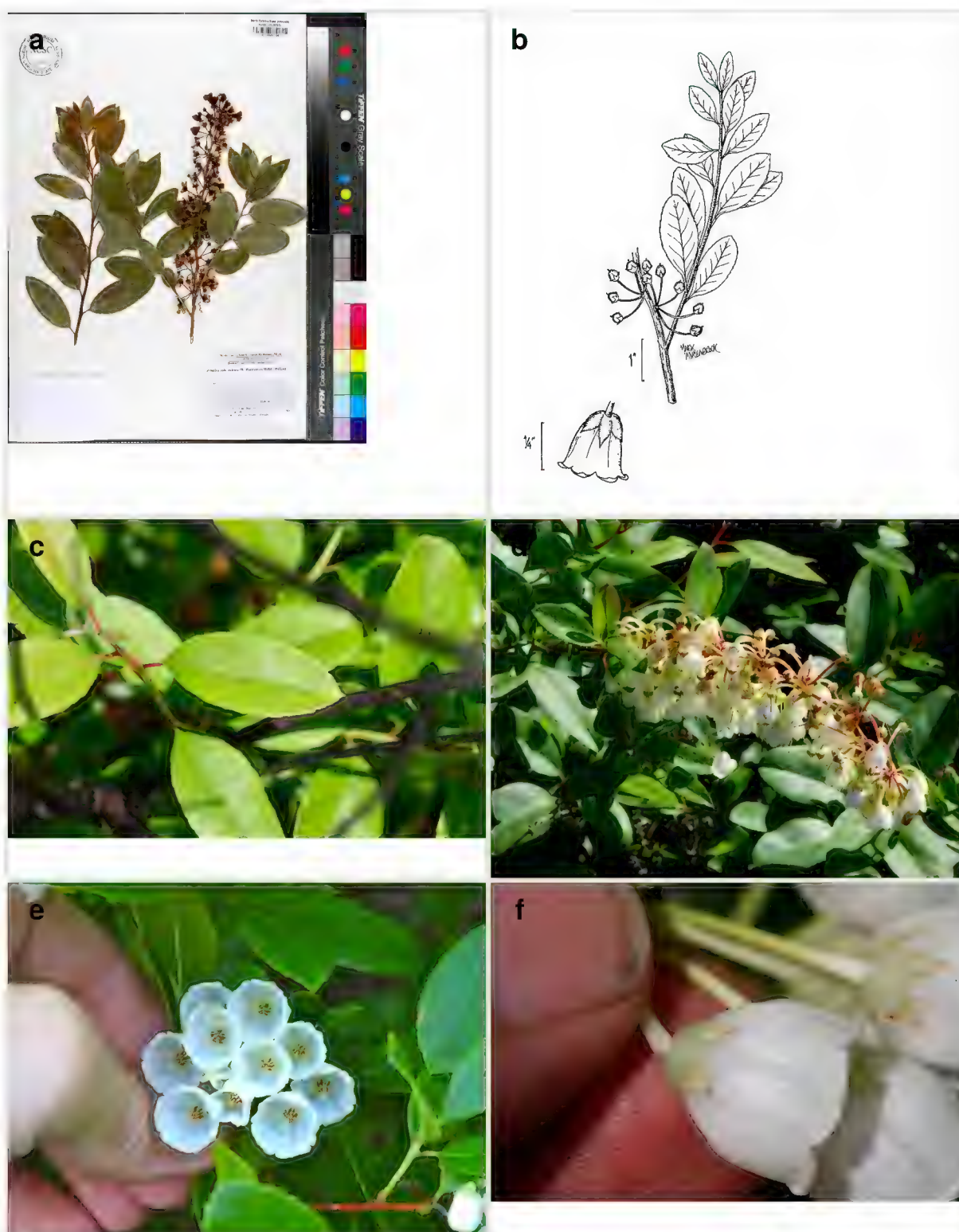


Figure 143.

Zenobia pulverulenta (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [inflorescence, flowers within] and Alexander Krings [leaves, flower]; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-35* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaves

d: Inflorescence

e: Flowers within

f: Flower

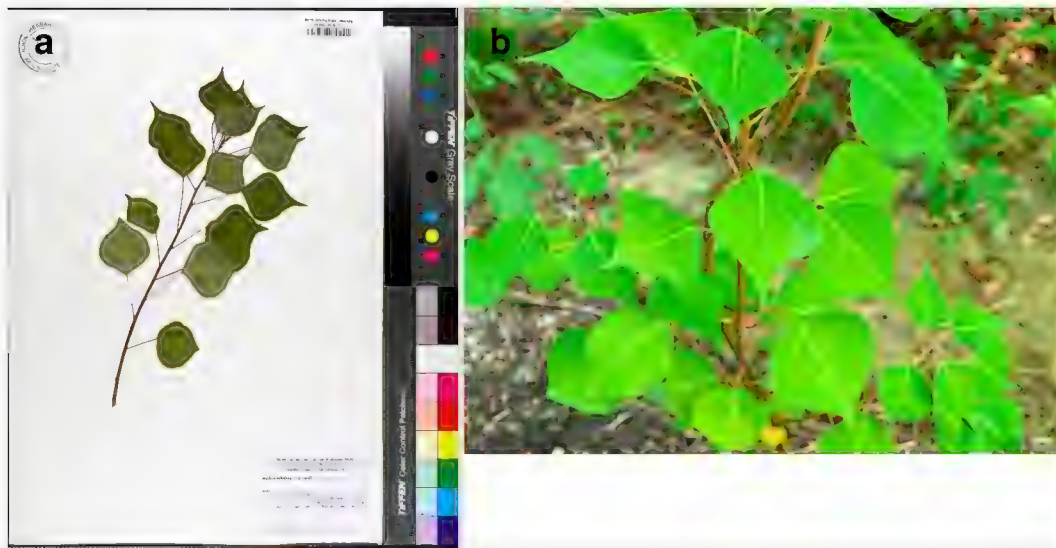


Figure 144.

Triadica sebifera (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-92* (NCSC)

b: Young tree

Fabaceae

Wisteria frutescens (L.) Poir.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Glycine frutescens* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-37* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-99, 117* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell SILA-35* (NCSC!)

Notes: Lianas. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). Apr–May; Jun–Sep. Fig. 145

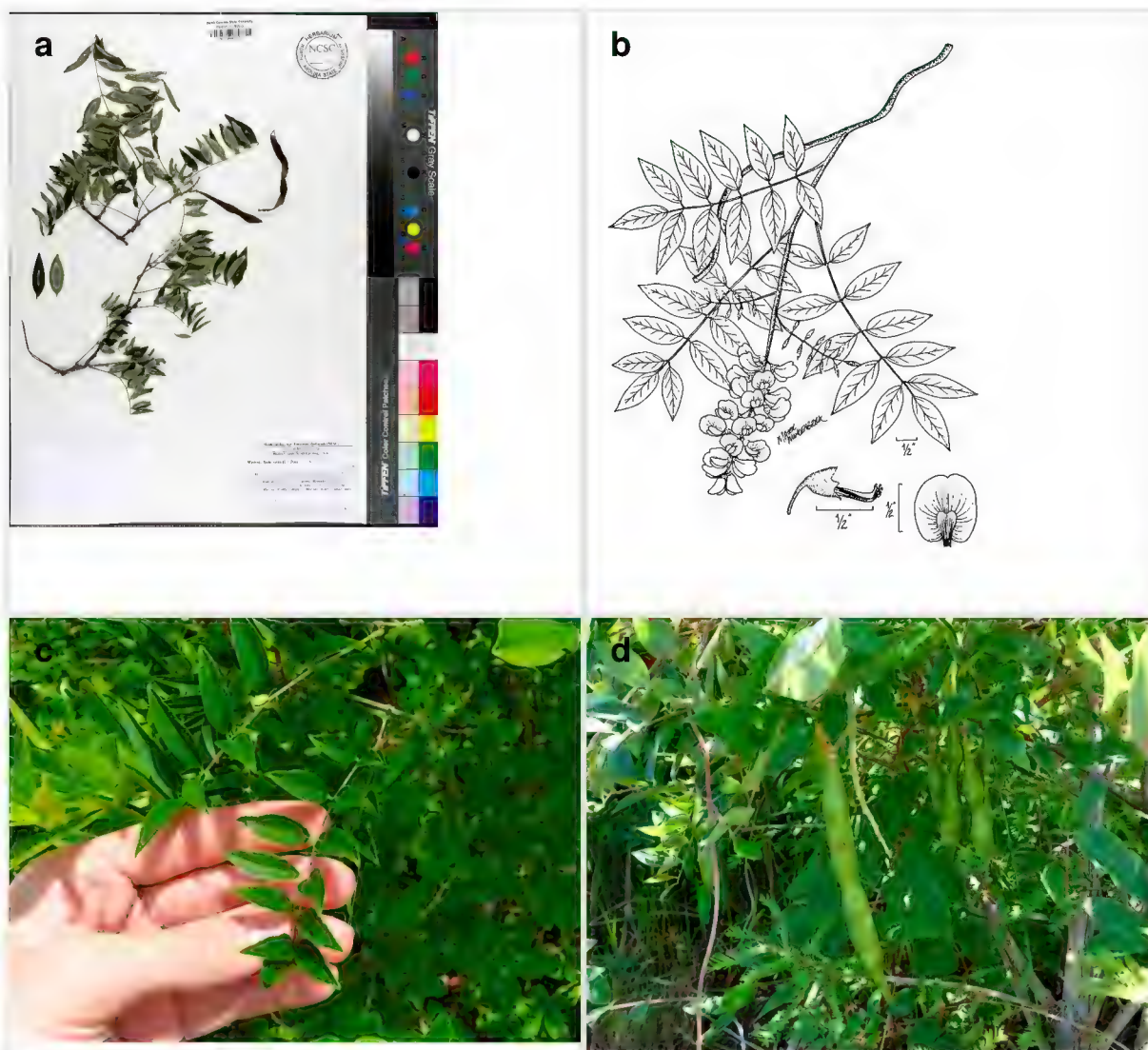


Figure 145.

Wisteria frutescens (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-37* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Imparipinnate leaf

d: Fruit

Fagaceae

Quercus nigra L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Godfrey 6320* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS–LW). Apr; Sep–Nov.
Fig. 146



Figure 146.

Quercus nigra (digital photographs taken by Alexander Krings; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Illustration
b: Bark
c: Leaves
d: Fruit

Gelsemiaceae

Gelsemium sempervirens (L.) J. St.-Hil.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Bignonia sempervirens* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

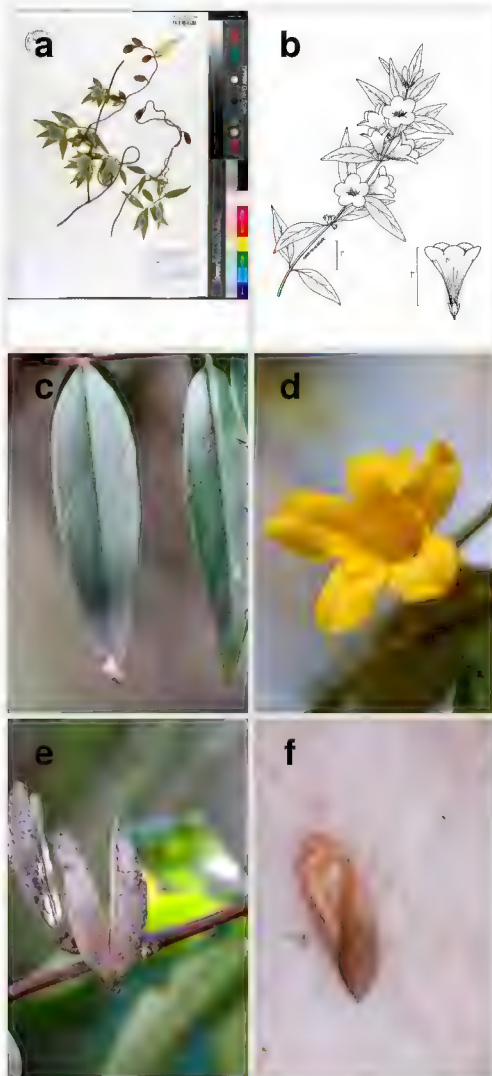


Figure 147.

Gelsemium sempervirens (digital photographs taken by Alexander Krings; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell JOLA-34* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaves

d: Flower

e: Fruit

f: Seed

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-10, 25* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Rare): *Howell HOLA-4* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Infrequent): *Howell JOLA-34* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-41* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell LISI-34* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell SILA-36* (NCSC!)

Notes: Lianas. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG). Mar-early May; Sept-Nov. Fig. 147

Hydrangeaceae

Decumaria barbara L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

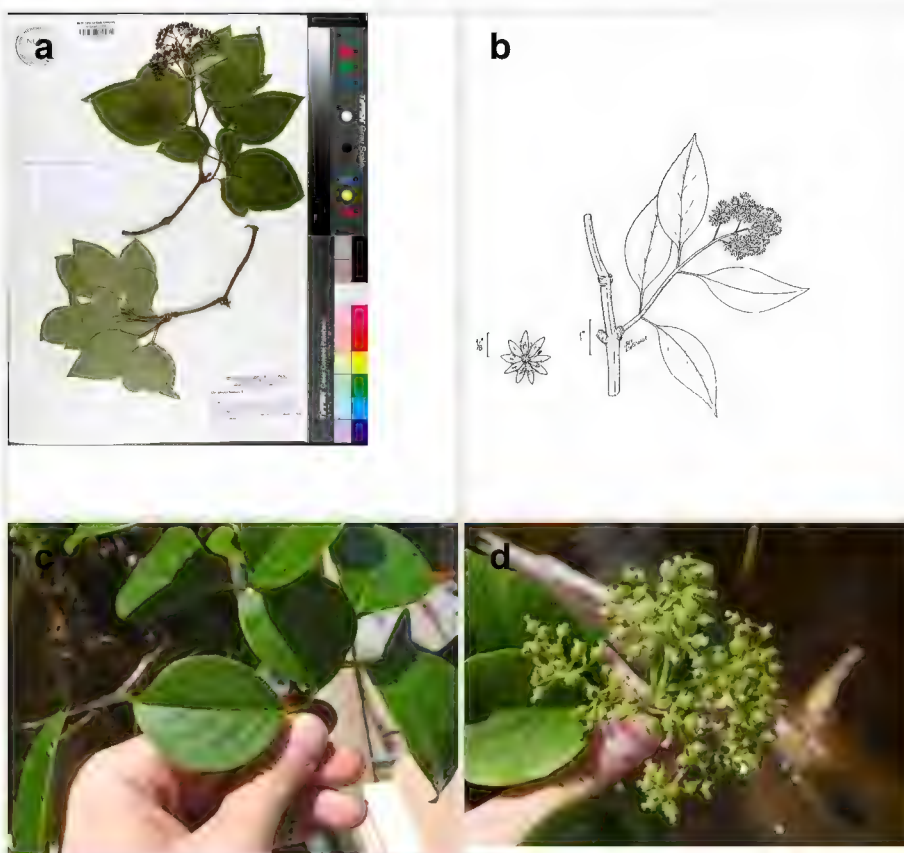


Figure 148.

Decumaria barbara (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-86* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaves

d: Fruits

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Dumond 1621* (NCU!); *Godfrey 52278* (NCSC!); *Howell LAWA-86* (NCSC!)

Notes: Lianas. Eulittoral zone; climbing on trees and shrubs at or just below the maximum annual high water mark (NLSS-LW, NLSM-LWP). May-Jun; Jul-Oct. Fig. 148

Hypericaceae

Hypericum canadense L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Rare): *Howell HOLA-48* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual or perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; moist sandy soils at or just below the maximum annual high water mark (CPSI-CG). Jul-Sep. Fig. 149

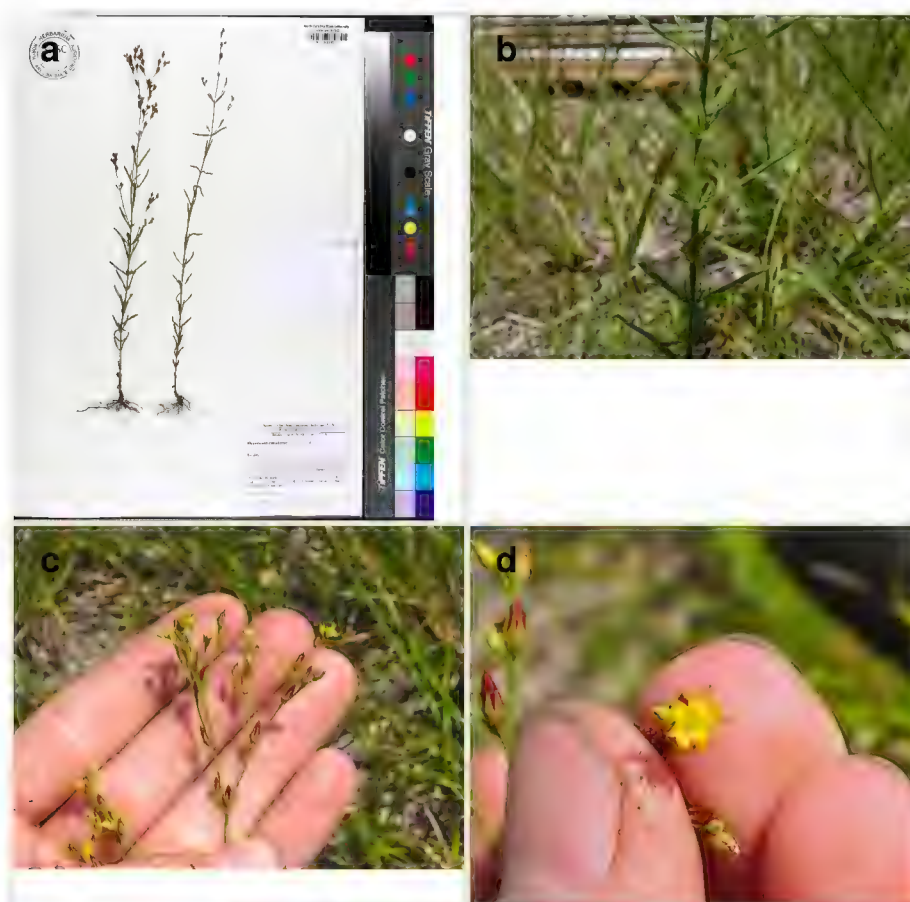


Figure 149.

Hypericum canadense (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-48* (NCSC)

b: Stem and leaves

c: Inflorescence

d: Flower

Hypericum mutilum var. *mutilum*

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*< H. mutilum* L. – RAB, GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-139* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual or perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; at or just below the maximum annual high water mark (NLSS-LW). Jun–Oct. Fig. 150

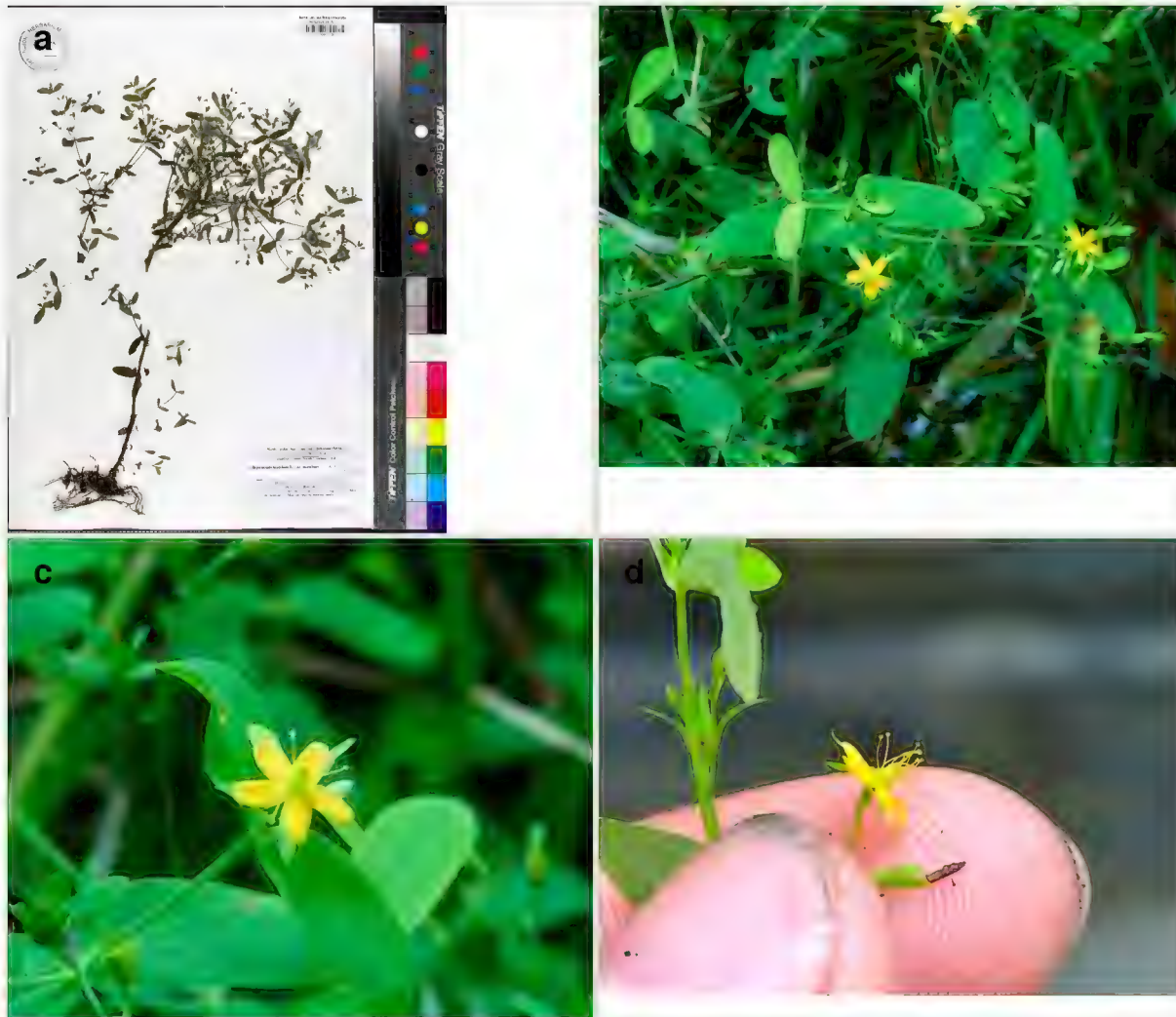


Figure 150.

Hypericum mutilum (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-139* (NCSC)

b: Habit

c: Flower (front)

d: Flower (side)

Hypericum virginicum L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB; = *Triadenum virginicum* (L.) Raf. – GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-9, 56* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-33* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-54* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG, FB). Jul-Sep.
Fig. 151

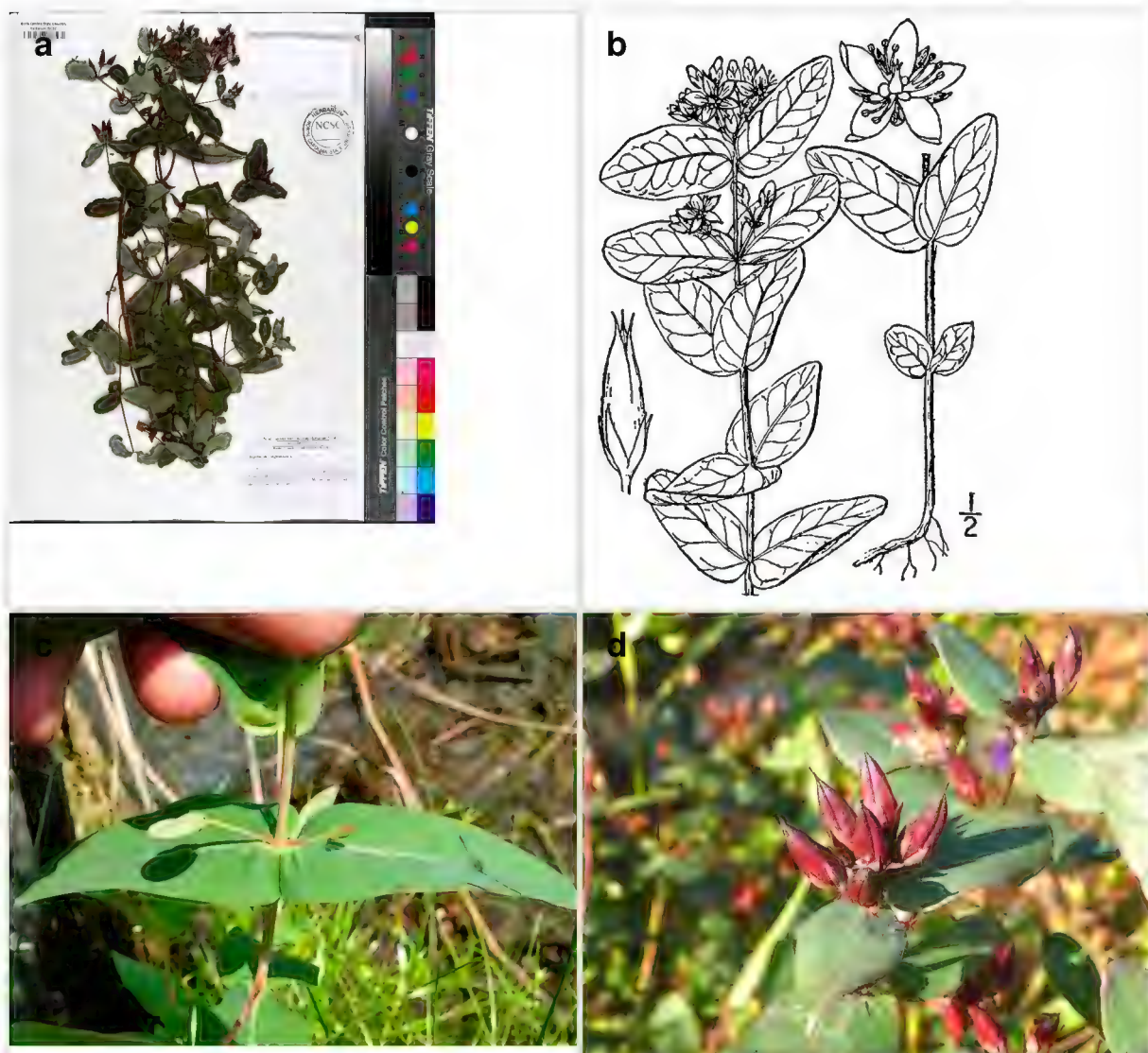


Figure 151.

Hypericum virginicum (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-56* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaves

d: Infructescence

Hypericum walteri J.F. Gmel.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB; = *Triadenum walteri* (J.F. Gmel.) Gleason – GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-20, 134, 149* (NCSC!);
Wilbur 9363 (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Jul–Sep. Fig. 152



Figure 152.

Hypericum walteri (digital photographs by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-20* (NCSC)

b: Habit

c: Leaves, showing distinct petioles

d: Infructescence

Iteaceae

Itea virginica L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Infrequent): *Howell BALA-6* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-9* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Occasional): *Howell JOLA-27* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-85* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell SILA-2* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones; sometimes establishing itself on stumps, logs, and bases of trees in the eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, CPSI-CG). May–Jun. Fig. 153



Figure 153.

Itea virginica (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [habit and inflorescence] and Alexander Krings [leaf and fruits]; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell BALA-6* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Leaf

e: Inflorescence

f: Fruits

Juglandaceae

Carya glabra (Mill.) Sweet

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Juglans glabra* Mill.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW; < *C. glabra* (Mill.) Sweet – FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-96* (NCSC!); *Matthews s.n.* (DUKE!)

Notes: Trees. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS-LW). Apr–May. Fig. 154

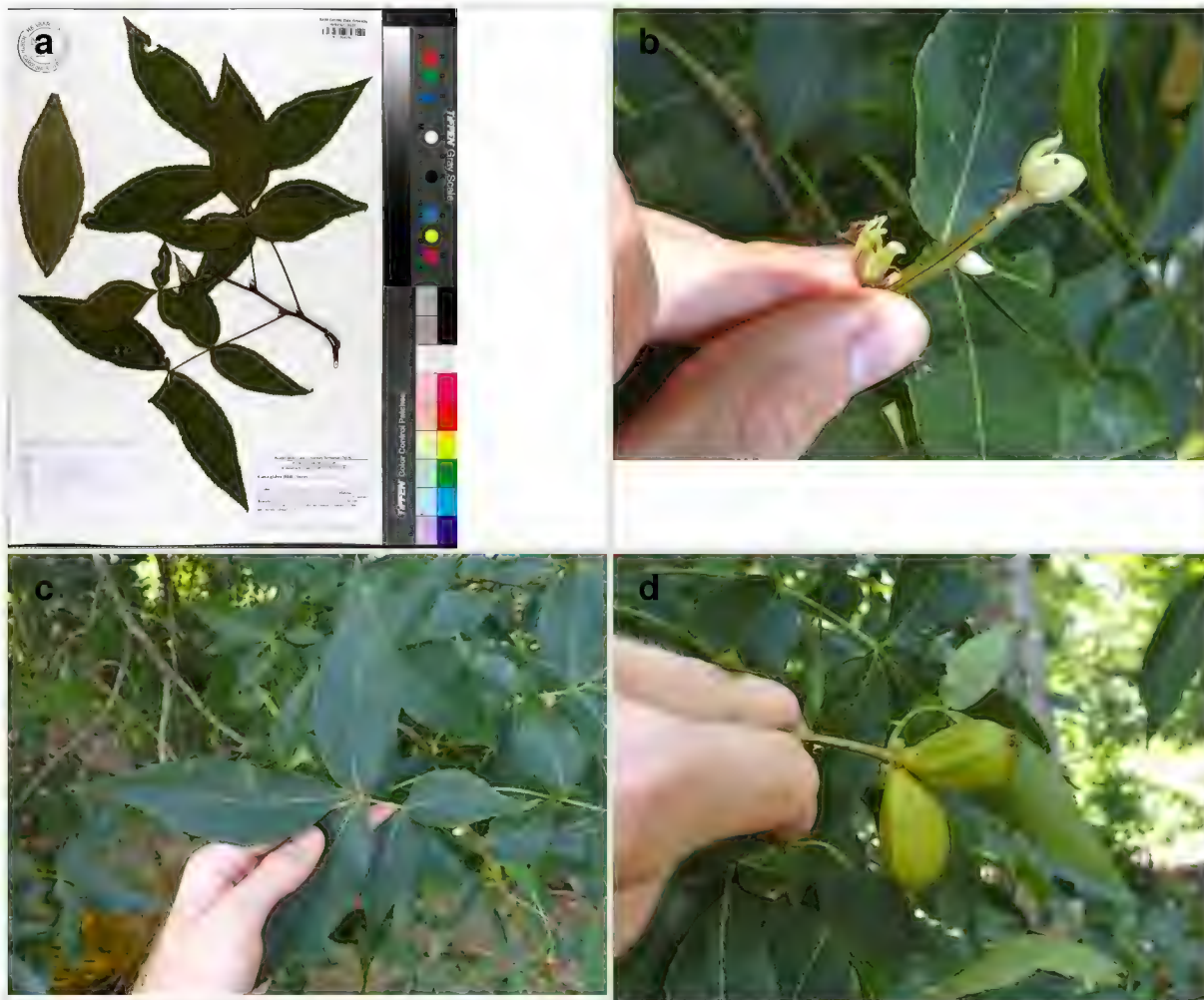


Figure 154.

Carya glabra (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-96* (NCSC)

b: Stem and buds

c: Imparipinnate leaf

d: Fruits

Lamiaceae

Lycopus angustifolius Elliott

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [$< L. rubellus$ Moench var. *angustifolius* (Elliott) H.E. Ahles – RAB, GW;
= Weakley]

Conservation status: SR-P; S1, G4?Q.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-4, 156, 157* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). Jun–Sep. Fig. 155

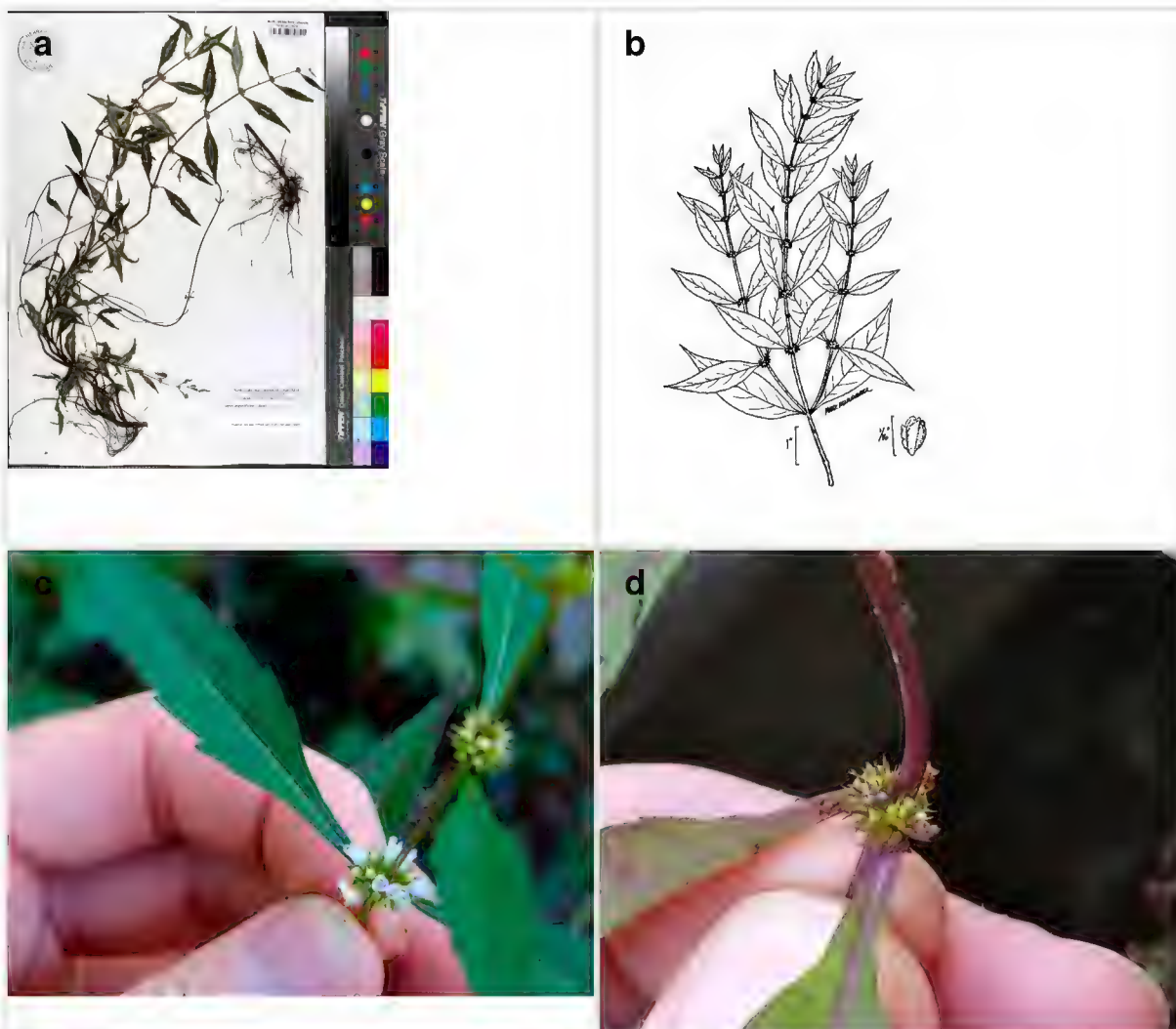


Figure 155.

Lycopus angustifolius (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-4* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Flowers

d: Fruits

Lauraceae

Persea palustris (Raf.) Sarg.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Tamala palustris* Raf.

Taxon concept: [*P. borbonia* – RAB; = GW, FNA, Weakley]

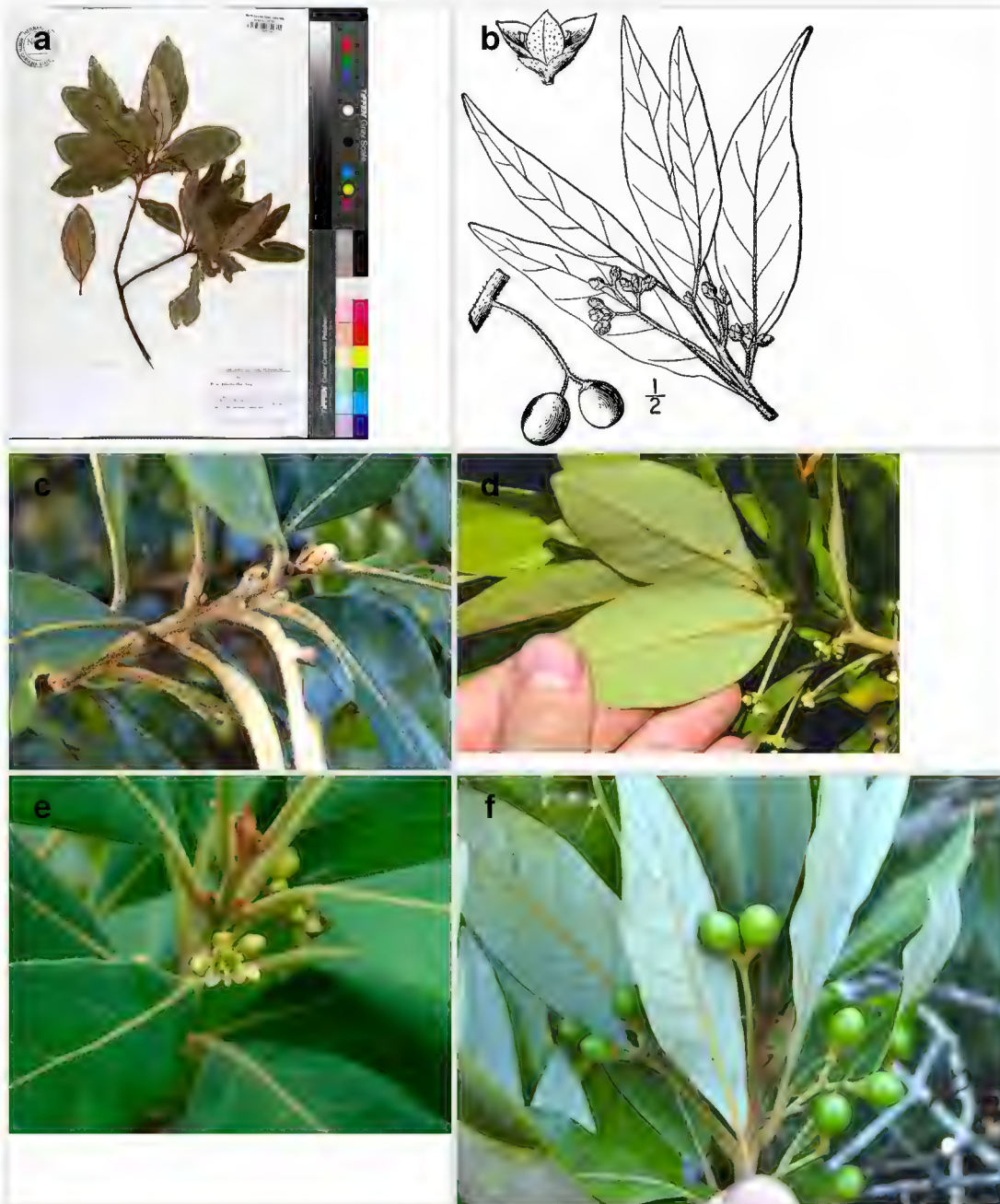


Figure 156.

Persea palustris (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell SALA-20* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Twig (note pubescence)

d: Leaf abaxial surface

e: Flower

f: Fruits

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Occasional): *Howell BALA-12* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Occasional): *Howell JOLA-6, 18* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-61, 69* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-6* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Occasional): *Buell s.n.* (DUKE!, NCSC!); *Howell SALA-6, 20* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell SILA-10, 25, 27* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs or small trees. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW). May–Jun; Sep–Oct. Fig. 156

Lentibulariaceae

Utricularia cornuta Michx.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-109* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual or perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; commonly in saturated sandy to peaty soils just above current water levels or in 1–4 inches of water (NLSS-LW). May–Sep. Fig. 157



Figure 157.

Utricularia cornuta (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-109* (NCSC)

b: Habit

Utricularia gibba* L.*Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [= RAB; = *U. biflora* Lam. – GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-19* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual or perennial herbs. Eulittoral and infralittoral zones; Godfrey and Wooten (1981) described the habit as “very much intertwined, forming large floating bunches or mats” (CPSI–CG). May–Sep. Fig. 158

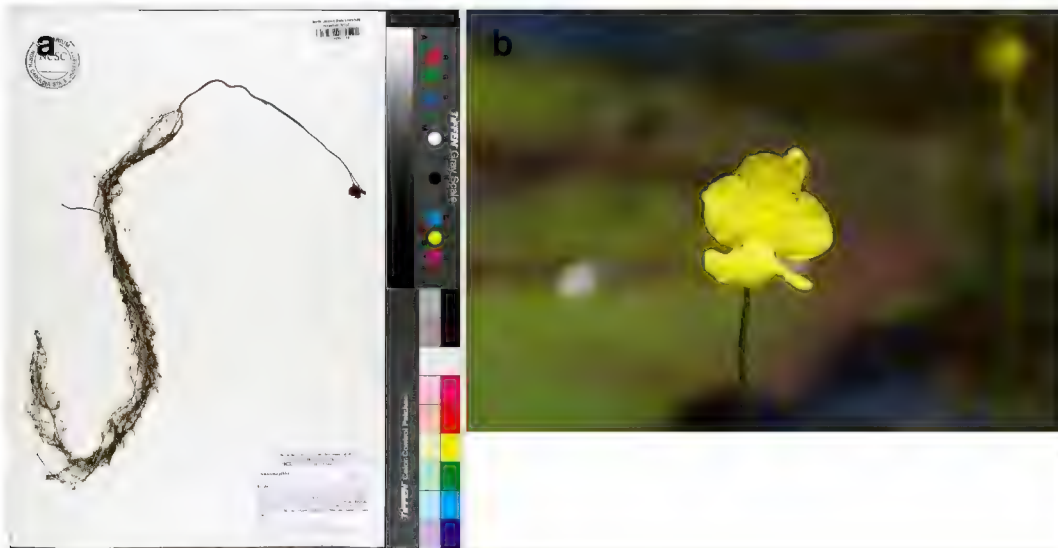


Figure 158.

Utricularia gibba (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-19* (NCSC)

b: Flower

Utricularia purpurea* Walter*Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-36* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual or perennial herbs. Eulittoral and infralittoral zones; floating bogs (CPSI–CG). May–Sep. Fig. 159

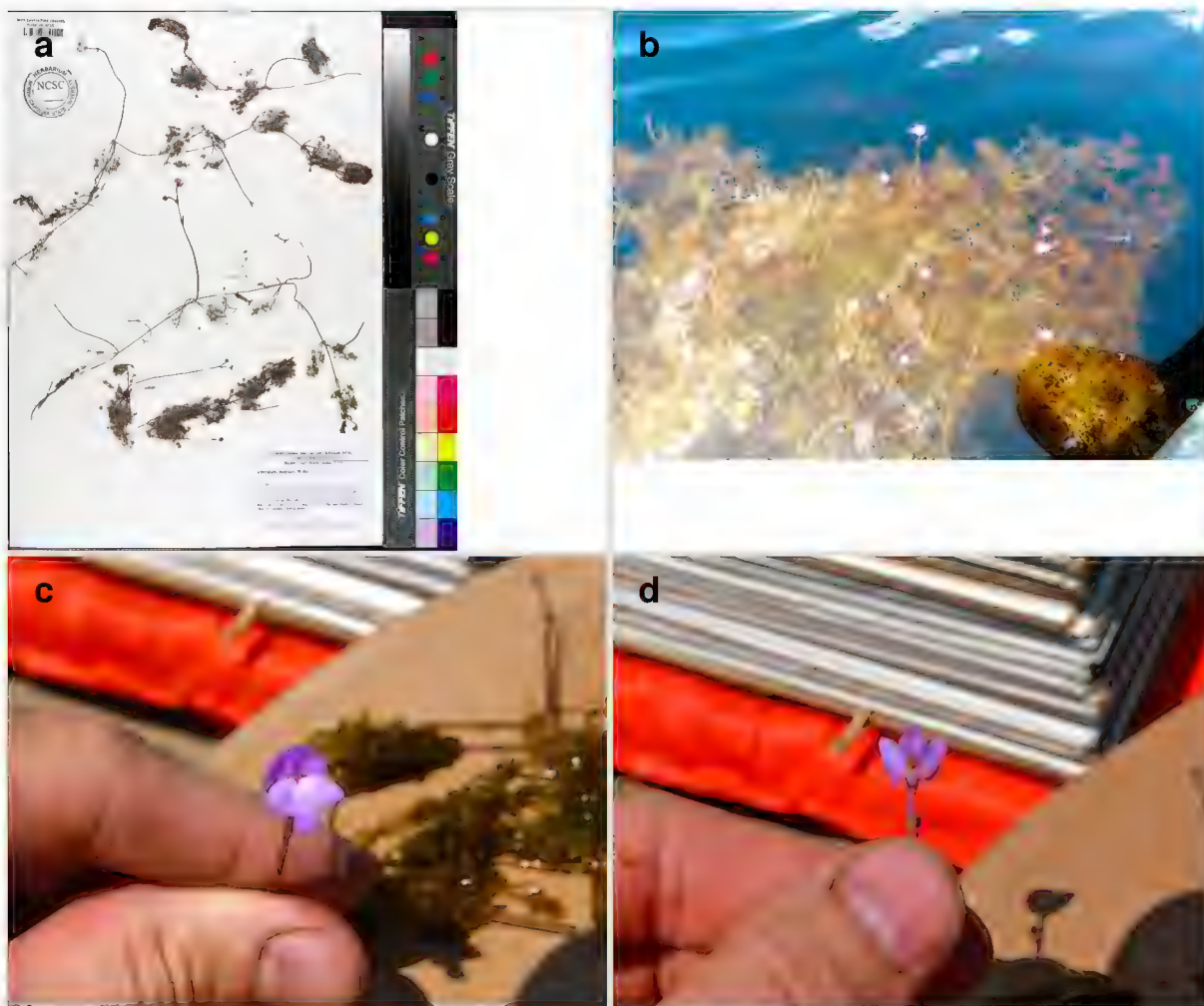


Figure 159.

Utricularia purpurea (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-36* (NCSC)

b: Habit

c: Flower

d: Flower

Utricularia resupinata B.D. Greene ex Bigelow

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-123* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual or perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; commonly in saturated sandy to peaty soils above current lake levels or in 1–4 inches of water (NLSS-LW). Jun–Aug. Fig. 160

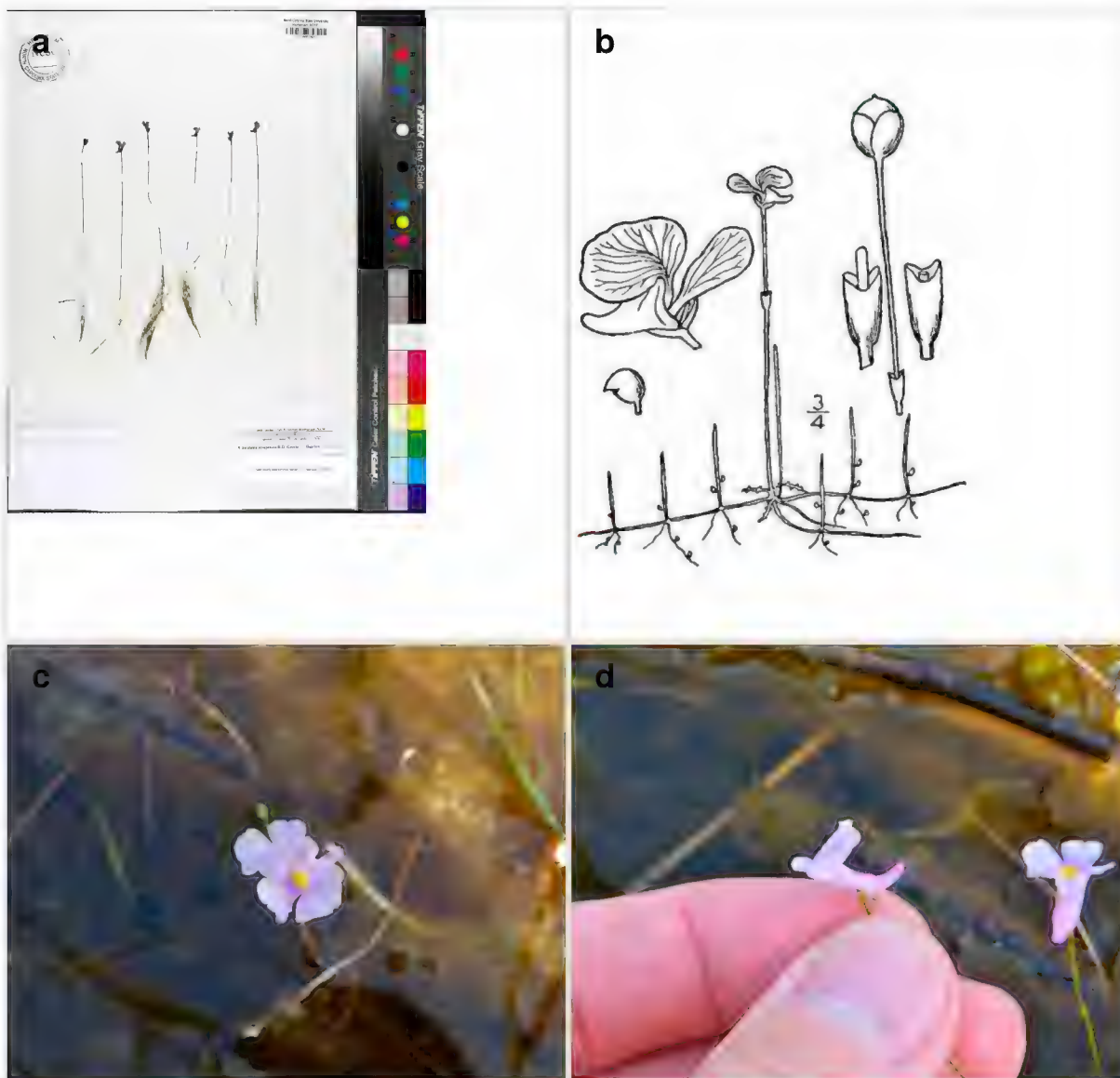


Figure 160.

Utricularia resupinata (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-123* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Flower (front)

d: Flower (side)

***Utricularia striata* Leconte ex Torr.**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= *U. fibrosa* Walter – RAB, GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-35, 42* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-27* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-14, 122* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; typically seen in shallow water or stranded on saturated organic soils (NLSS-LW, CPSI-CG, FB). May–Nov. Fig. 161



Figure 161.

Utricularia striata (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-42* (NCSC)

b: Habit

c: Flower

d: Flower

Utricularia subulata L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: ♦

Little Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell LISI-28, 49* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual or perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; typically found in saturated sands and peats (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSSM-T). Mar–Aug. Fig. 162

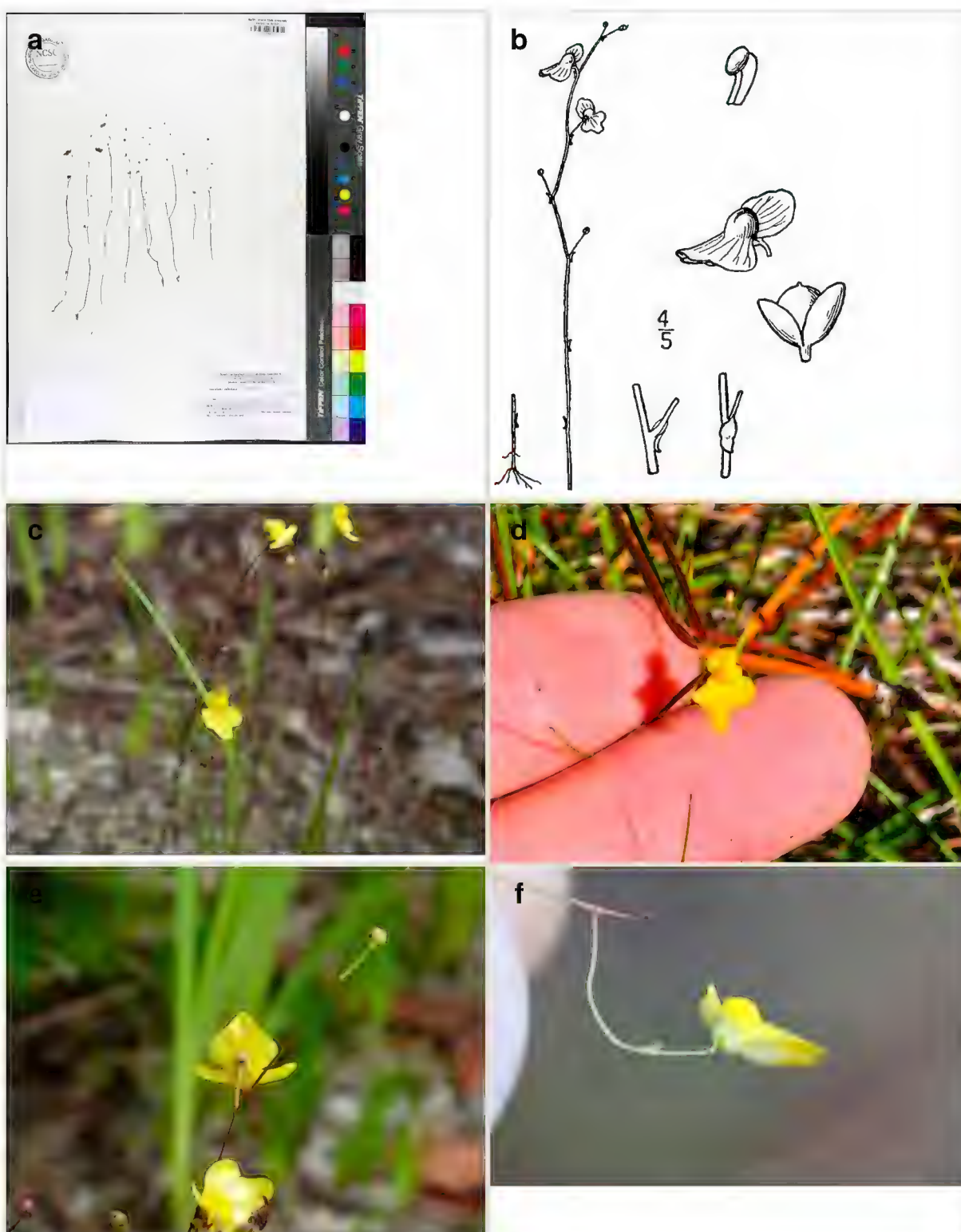


Figure 162.

Utricularia subulata (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [habit, flower front, flower back] and Alexander Krings [flower side]; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell LISI-28* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Flower (front)

e: Flower (back)

f: Flower (side)

Linderniaceae

Lindernia dubia var. *dubia*

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Gratiola dubia* L.

Taxon concept: [= *L. dubia* (L.) Pennell – RAB, GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Radford & Stewart 679* (NCU!)

Notes: Annual or biennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; saturated sandy soils (NLSS–LW). May–Nov. (Fig. 159). The first author did not encounter this taxon in the field, but a single voucher confirms its historic presence (see above). Fig. 163

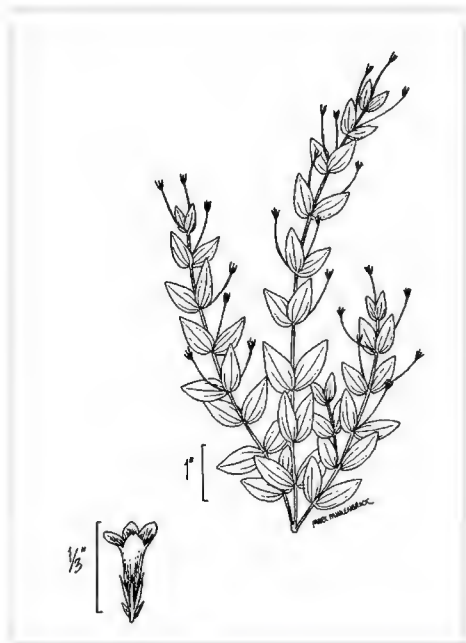


Figure 163.

Lindernia dubia (illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

Loganiaceae

Mitreola petiolata (Walter ex J.F. Gmelin) Torr. & A. Gray

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Cynoctonum petiolatum* Walter ex J.F. Gmelin

Taxon concept: [= *Cynoctonum mitreola* (L.) Britton – RAB; = GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA–140, 154* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual herbs. Eulittoral zone; shallow water (1–6 inches) or saturated soils above current lake levels (NLSS–LW). Jul–Sep; Sep–Nov. Fig. 164



Figure 164.

Mitreola petiolata (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-140* (NCSC)

b: Stem and leaves

c: Inflorescence

d: Flower

Lythraceae

Decodon verticillatus (L.) Elliott

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Lythrum verticillatum* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Infrequent): •

Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-31* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Infrequent): •

Salters Lake (Infrequent): •

Notes: Shrubs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–C, NLSM–T, FB, CPSI–CG). Jul–Sep. Fig. 165

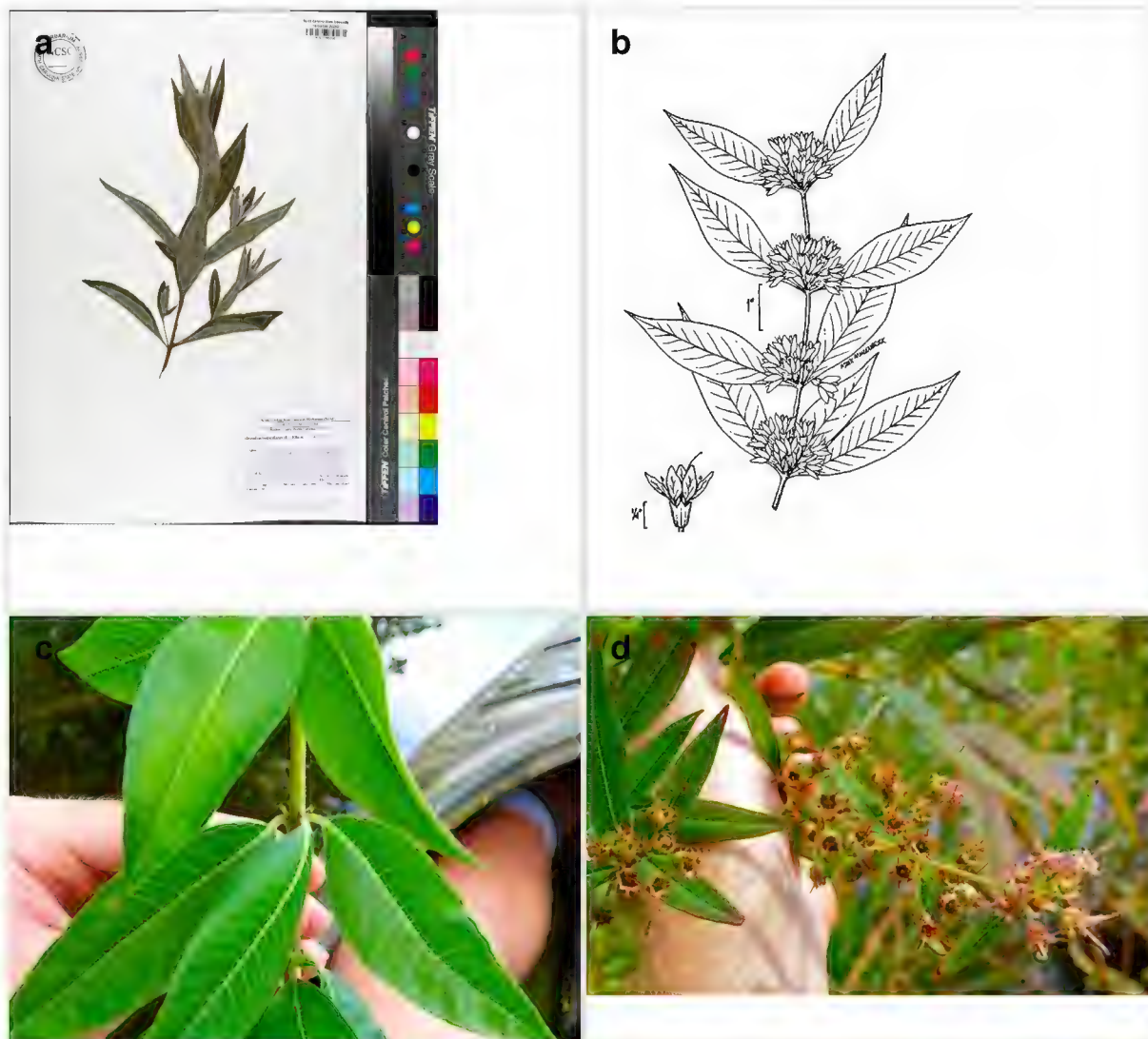


Figure 165.

Decodon verticillatus (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-31* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaves

d: Fruits

Magnoliaceae

Magnolia virginiana var. *virginiana*

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*M. virginiana* – RAB, GW, FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Occasional): *Howell BALA-3* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Occasional): *Howell JOLA-8, 29* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-62* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Occasional): *Howell SALA-13* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell SILA-5, 19* (NCSC!)

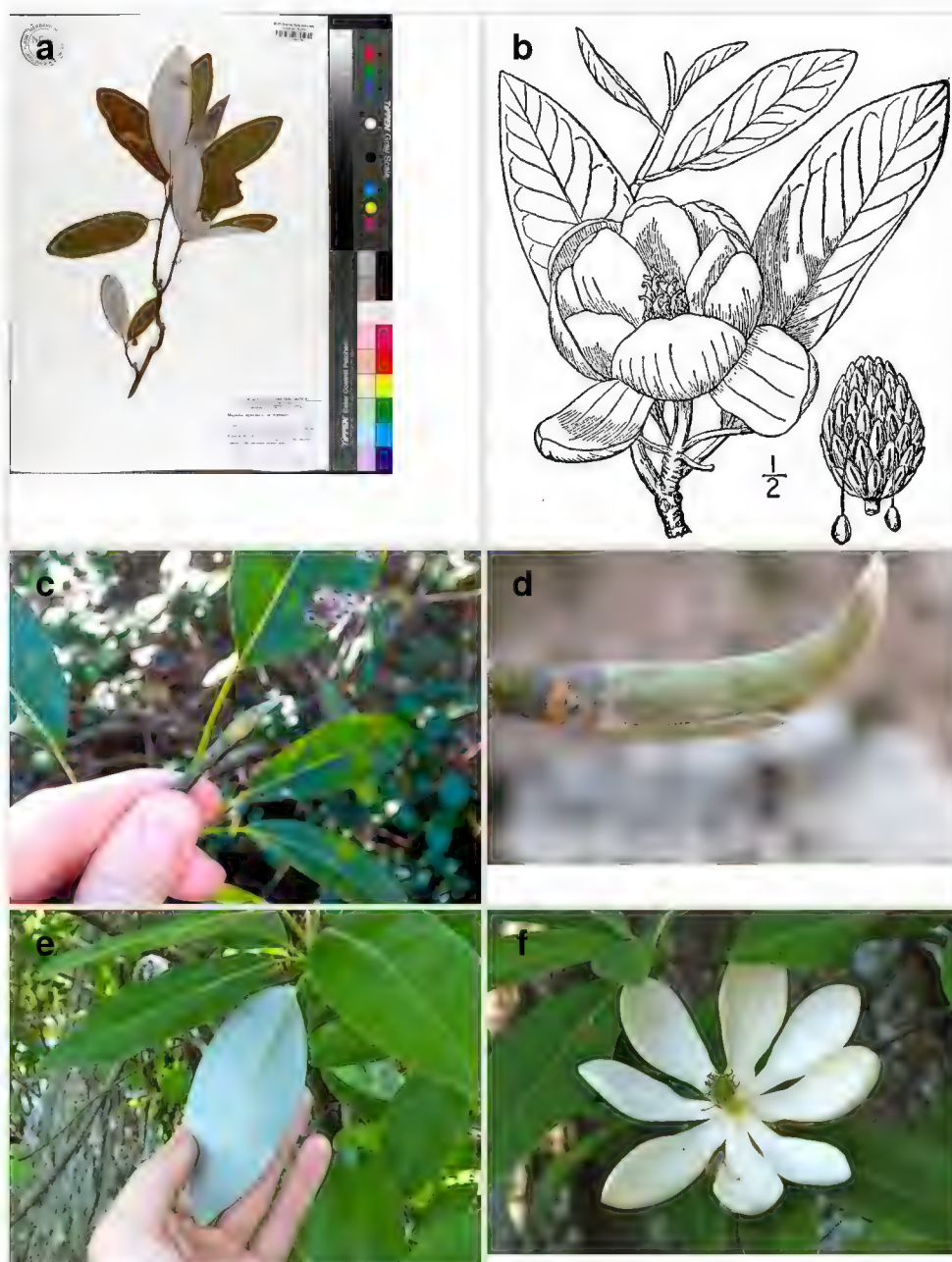


Figure 166.

Magnolia virginiana (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-62* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Stem and terminal bud

d: Terminal bud (detail)

e: Leaves (note glaucousness below)

f: Flower

Notes: Trees. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS–C, NLSS–LW, NLSM–T). Fig. 166

Melastomataceae

Rhexia aristosa Britton

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Conservation status: SC–V, FSC; S3, G3G4.

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake: ►

Notes: Perennial herbs. floating bogs (CPSI–CG, FB). Jun–Sep. Fig. 167



Figure 167.

Rhexia aristosa (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Illustration

b: Calyx tube (lateral)

c: Calyx tube (latero-adaxial)

d: Flower (adaxial)

Rhexia cubensis* Griseb.*Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Conservation status: W1; S3, G4G5.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-113, 126, 129* (NCSC!); *LeBlond 3990* (NCU!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLS-LW). Jun–Sep. Fig. 168

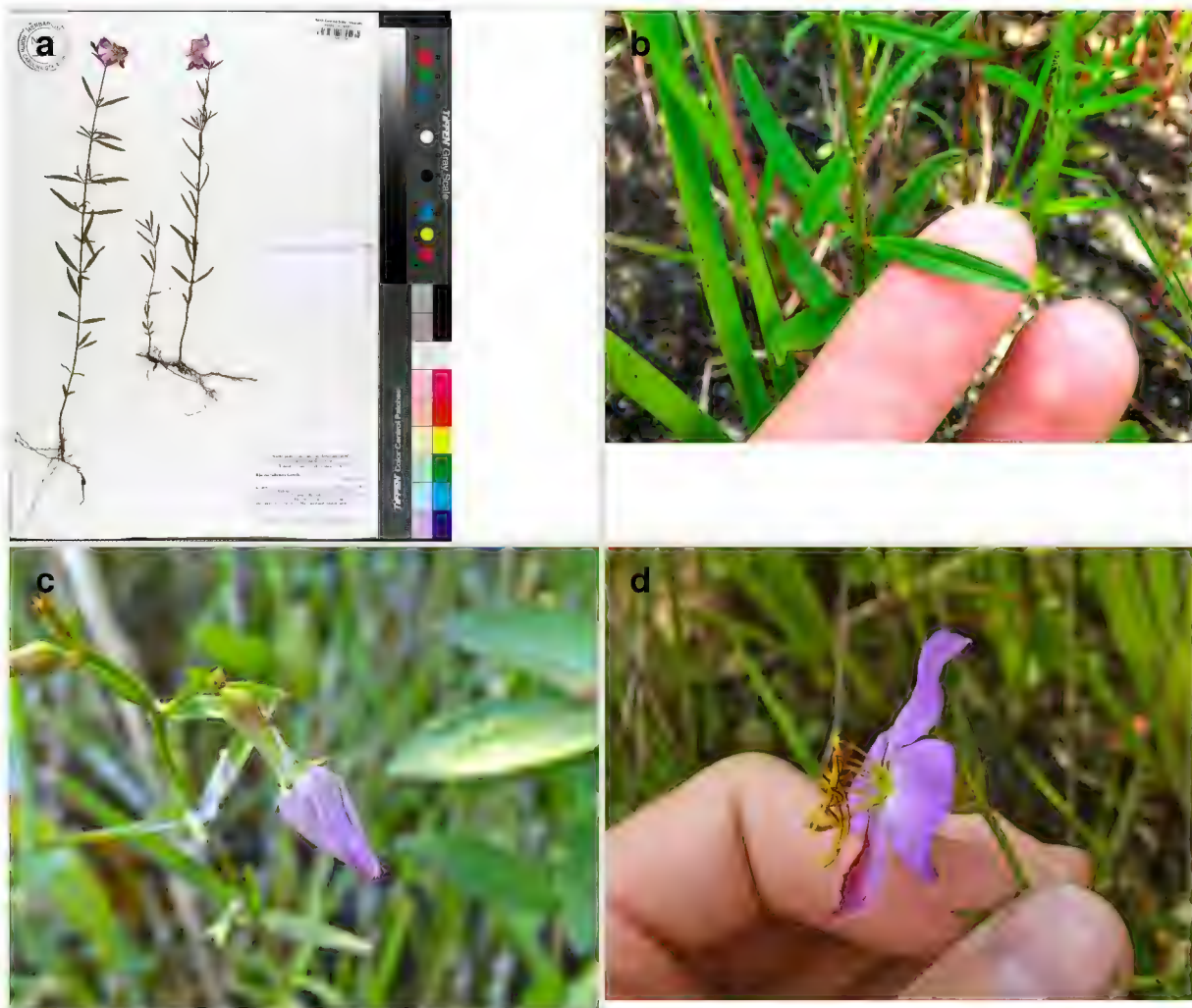


Figure 168.

Rhexia cubensis (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-113* (NCSC)

b: Leaves

c: Flower (unopened)

d: Flower (opened)

Rhexia mariana* var. *exalbida* Michx.*Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [= RAB; < *R. mariana* var. *mariana* – GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Rare): *Howell HOLA-46* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (CPSI–CG). Jun–Sep. Fig. 169

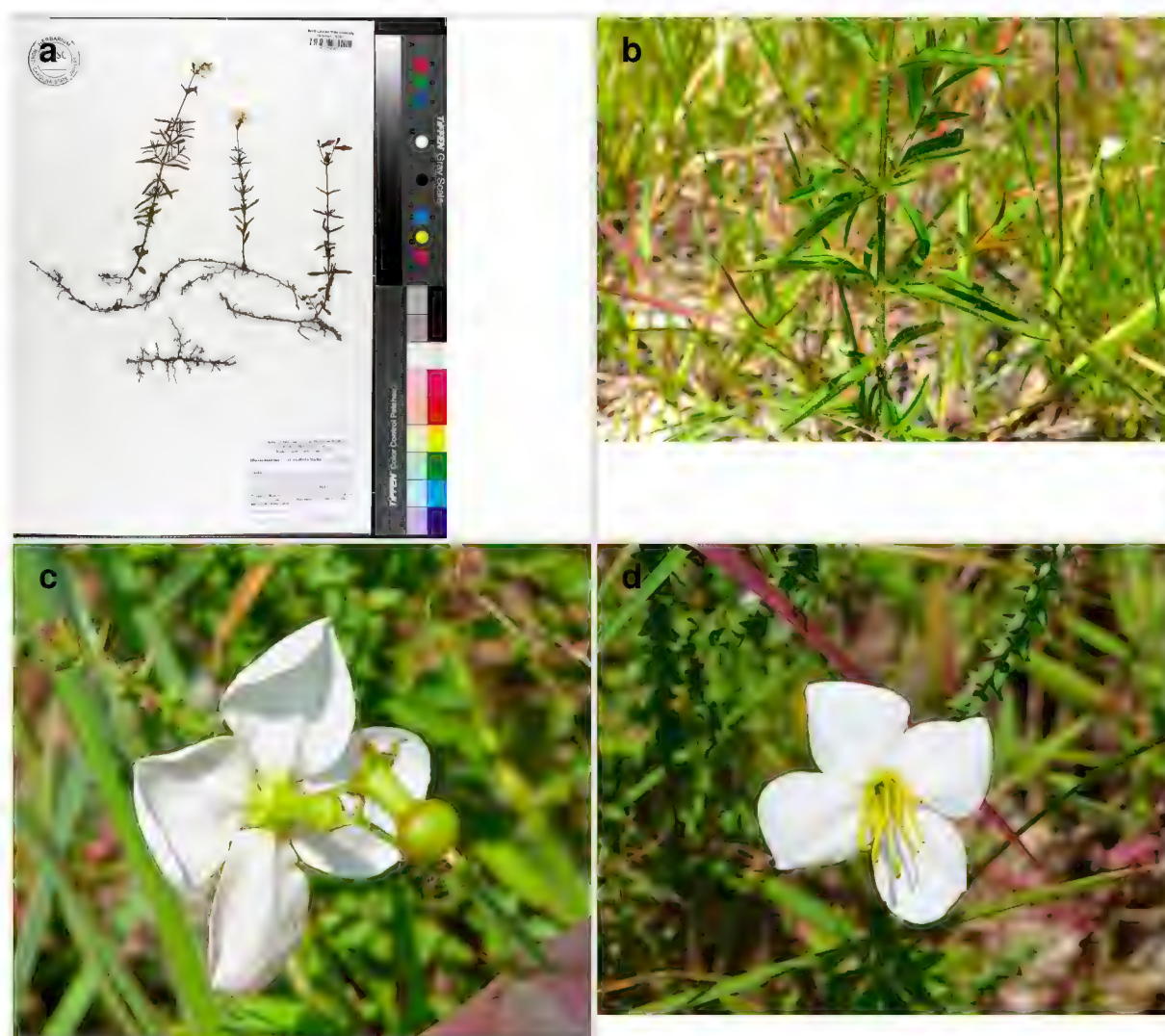


Figure 169.

Rhexia mariana var. *exalbida* (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-46* (NCSC)

b: Leaves

c: Flower (abaxial)

d: Flower (adaxial)

***Rhexia nashii* Small**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [$< R. mariana$ var. *purpurea* Michx. – RAB; = GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-39, 57* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-44* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Infrequent): *Howell JOLA-38,39* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-45* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell SILA-26* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG, FB). May–Oct. Fig. 170

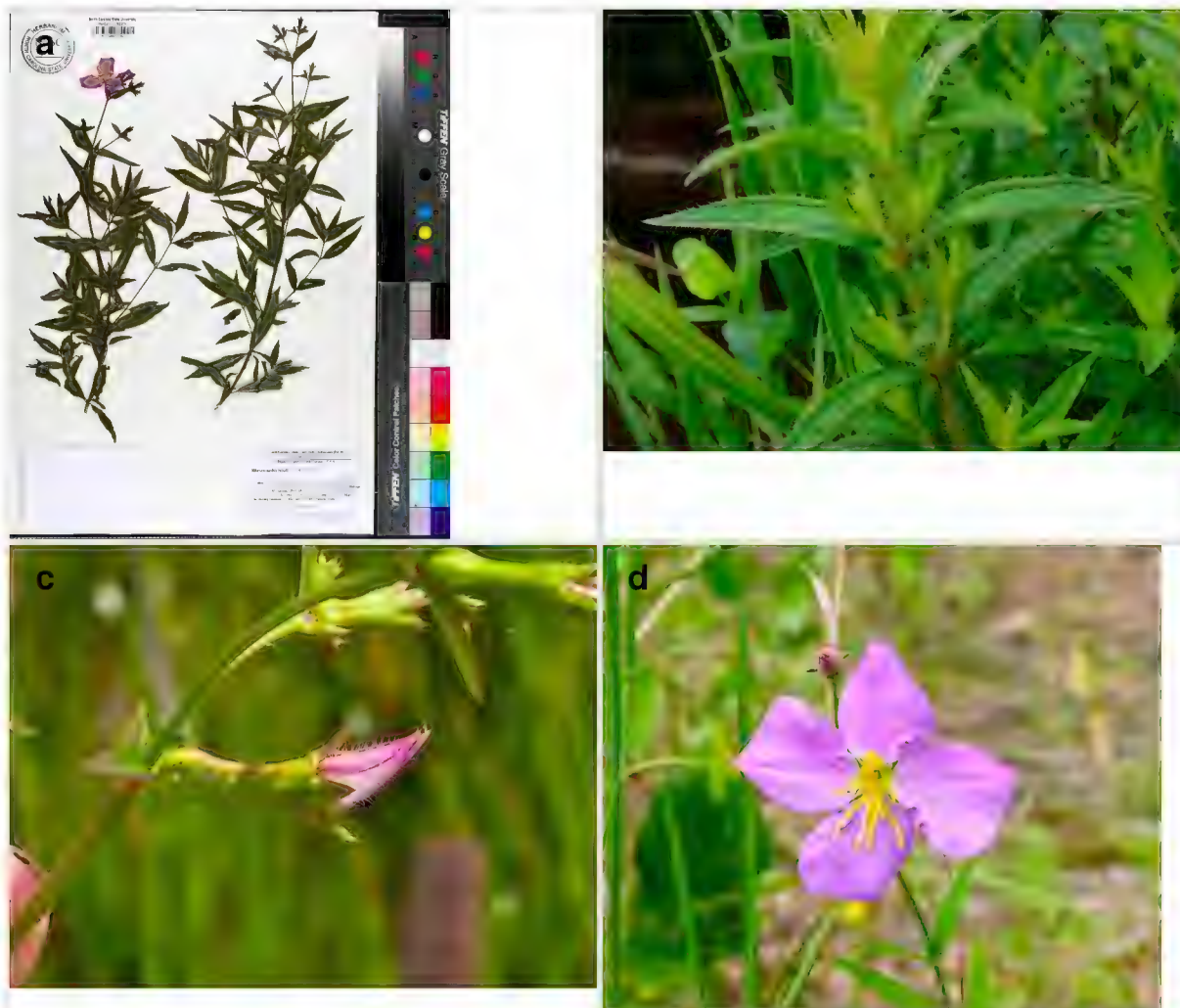


Figure 170.

Rhexia nashii (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-39* (NCSC)

b: Leaves

c: Calyx tube (and unopened corolla)

d: Flower

Rhexia virginica* L.*Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [> *R. virginica* L. var. *purshii* – RAB; > *R. virginica* L. var. *virginica*; = GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Little Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell LISI* – 47 (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSSM–T, NLSS–C). May–Oct. Fig. 171

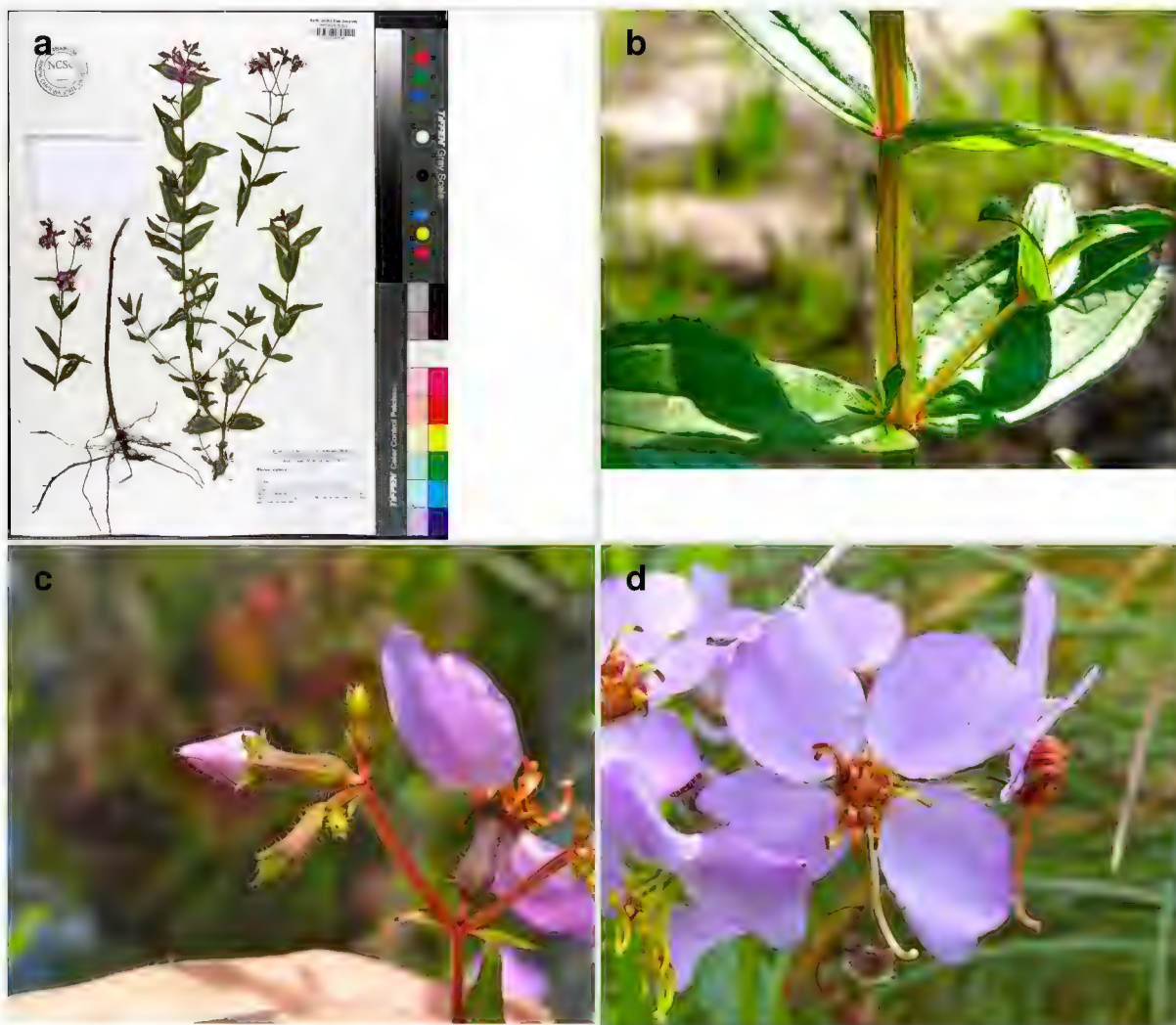


Figure 171.

Rhexia virginica (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LISI*-47 (NCSC)

b: Stem and leaves

c: Flower (lateral)

d: Flower (adaxial)

Menyanthaceae

Nymphoides aquatica (J.F. Gmel.) Kuntze

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Villarsia aquatica* J.F. Gmel.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Harper 954* (NCU!); *Howell LAWA-28, 54* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). Late Apr-Sep. Fig. 172

Myricaceae

Morella cerifera (L.) Small

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Myrica cerifera* L.

Taxon concept [< *Myrica cerifera* L. var. *cerifera* – RAB; < *Myrica cerifera* L. – GW, FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Infrequent): *Howell BATR-11* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Infrequent): *Howell JOLA-15* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Dennis 66-15* (DUKE!); *Howell LAWA-36, 169* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Infrequent): *Howell SALA-3* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs or small trees. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW). Apr; Aug-Oct. Fig. 173

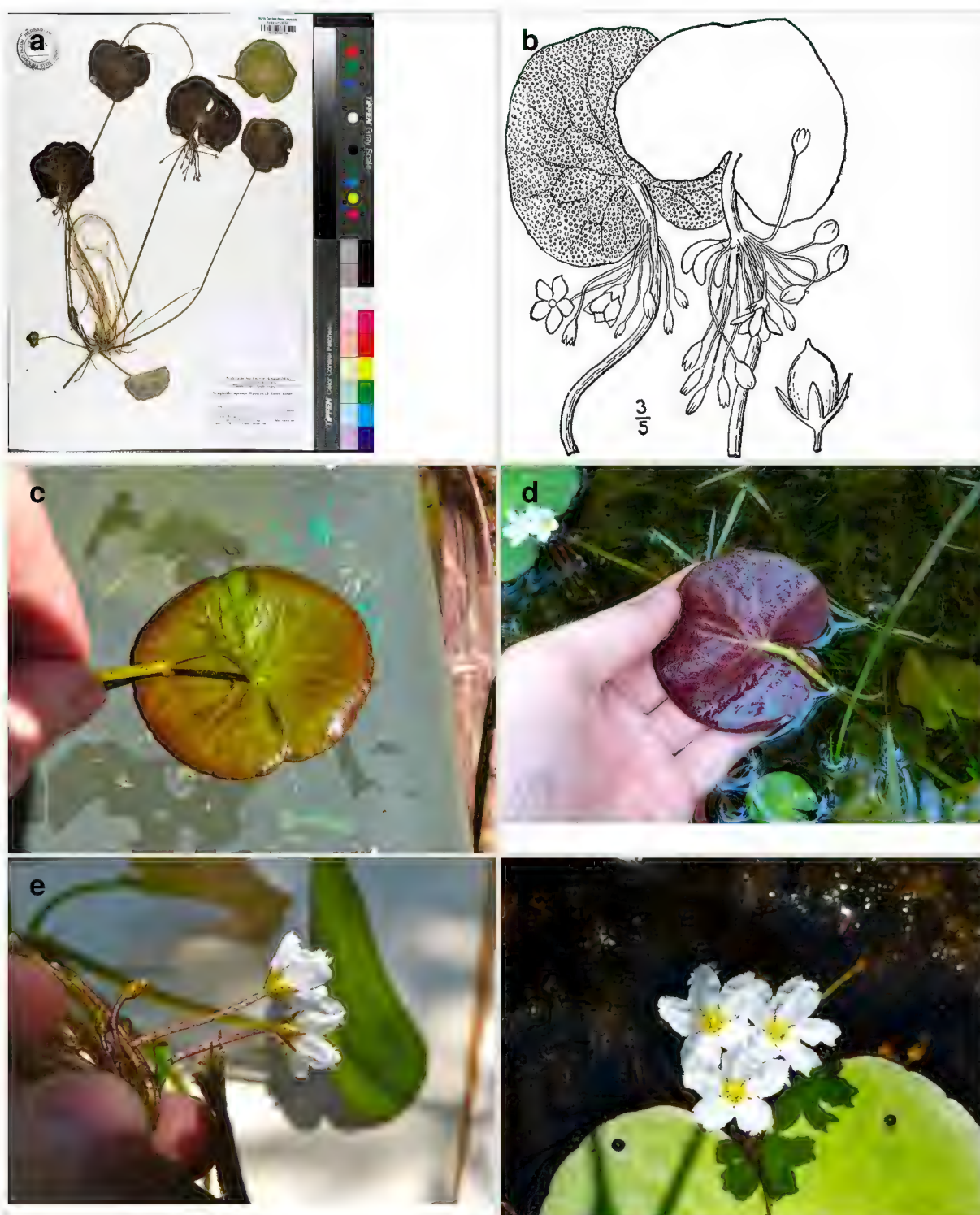


Figure 172.

Nymphoides aquatica (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-54* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaf (abaxial surface)

d: Leaf (abaxial surface)

e: Flowers

f: Flowers

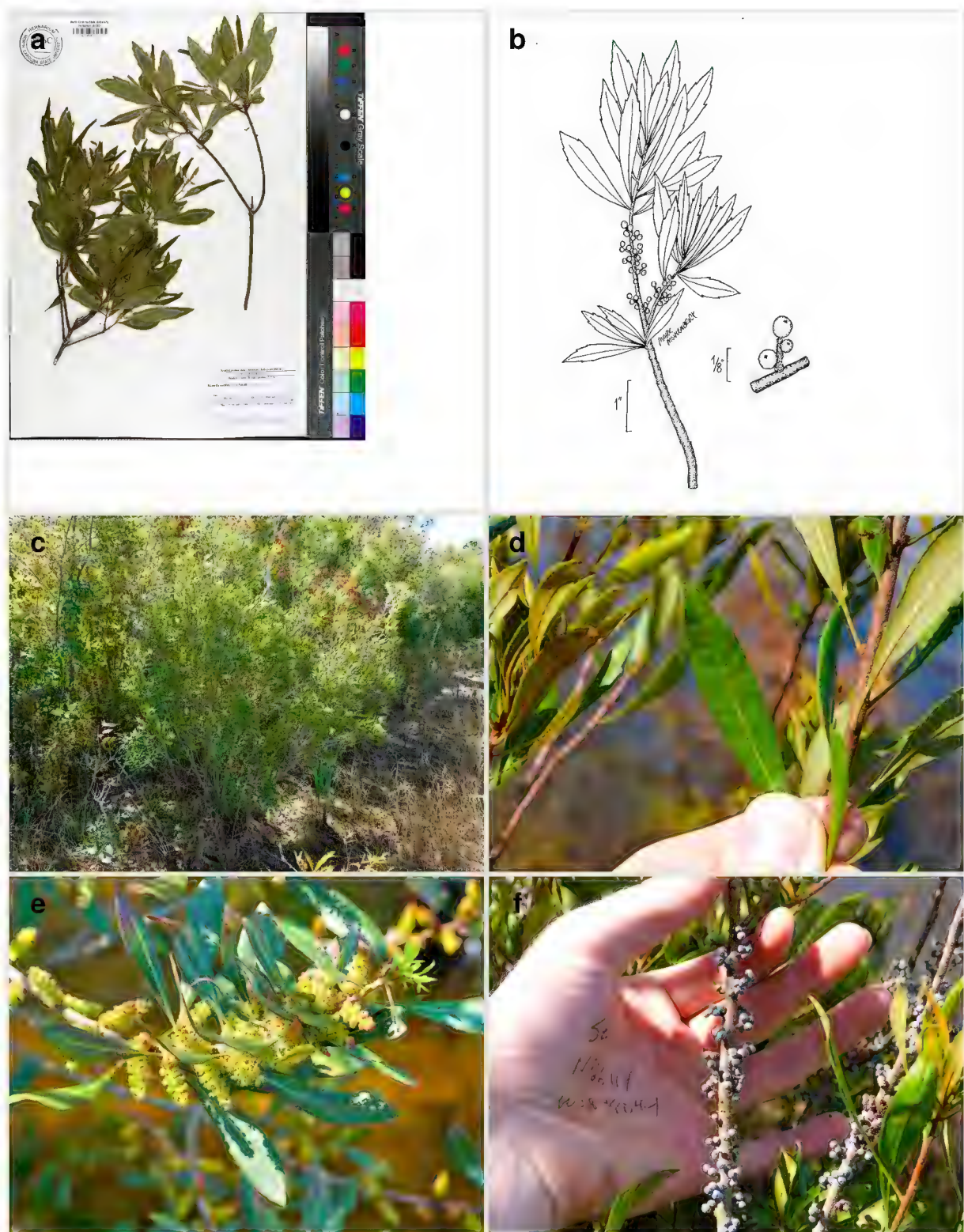


Figure 173.

Morella cerifera (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-11* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Leaf

e: Staminate inflorescence

f: Fruits

Nelumbonaceae

Nelumbo lutea Willd.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: W7; S2, G4.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Bell 12836* (NCU!); *Leonard, Burnham & Ripperton 1748* (NCU!); *Radford 6078* (NCU!); *Schallert 10662* (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral and infralittoral zones (NLSS–LW, NLSM–LWP). Jun–Sep. Fig. 174

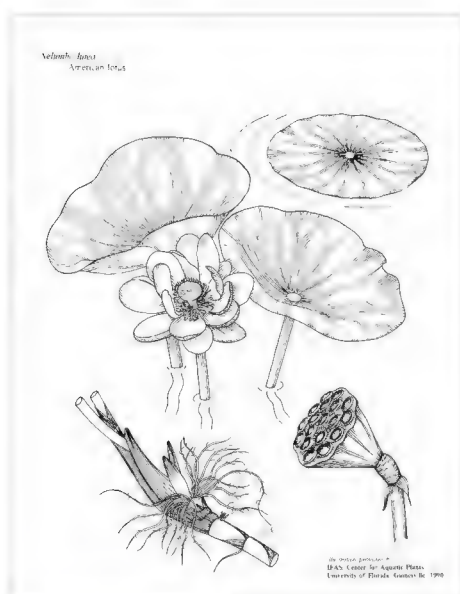


Figure 174.

Nelumbo lutea (illustration from Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, University of Florida, IFAS 2015)

Nymphaeaceae

Nuphar sagittifolia (Walter) Pursh

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Nymphaea sagittifolia* Walter

Taxon concept: [< *N. luteum* (L.) Sibth. & J.E. Smith ssp. *sagittifolium* (Walter) E.O. Beal – RAB, GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Conservation status: W1, FSC; S2, G5T2.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare along south and southwest shorelines; frequent elsewhere): *Buell & Godfrey 3505* (NCSC!); *Fox 1878* (NCSC!); *Godfrey & Buell 3505* (NCU!); *Howell LAWA-83* (NCSC!); *Leconte 1085* (DUKE!); *Matthews s.n.* (DUKE!, NCU!); *Radford 681, 4348* (NCU!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Infralittoral zone; encountered around dam, northern shorelines, and offshore (NLSS-LW, NLSM-LWP). Apr–Oct. Fig. 175

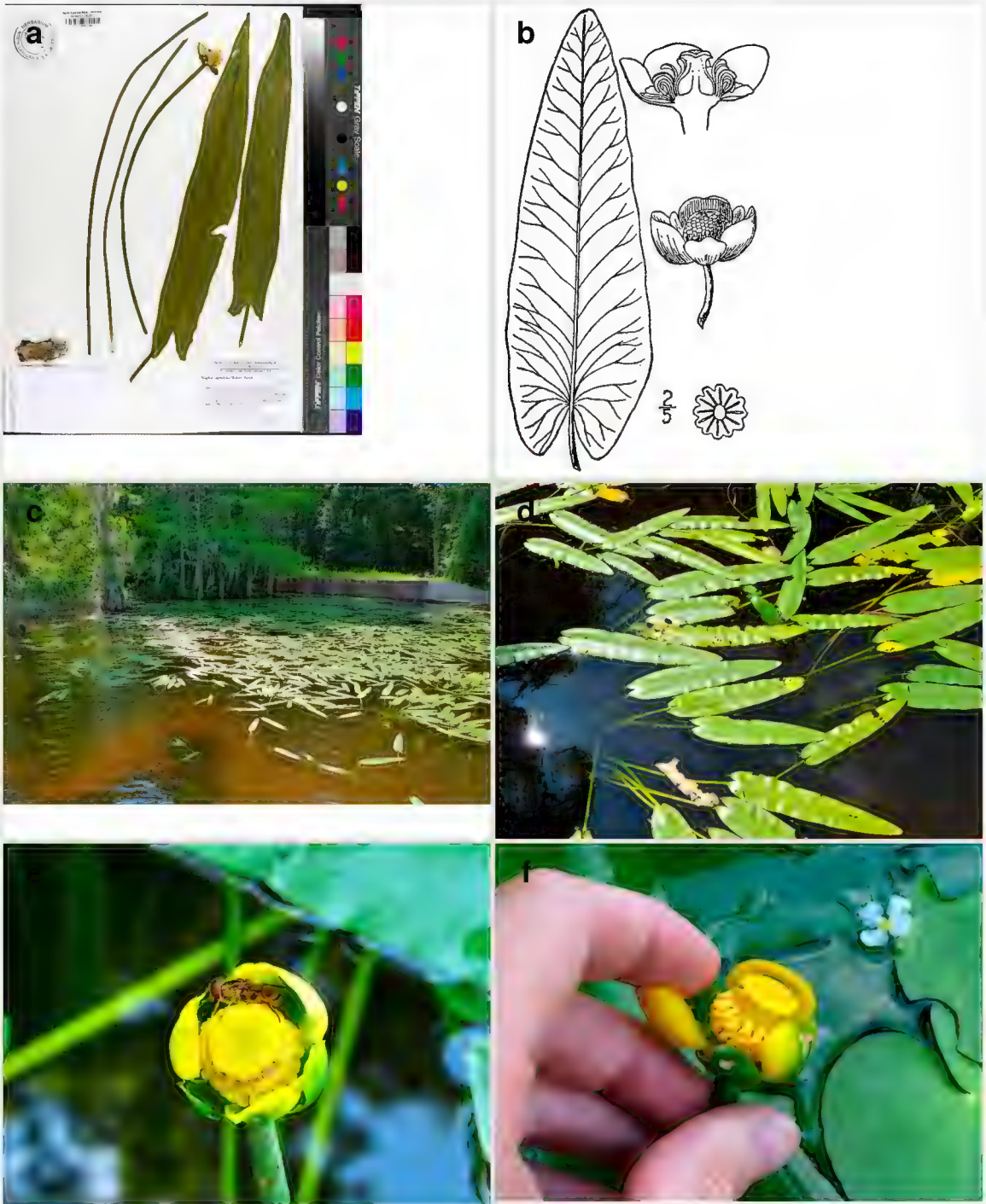


Figure 175.
Nuphar sagittifolia (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)
a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-83* (NCSC)
b: Illustration
c: Habit
d: Leaves
e: Flower
f: Flower

Nymphaea odorata* var. *odorata**Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [$< N. odorata$ – RAB, GW; = FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Frequent): *Beal* 4349 (NCSC!); *Buell & Whitford* 1851 (DUKE!, NCSC!); *Howell* HOLA-18 (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell* LAWA-17, 27, 76 (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake: *Wilbur* 60946 (DUKE!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral and infralittoral zones (NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, NLSM-LWP, CPSI-CG). Jun-Sep. Fig. 176

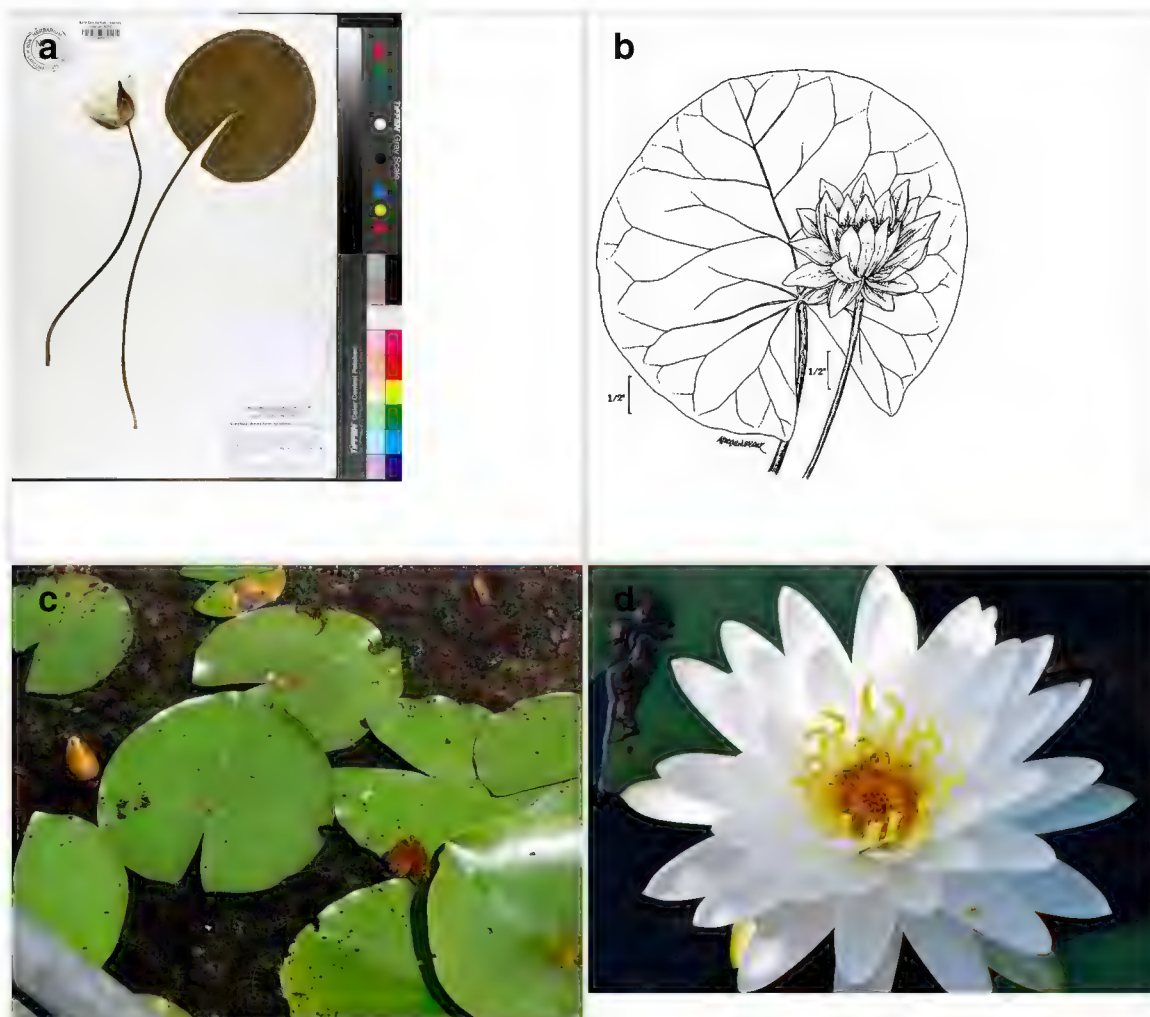


Figure 176.

Nymphaea odorata var. *odorata* (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Ball et al. 2002b, United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell* LAWA-76 (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaves

d: Flower

Nyssaceae

Nyssa aquatica L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-56, 89* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). Apr-May; Sep-Oct. Fig. 177

Nyssa biflora Walter

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= *N. sylvatica* Marshall var. *biflora* (Walter) Sarg. – RAB, GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Frequent): *Howell BALA-11* (NCSC!)

Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-48* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-15* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-10* (NCSC!); *Totten s.n.* (NCU!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-12, 17* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Occasional): •

Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell SILA-4* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG). Apr-Jun; Aug-Oct. Fig. 178

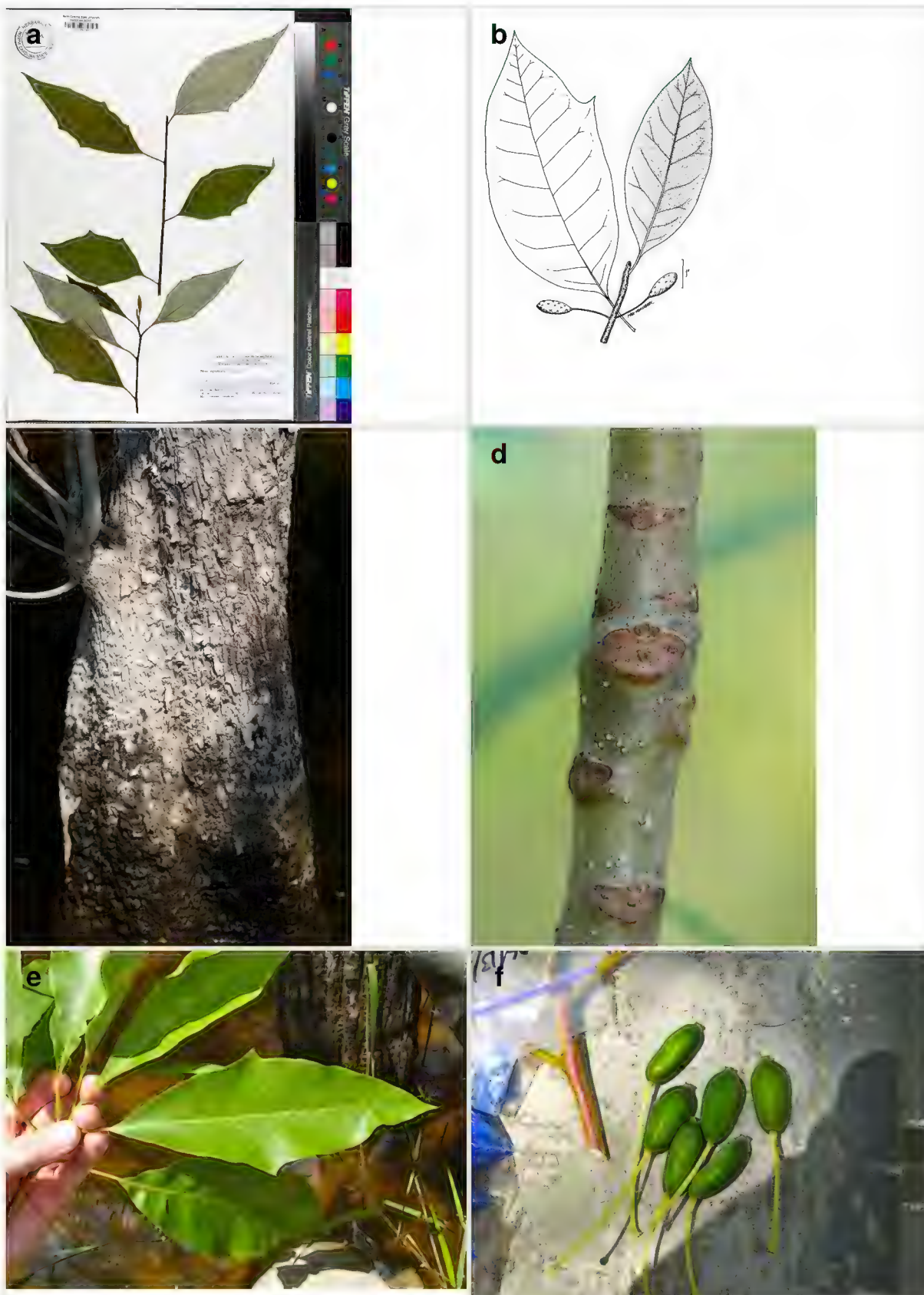


Figure 177.

Nyssa aquatica (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [leaves, fruits] and Alexander Krings [bark, twig]; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-56* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Bark

d: Twig

e: Leaves

f: Fruit

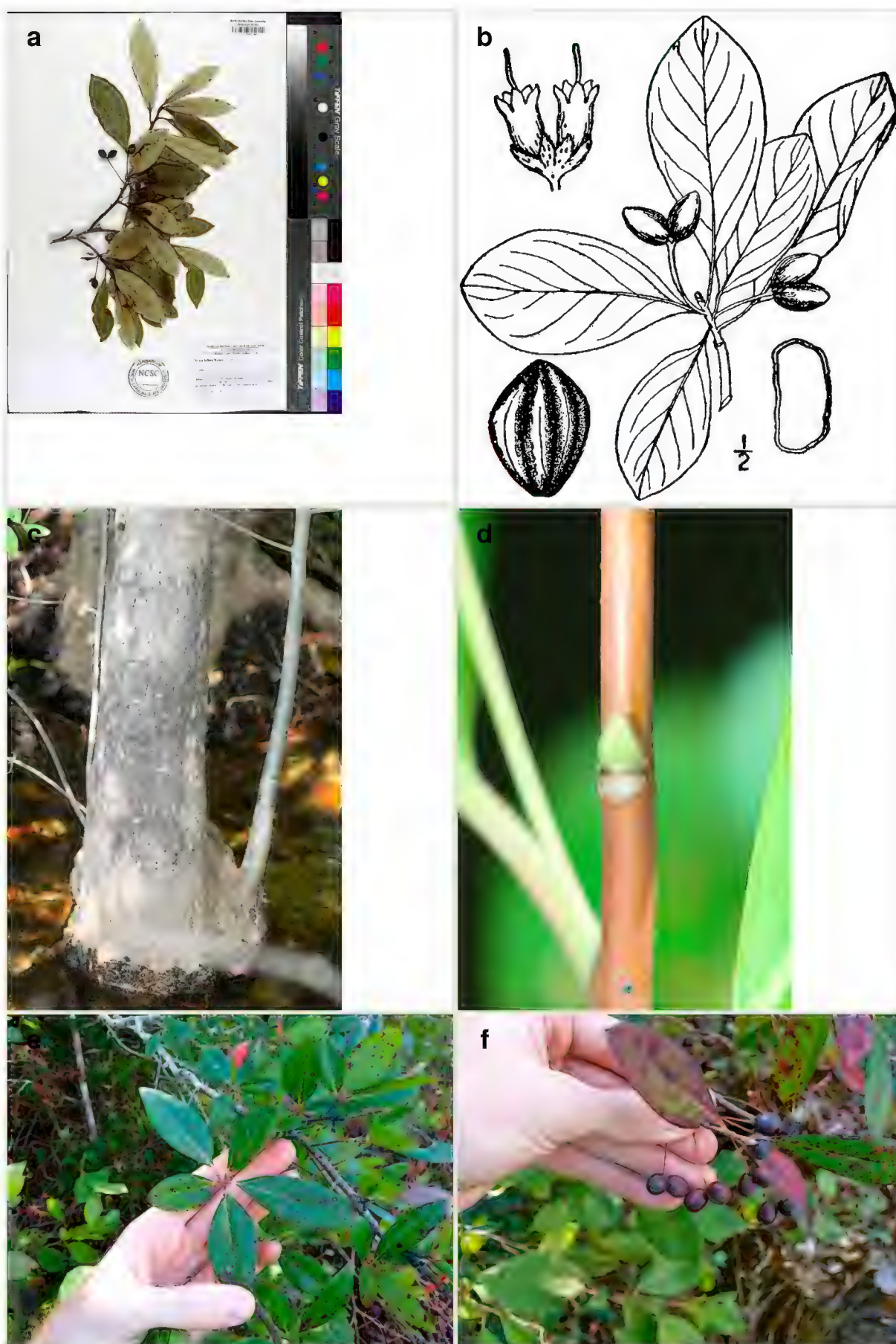


Figure 178.

Nyssa biflora (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [leaves, fruits] and Alexander Krings [bark, twig]; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-48* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Bark

d: Twig

e: Leaves

f: Fruits

Oleaceae

Fraxinus caroliniana Mill.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-70, 75* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). May; Jul–Oct. Fig. 179

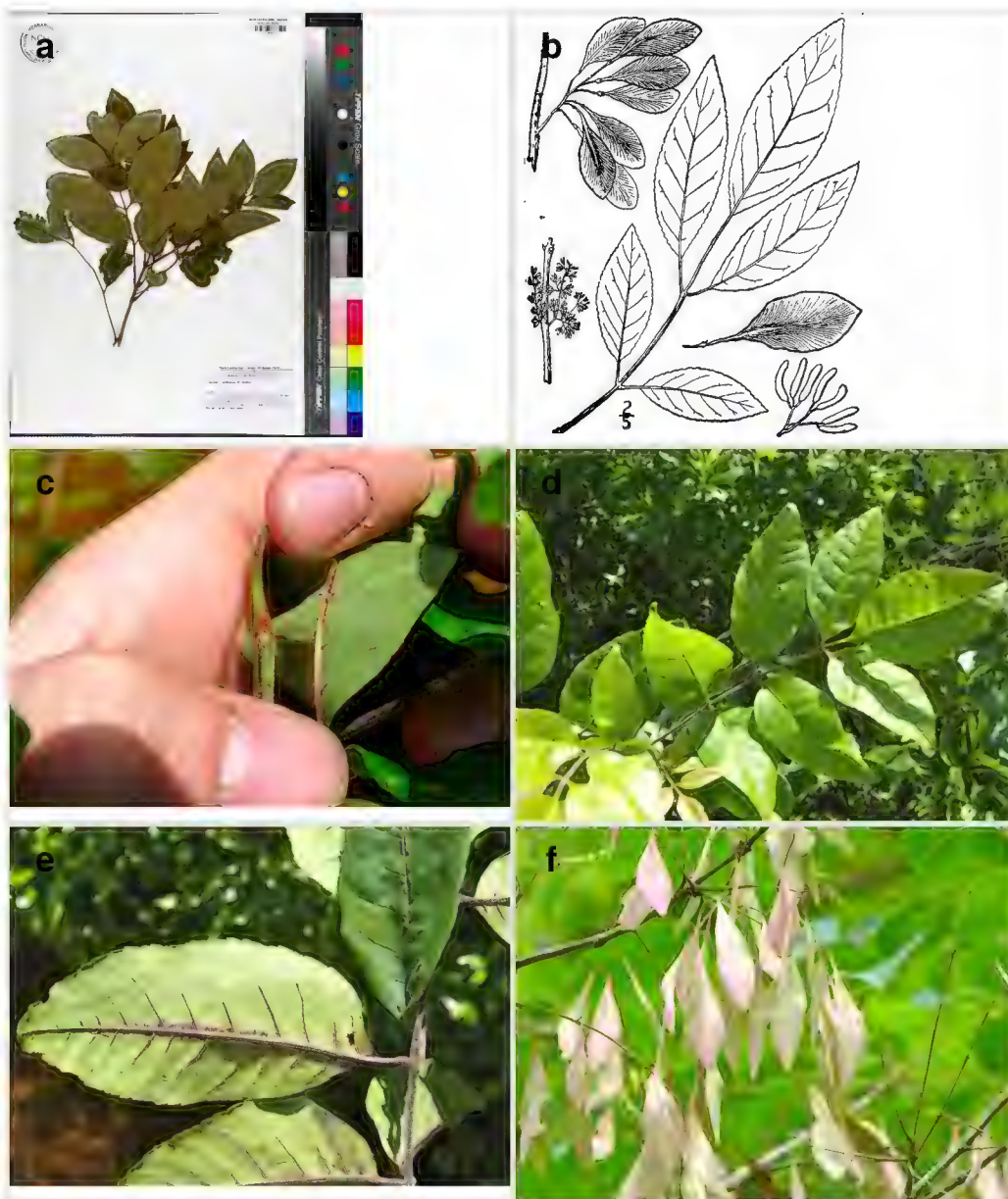


Figure 179.

Fraxinus caroliniana (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-70* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Stem

d: Imparipinnate leaf

e: Leaflet

f: Fruits

Onagraceae

Ludwigia brevipes (Long) Eames

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Ludwigiantha brevipes* Long

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Conservation status: SR–T, FSC; S1S2, G2G3.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA–102, 118* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLS–LW). Jul–Oct. Fig. 180

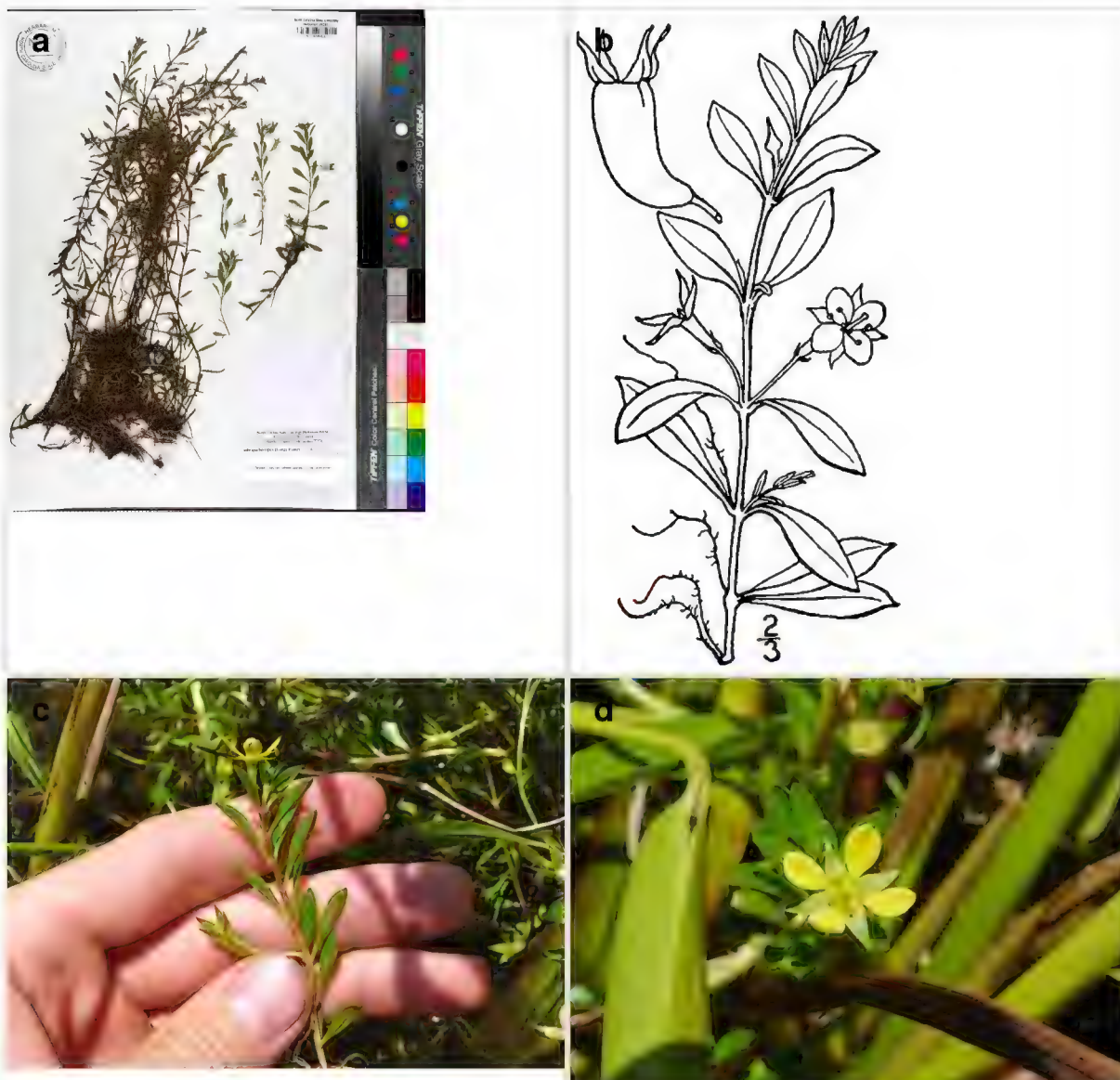


Figure 180.

Ludwigia brevipes (digital photographs by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-118* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Flower

Ludwigia sphaerocarpa* Elliott*Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Conservation status: E; S1, G5.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-33, 143* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone (NLS-LW). Jun–Sep. Fig. 181

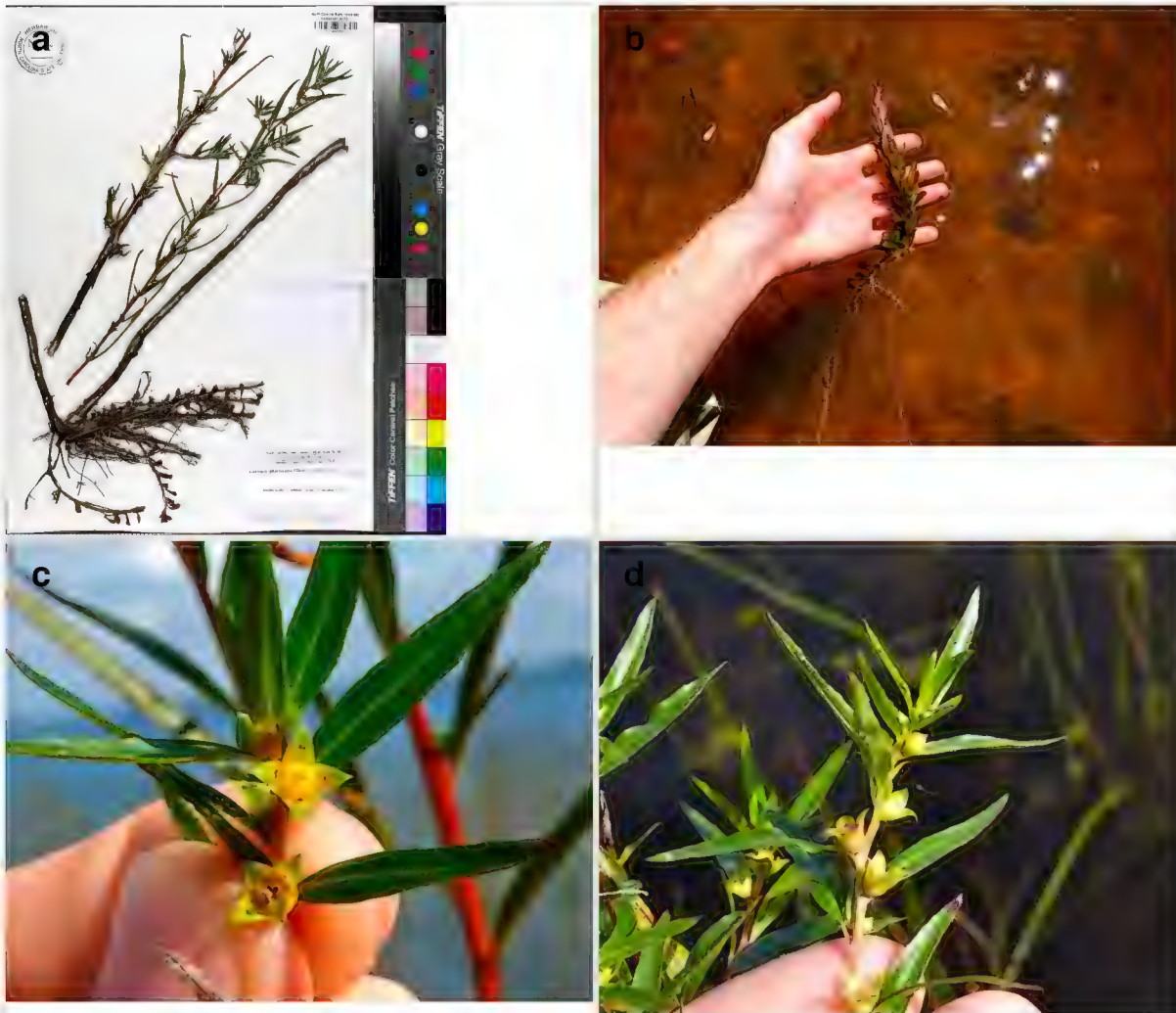


Figure 181.

Ludwigia sphaerocarpa (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-143* (NCSC)

b: Submerged leaves

c: Flowers

d: Fruits

Plantaginaceae

Bacopa caroliniana (Walter) B.L. Rob.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Obolaria caroliniana* Walter

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Conservation status: T; S1, G4G5.

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-66, 120* (NCSC!); *LeBlond 3984* (NCU!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; calm, quiet waters (NLSS-LW). May–Sep. Fig. 182

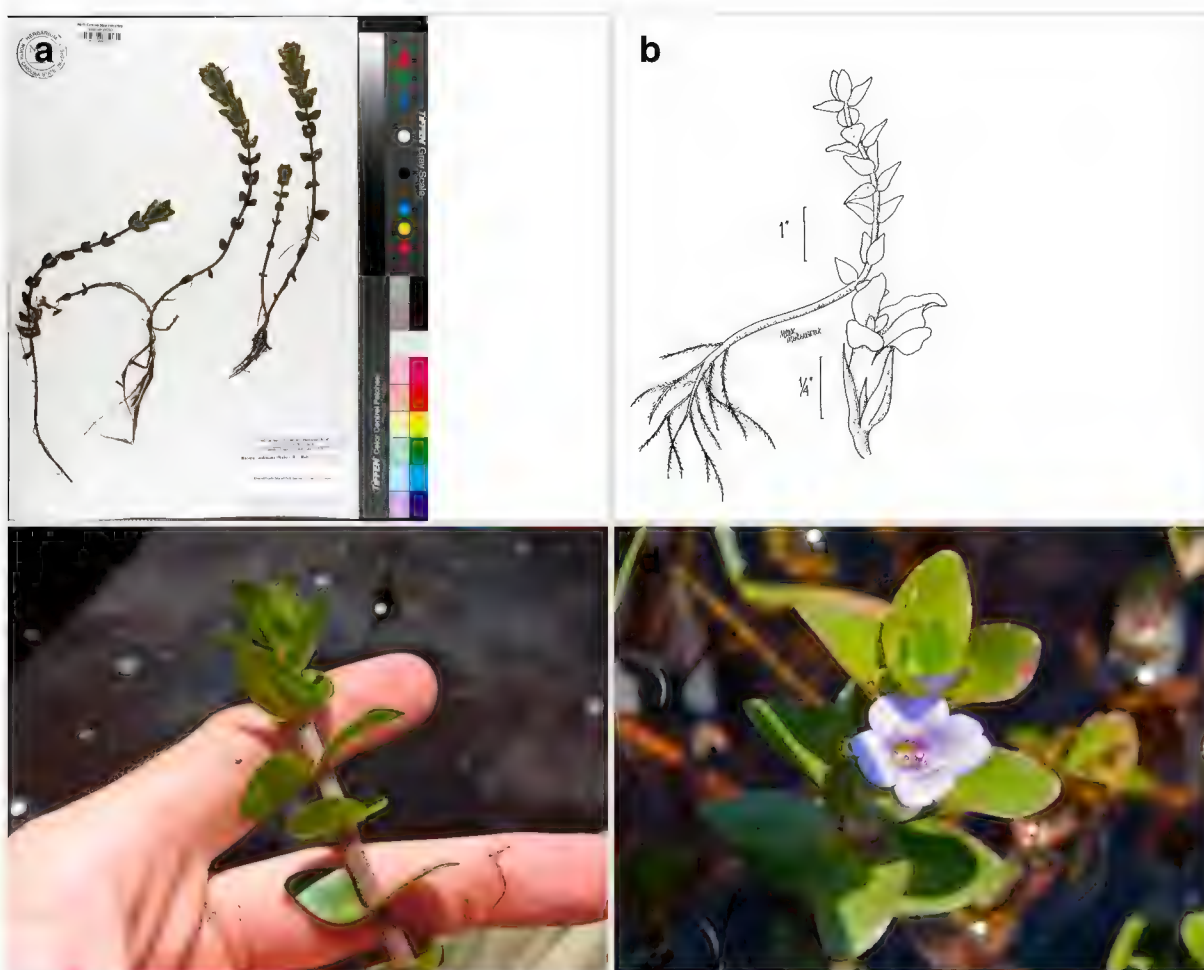


Figure 182.

Bacopa caroliniana (digital photographs by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-120* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Flower

Nuttallanthus canadensis* (L.) D.A. Sutton*Nomenclature:**

Basionym: *Antirrhinum canadense* L.

Taxon concept: [*< Linaria canadensis* (L.) Dum. Cours.; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Rare): *Howell BATR-28* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual or biennial herbs. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones. Mar–Jul.
Fig. 183

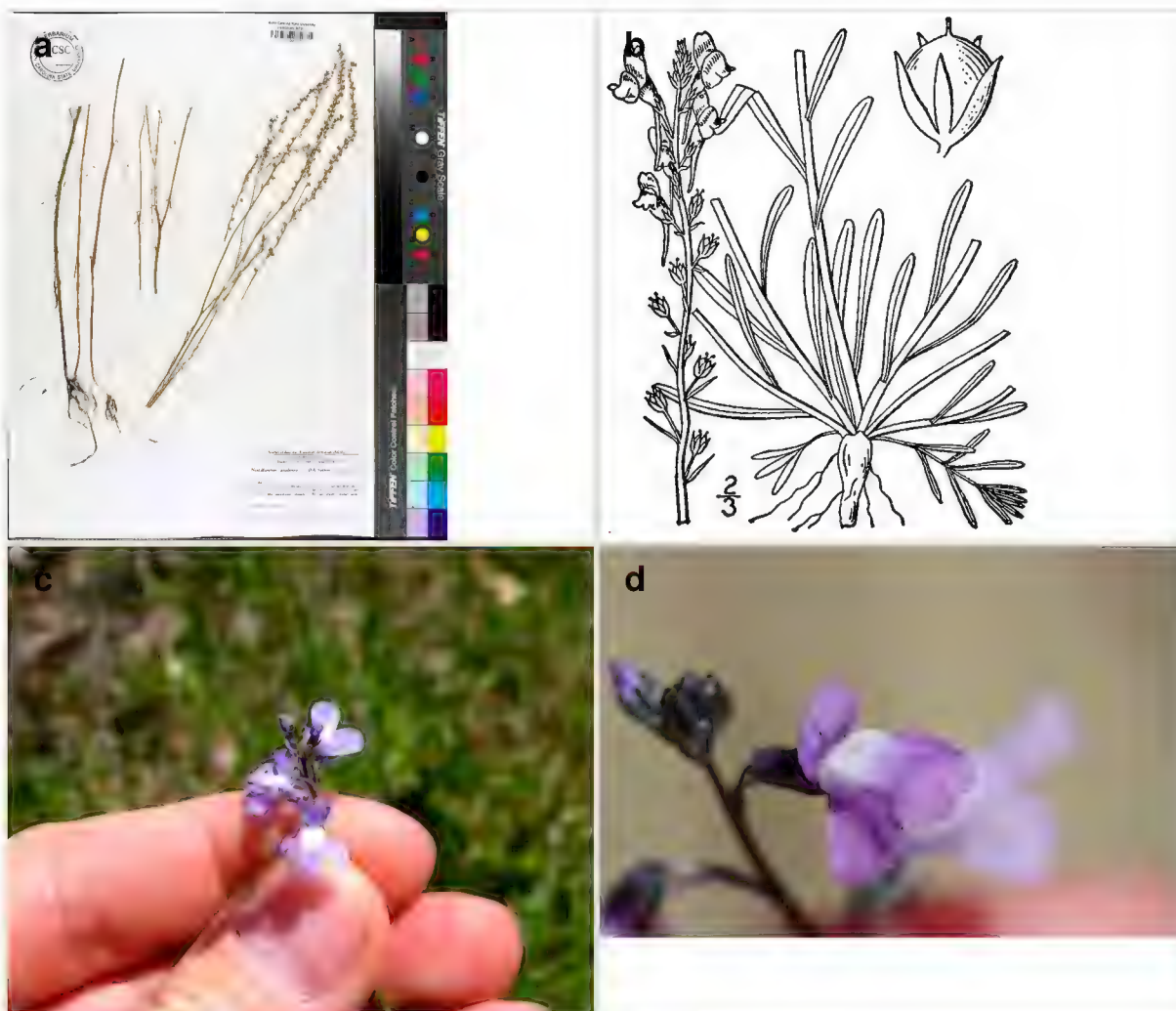


Figure 183.

Nuttallanthus canadensis (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [inflorescence] and Alexander Krings [flower]; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-28* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Inflorescence

d: Flower

Platanaceae

Platanus occidentalis L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-68* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Eulittoral zone; on saturated soils of sandbars and shorelines (NLSS -LW). Apr–May; Sep–Nov. Fig. 184

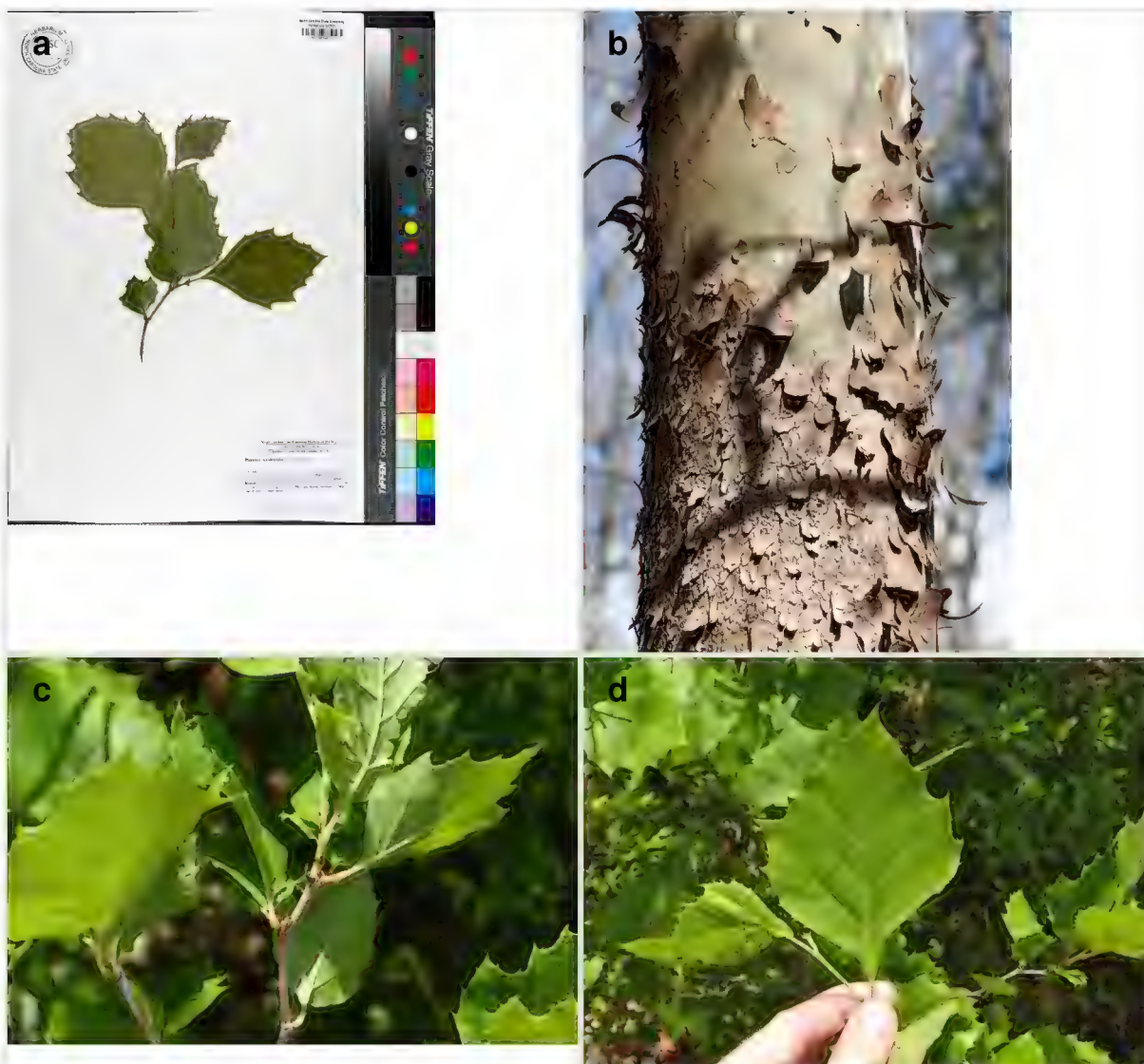


Figure 184.

Platanus occidentalis (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [twigs and leaves] and Alexander Krings [bark])

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-68* (NCSC)

b: Bark

c: Twigs and leaves

d: Leaves

Polygalaceae

Polygala lutea L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Rare): *Howell HOLA-50* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-127* (NCSC!)

Notes: Biennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; moist sandy soils at or below the maximum annual high water mark (NLSS-LW, CPSI-CG). Apr–Oct. Fig. 185



Figure 185.

Polygala lutea (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-128* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Basal leaf

d: Inflorescence

Polygonaceae

Rumex hastatulus Baldwin

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Infrequent): *Howell BATR-14, 23, 30* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual or short-lived perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; moist sandy to peaty shores. Mar–May; May–Jul. Fig. 186

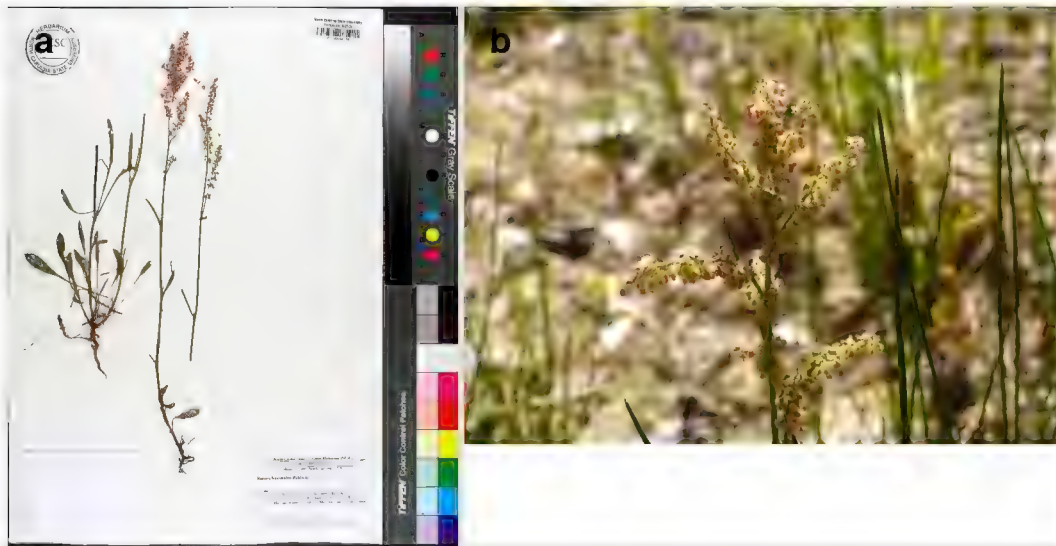


Figure 186.

Rumex hastatulus (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-14* (NCSC)

b: Inflorescence

Ranunculaceae

Clematis crispa L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA. Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Matthews s.n.* (NCU!)

Notes: Perennial, sometimes lianescent, vines. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Apr–Aug. Fig. 187



Figure 187.

Clematis crispa (digital photograph taken by Alexander Krings; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Illustration

b: Flower

Rhamnaceae

Berchemia scandens (Hill) K. Koch

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Rhamnus scandens* Hill

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-38* (NCSC!)

Notes: Lianas. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). Apr–May; Aug–Oct. Fig. 188

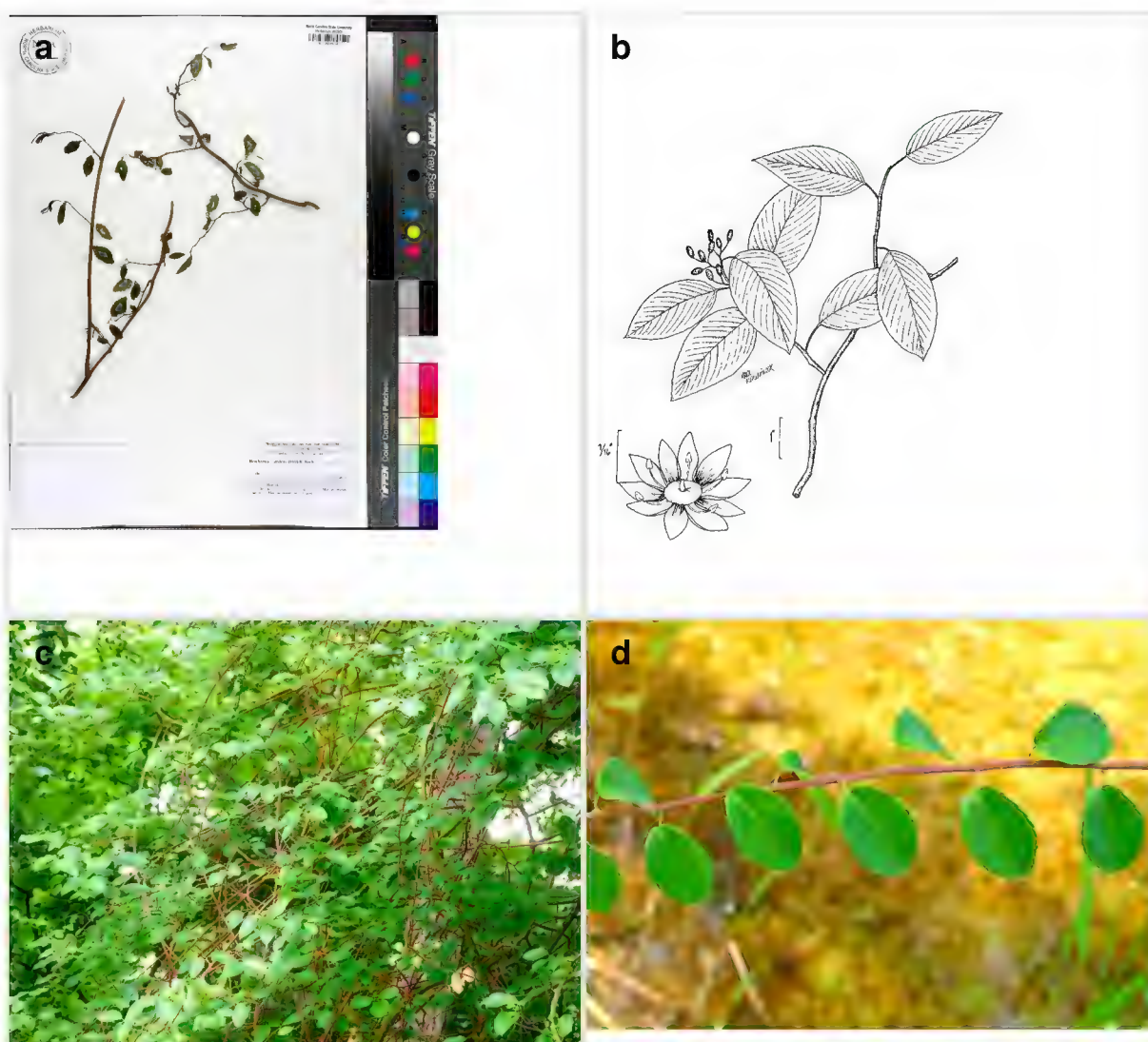


Figure 188.

Berchemia scandens (digital photographs taken by; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-38* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Stem and leaves

Rosaceae

Amelanchier canadensis (L.) Medik.

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Mespilus canadensis* L.

Taxon concept: [=RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake: *Radford 1354* (NCU!)

Notes: Shrubs or small trees. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones. Mar–Apr; May–Jun. Fig. 189

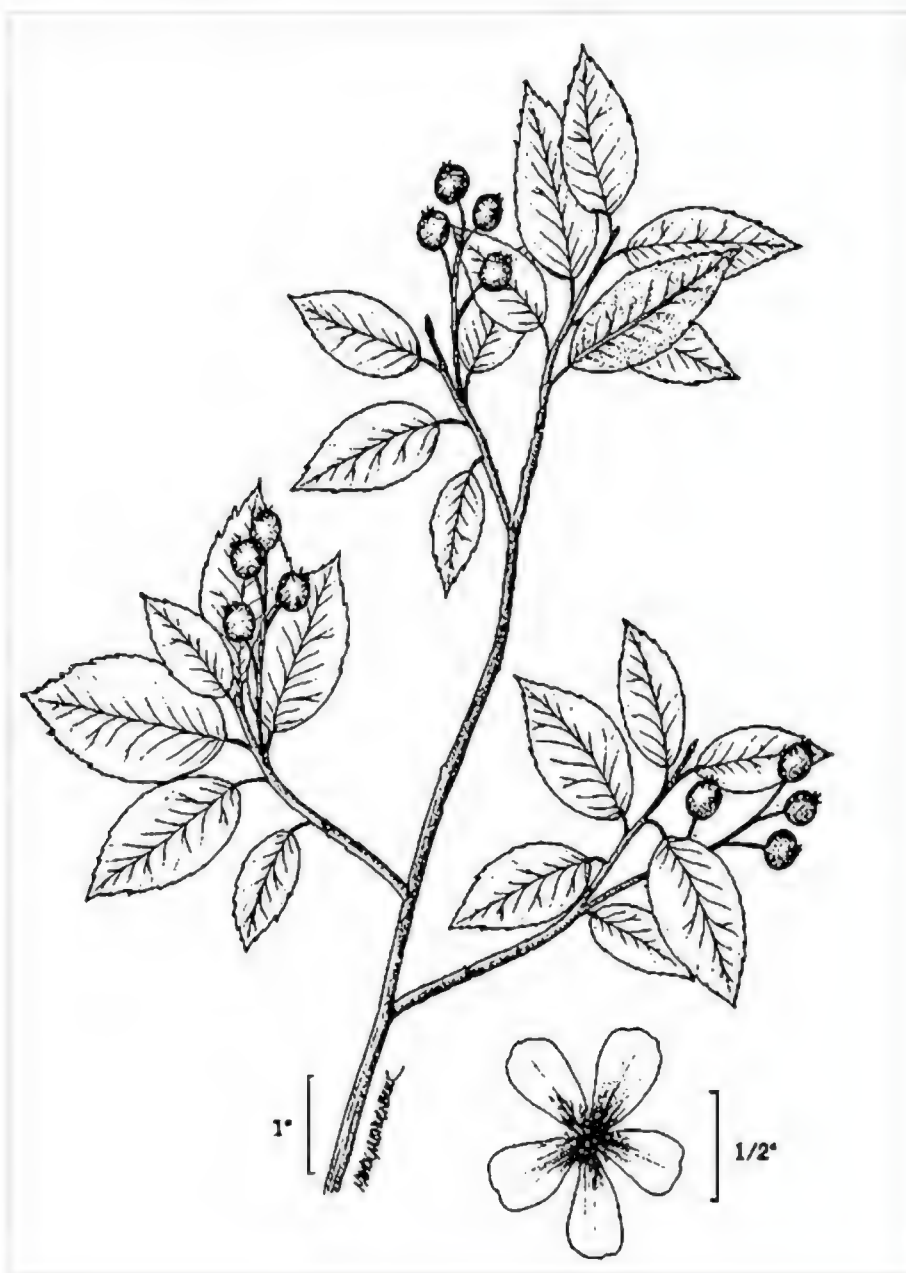


Figure 189.

Amelanchier canadensis (illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

Amelanchier obovalis (Michx.) Ashe

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Mespilus canadensis* L. var. *obovalis* Michx.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-48* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS-LW). Mar–Apr; May–Jun. The only specimen encountered by the current author was found in a shallow concave depression in the middle of two boles of *Taxodium ascendens* arising from the same stump. The shrub established itself in the small amount of soil that had accumulated in the depression through the years. Fig. 190

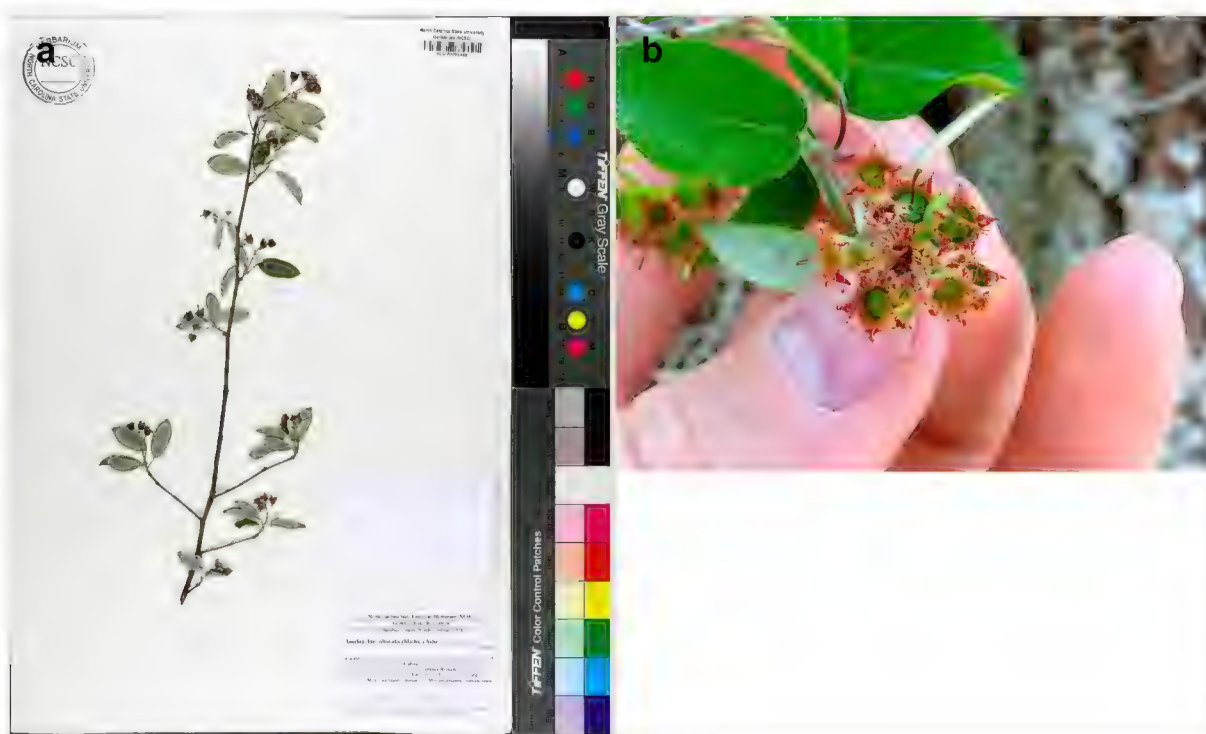


Figure 190.

Amelanchier obovalis (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-48* (NCSC)

b: Fruits (immature)

Aronia arbutifolia* (L.) Pers.*Nomenclature:**

Basionym: *Mespilus arbutifolia* L.

Taxon concept: [= *Sorbus arbutifolia* (L.) Hyenh. var. *arbutifolia*; = RAB; = GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Salters Lake: *Buell s.n.* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Rare): *Howell SILA-24* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS-C). Mar–May; Sep–Nov. Fig. 191

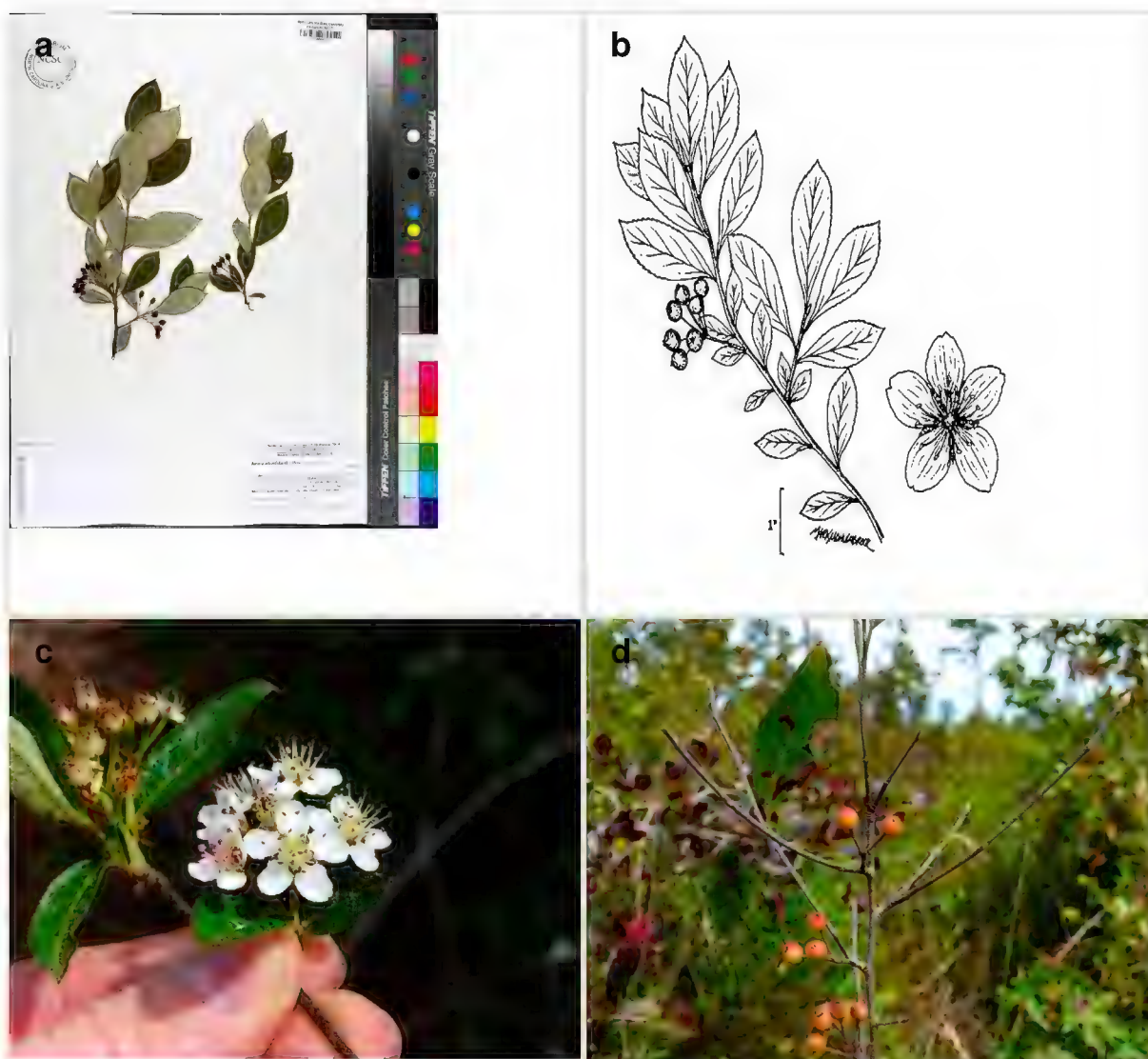


Figure 191.

Aronia arbutifolia (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell SILA-24* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Inflorescence

d: Infructescence

Rosa palustris Marshall

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *LAWA-74, 112* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake: *Fox, Wells, Sharp, Whitford, Fairchild s. n.* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Eulittoral zone; sandy to peaty soils at or just below the maximum annual high water mark (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW). May–Jul; Sep–Oct. *Rosa palustris* can be distinguished from *R. multiflora*, a common exotic in the North Carolina Coastal Plain, by its large (adnate portion 13–30 mm long), entire, stipules. Those of *R. multiflora* are up to 21 mm long (adnate portion 3–15 mm long) and pectinate-fringed. Fig. 192



Figure 192.

Rosa palustris (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-112* (NCSC)

b: Leaf

c: Flower

d: Fruit

Rubus pensilvanicus* Poir.*Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [> *R. argutus* Link – RAB, GW; > *R. betulifolius* Small – RAB; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-73, 97* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Eulittoral zone; sandy to peaty soils at or just below the maximum annual high water mark (NLSS-LW). Apr–May; Late May–Jul. Fig. 193

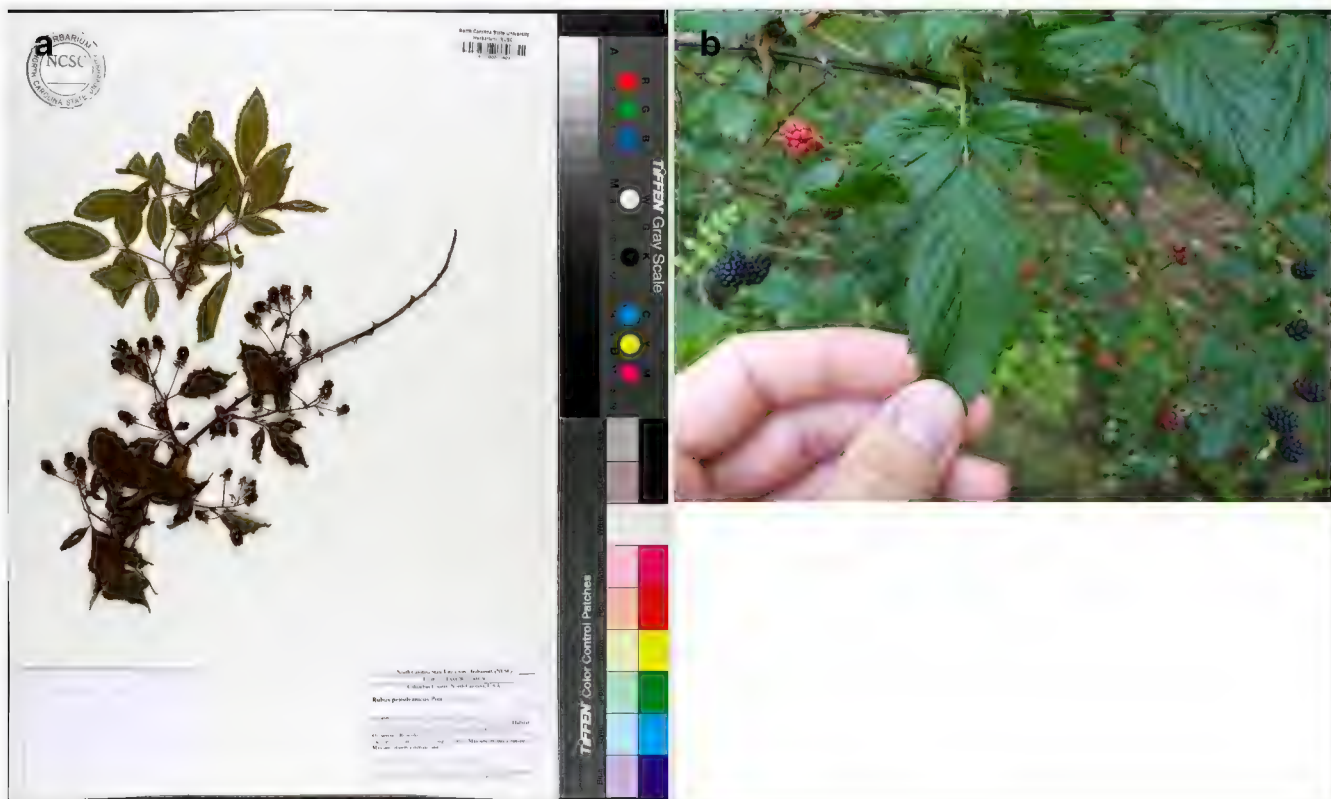


Figure 193.

Rubus pensilvanicus (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-73* (NCSC)

b: Leaf

Rubiaceae

Cephalanthus occidentalis L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB; < *C. occidentalis* L. var. *occidentalis* – GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-104, 119, 165* (NCSC!)

Notes: Shrubs. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Jun–Jul. Fig. 194

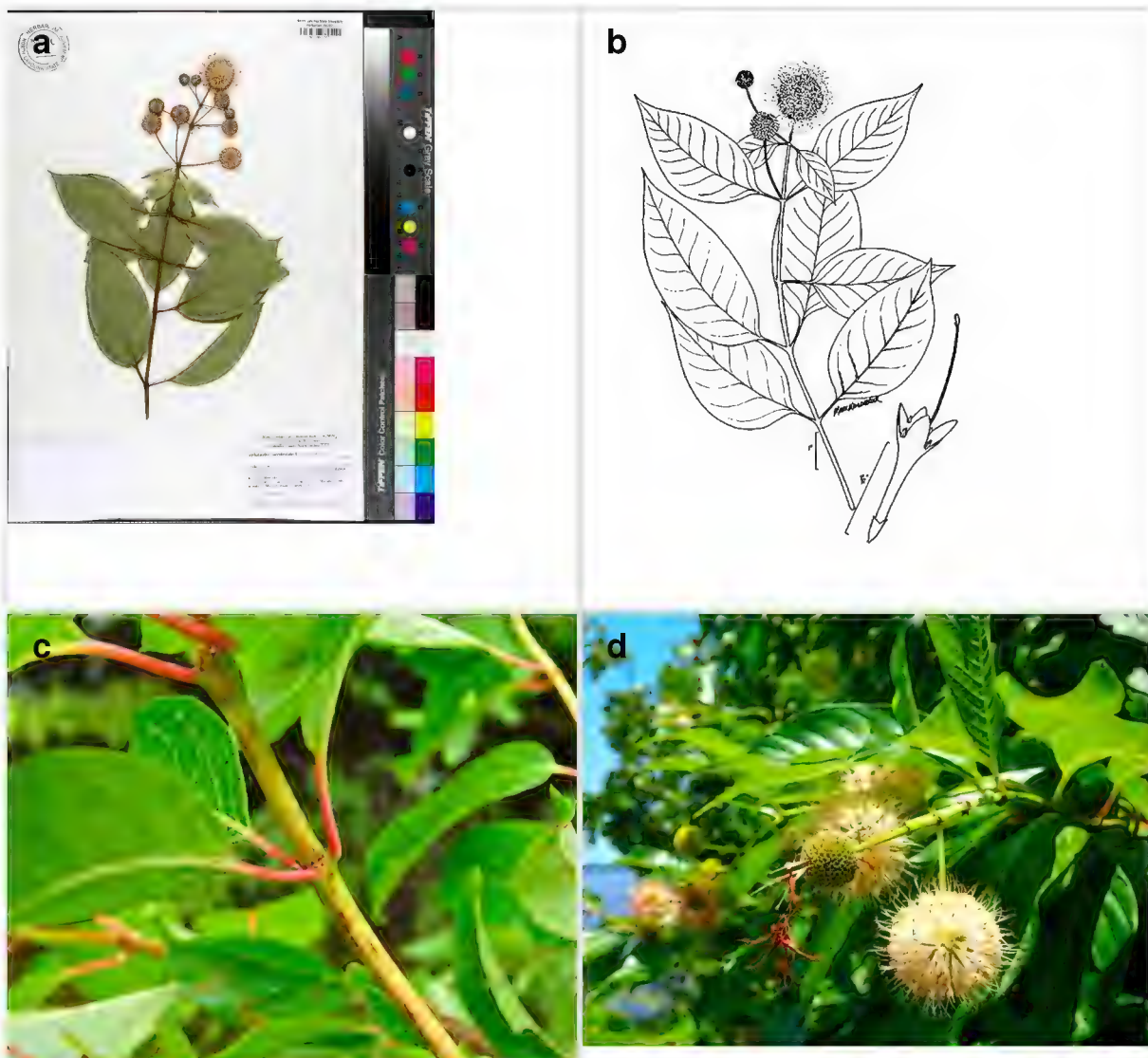


Figure 194.

Cephalanthus occidentalis (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-104* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Leaves

d: Inflorescence

Diodia virginiana* L.*Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Rare): *Howell BATR-22* (NCSC!)

Notes: Annual or perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; sandy soils at or just below the maximum annual high water mark. Jun–Dec. Fig. 195



Figure 195.

Diodia virginiana (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-22* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Flower (adaxial)

d: Flower (lateral)

Galium obtusum* var. *obtusum**Nomenclature:**

Taxon concept: [= RAB; < *G. obtusum* – GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Howell LAWA-138* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. Eulittoral zone; at or just below maximum annual high water mark (NLSS–LW). Apr–May. Fig. 196

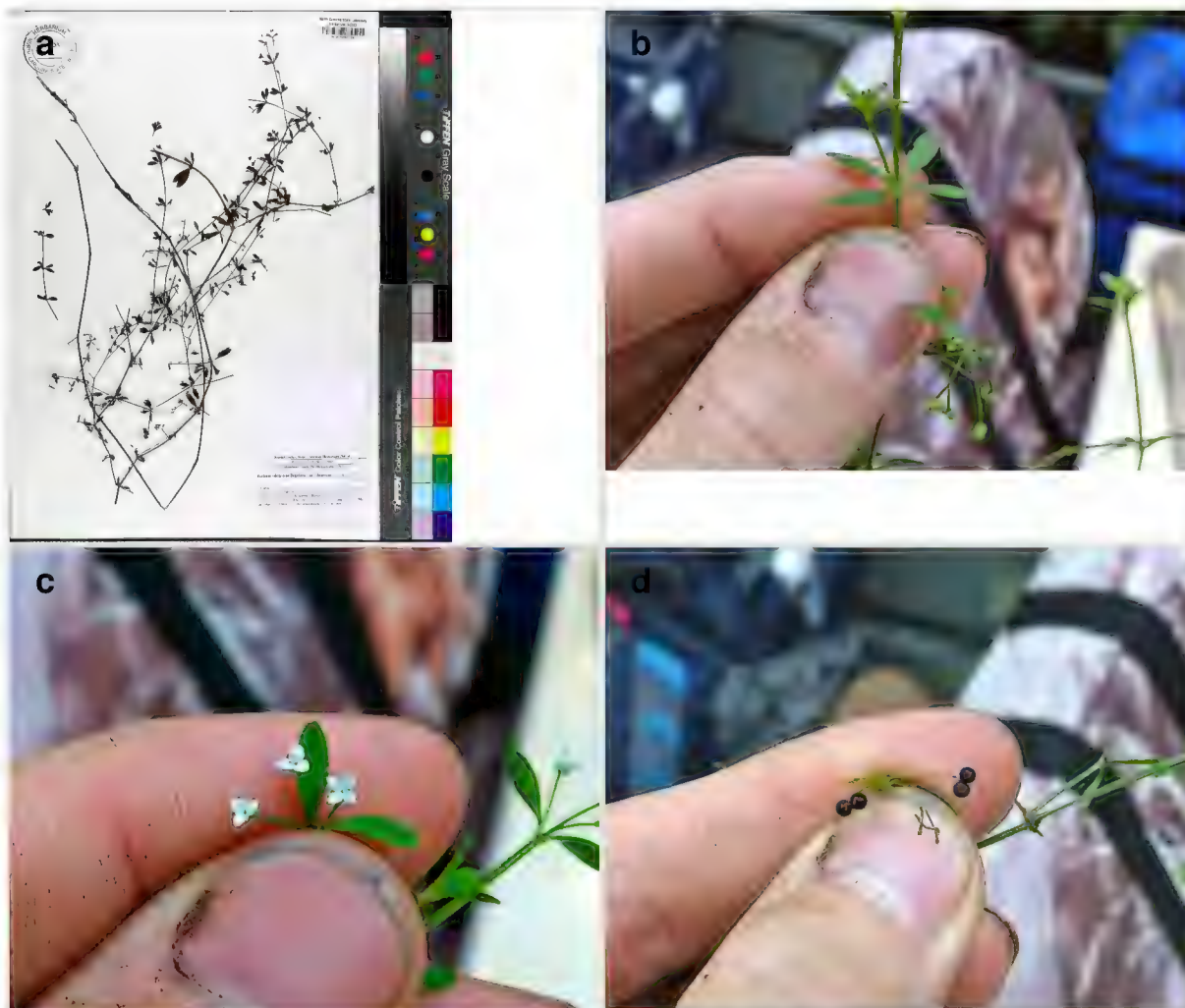


Figure 196.

Galium obtusum var. *obtusum* (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-138* (NCSC)

b: Leaves

c: Flowers

d: Fruits

Salicaceae

Populus heterophylla L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

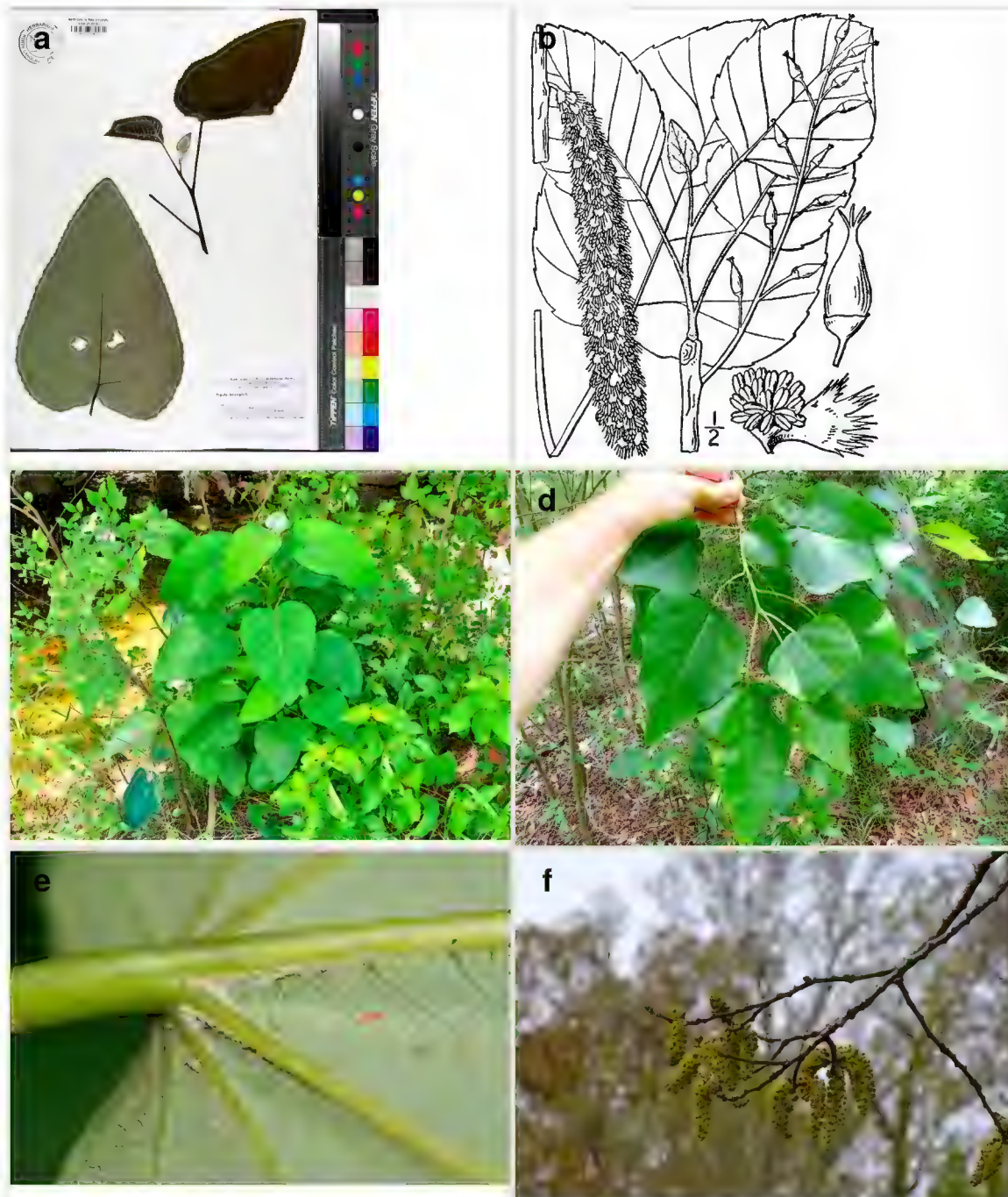


Figure 197.

Populus heterophylla (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [young tree, leaves, inflorescences] and Alexander Krings [abaxial leaf surface]; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-91* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Young tree

d: Leaves

e: Abaxial leaf surface

f: Inflorescences

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-91* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Eulittoral zone; saturated soils at or just below the maximum annual high water mark (NLSS-LW). Mar–Apr. Fig. 197

***Salix caroliniana* Michx.**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Harper 970* (NCU!); *Matthews s.n.* (DUKE!, NCU!)

Notes: Trees. Eulittoral zone; sandbars and sandy shorelines (NLSS-LW). Mar–Apr. This taxon was not encountered by the first author, but voucher specimens confirm its historical presence. Fig. 198

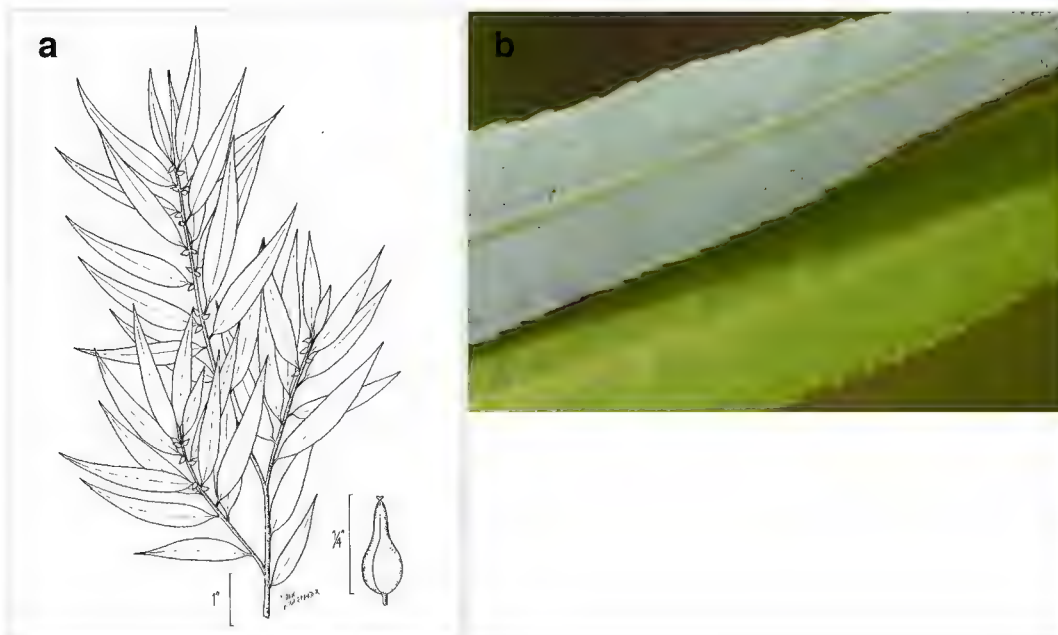


Figure 198.

Salix caroliniana (digital photograph taken by Alexander Krings; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Illustration

b: Leaves (abaxial surface [top], adaxial surface [bottom])

***Salix nigra* Marshall**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-72* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Eulittoral zone; sandbars and sandy shorelines (NLSS-LW). Mar–Apr. Fig. 199

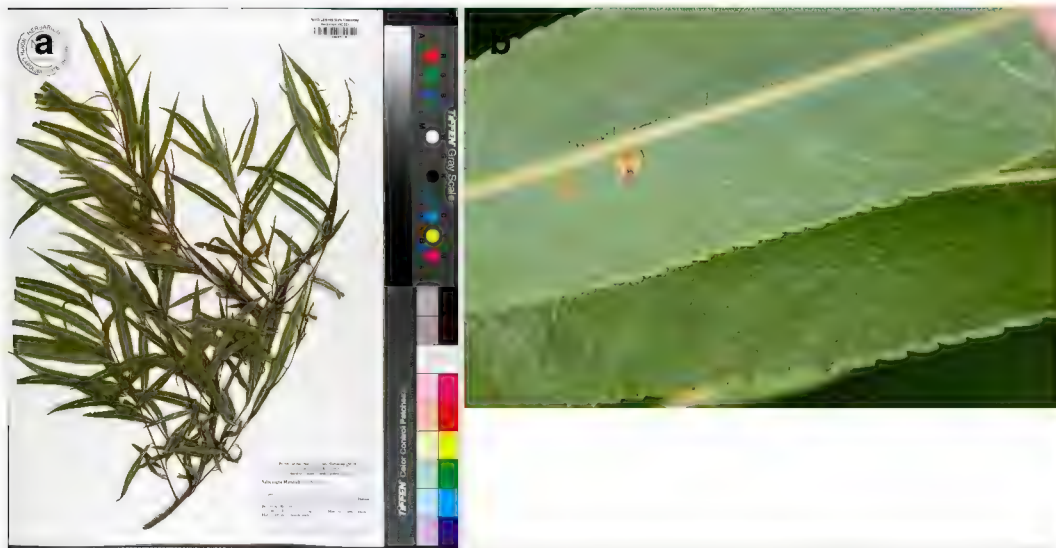


Figure 199.

Salix nigra (digital photograph taken by Alexander Krings)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-72* (NCSC)

b: Leaves (abaxial surface [top], adaxial surface [bottom])

Santalaceae

Phoradendron leucarpum var. *leucarpum*

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Viscum leucarpum* Raf.

Taxon concept: [$< P. serotinum$ (Raf.) M.C. Johnst. – RAB; = Weakley]

Distribution: Jones Lake (Infrequent): *Howell JOLA-12* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Infrequent): *Howell SALA-7, 19* (NCSC!)

Notes: Epiphytic shrubs. Eulittoral zone; typically on limbs of *Acer* or *Nyssa* (NLSS-C).
Oct–Nov; Nov–Jan. Fig. 200

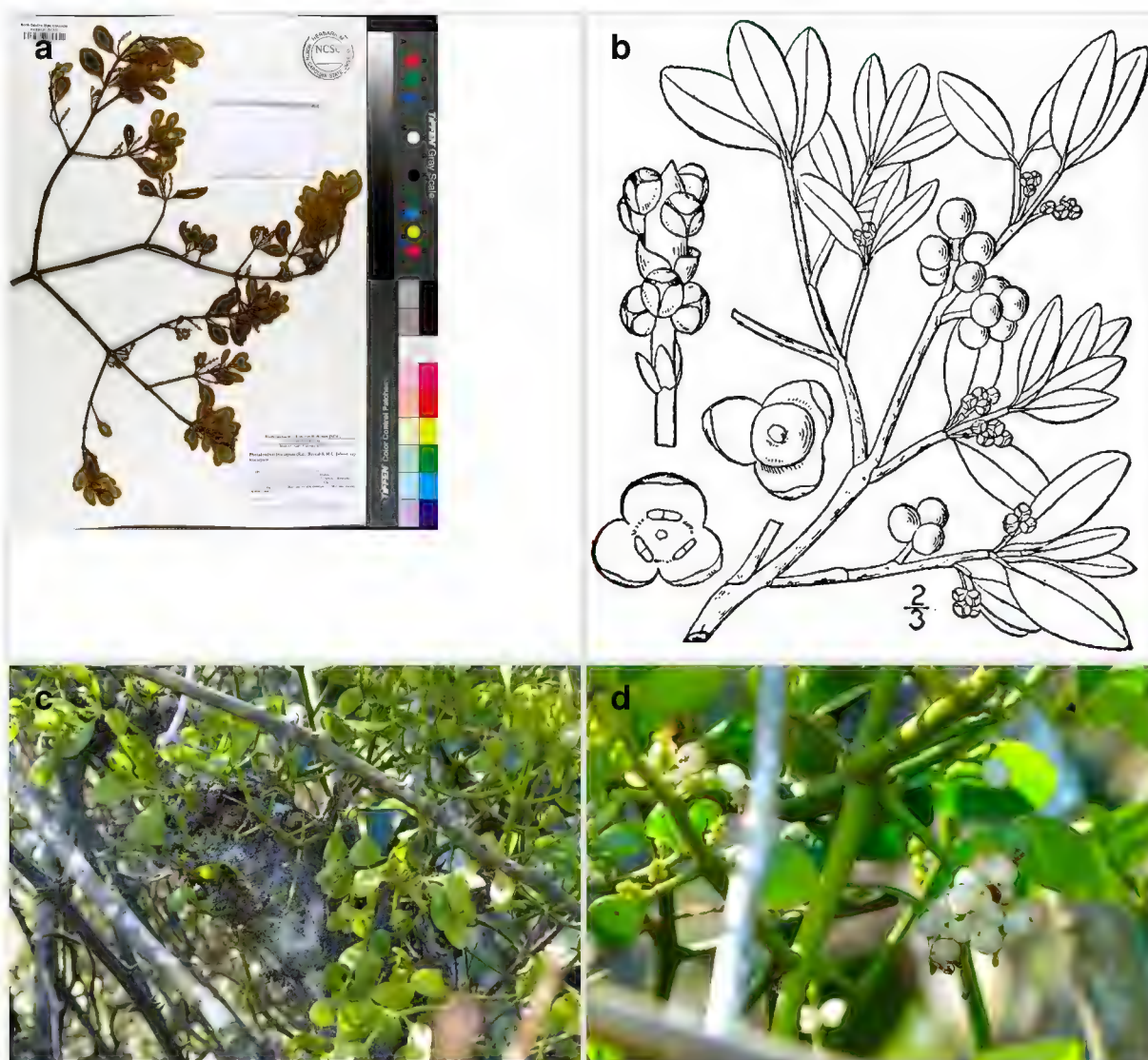


Figure 200.

Phoradendron leucocarpum (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Specimen: *Howell SALA-7* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Fruits

Sapindaceae

Acer rubrum var. *rubrum*

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*A. rubrum* L. – RAB, GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Rare): *Howell BALA-4* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Eulittoral zone; typically in saturated organic to sandy soils at or just below the maximum annual high water mark (NLSS-C). Jan–Mar; Apr–July. Fig. 201



Figure 201.

Acer rubrum var. *rubrum* (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

a: Illustration

b: Leaves

***Acer rubrum* var. *trilobum* Torr. & A. Gray ex K. Koch**

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*A. rubrum* L. – RAB, GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-1* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake (Occasional): *Howell HOLA-5, 20* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Occasional): *Howell JOLA-9, 21* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-22, 43, 44* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell LISI-11, 21* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Occasional): *Beckman & Linnenburger 27* (DUKE!); *Howell SALA-2, 18* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Occasional): *Howell SILA-8* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Eulittoral zone; typically in saturated organic to sandy soils at or just below the maximum annual high water mark (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T, CPSI-CG). Jan-Mar; Apr-Jun. Fig. 202



Figure 202.

Acer rubrum var. *trilobum* (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-1* (NCSC)

b: Leaves

Aesculus pavia var. *pavia*

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*A. pavia* L. – RAB; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw: *Harbison 6084* (NCU!); *Harper s. n.*, 955, 965 (NCU!); *Matthews s.n.* (NCU!); *Oosting 3498* (DUKE!); *Reed & Stites 275* (NCU!)

Notes: Shrubs or trees. Eulittoral zone (NLSS–LW). Apr–early May; Jul–Aug. Fig. 203



Figure 203.

Aesculus pavia (illustration from Britton and Brown 1913)

Sarraceniaceae

Sarracenia flava L.

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Horseshoe Lake (Abundant): *Buell & Whitford s.n.* (NCSC!); *Howell HOLA-16, 41* (NCSC!)

Notes: Perennial herbs. floating bogs (CPSI-CG, FB). Mar–Apr; May–Jun. Fig. 204

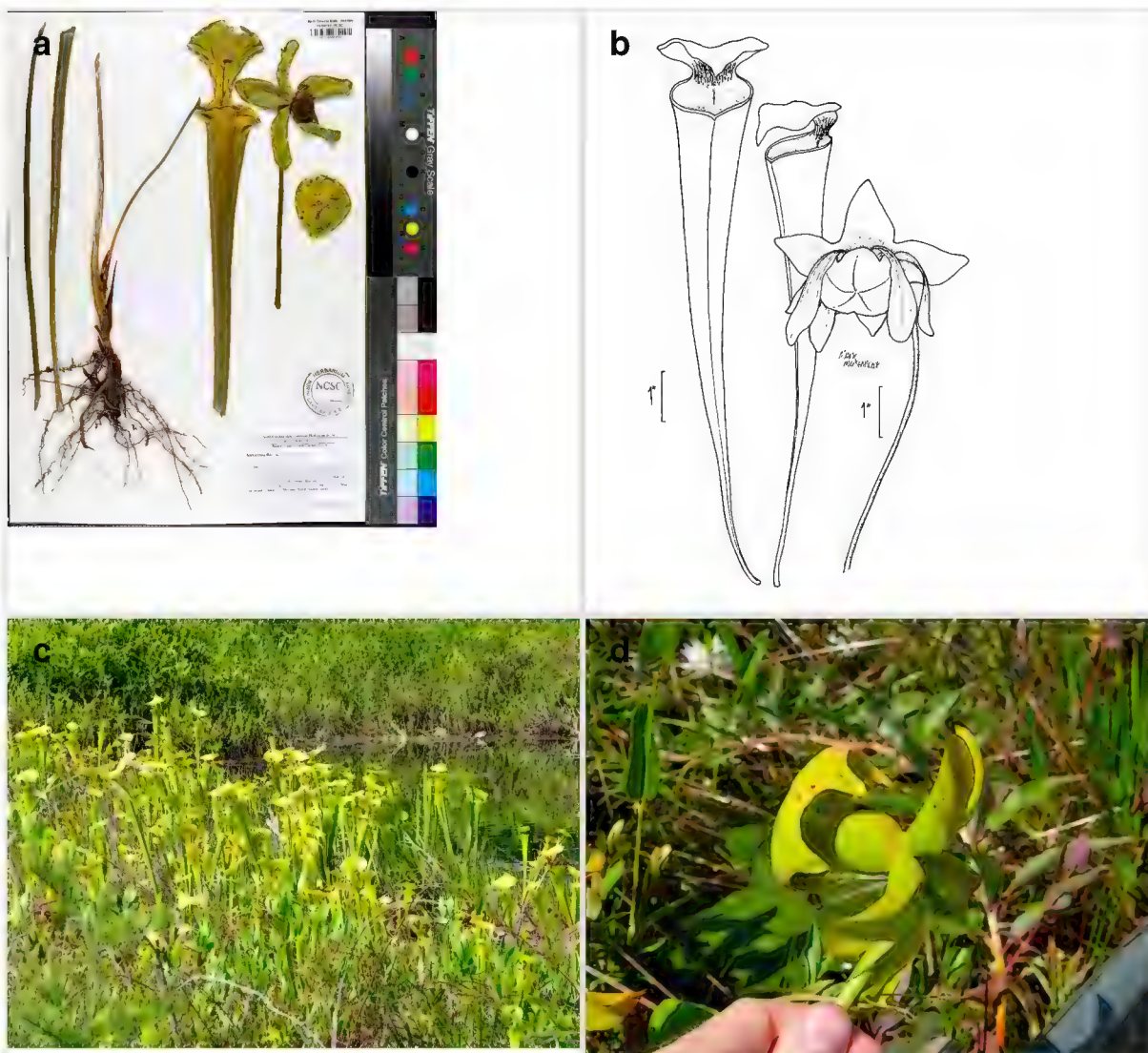


Figure 204.

Sarracenia flava (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell HOLA-41* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Flower (petals removed)

Theaceae

Gordonia lasianthus (L.) J. Ellis

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Hypericum lasianthus* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, GW, FNA, Weakley]

Distribution: Bakers Lake (Infrequent): *Howell BALA-16* (NCSC!)

Horseshoe Lake: *Buell 2262* (NCSC!)

Jones Lake (Occasional): *Howell JOLA-2* (NCSC!)

Little Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell LISI-30, 48* (NCSC!)

Singletary Lake (Infrequent): *Howell SILA-30* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Juncture of eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS-C). Jul-Sep; Sep-Oct. Fig. 205

Ulmaceae

Ulmus americana var. *americana*

Nomenclature:

Taxon concept: [*U. americana* L. – RAB, GW, FNA; = Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Rare): *Bell 12839* (NCU!); *Godfrey 6318* (NCSC!); *Howell LAWA-95* (NCSC!)

Notes: Trees. Juncture of the eulittoral and supralittoral zones (NLSS-LW). Feb-Mar; Mar-Apr. Fig. 206

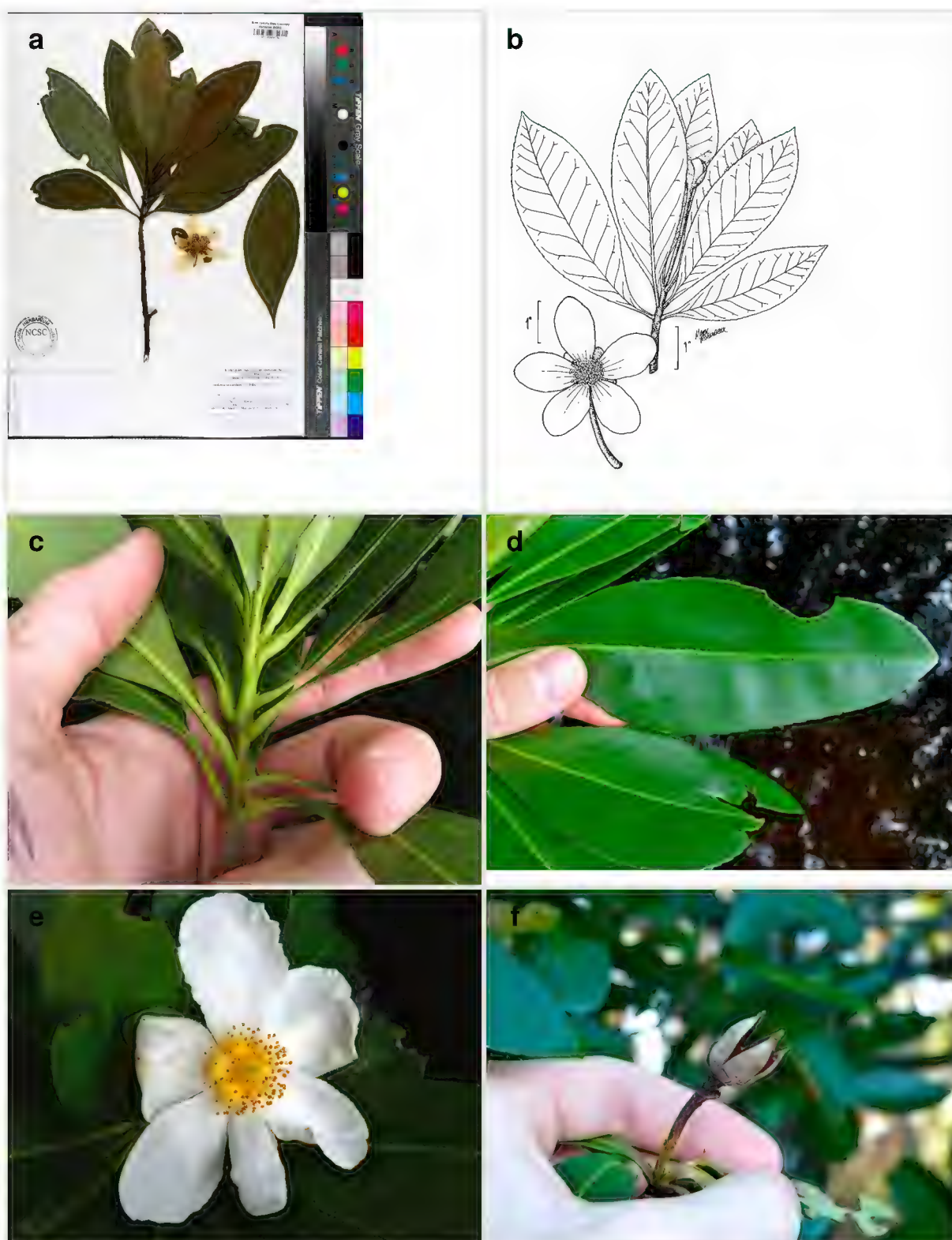


Figure 205.

Gordonia lasianthus (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell BALA-16* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Twig and leaves

d: Leaves

e: Flower

f: Fruit



Figure 206.

Ulmus americana (digital photograph taken by Nathan Howell)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-95* (NCSC)

b: Leaves

Vitaceae

Muscadinia rotundifolia var. *rotundifolia*

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Vitis rotundifolia* Michx.

Taxon concept: [*Vitis rotundifolia* Michx. – RAB, GW; = Weakley]

Distribution: Bay Tree Lake (Occasional): *Howell BATR-46* (NCSC!)

Lake Waccamaw (Occasional): *Howell LAWA-64, 137* (NCSC!)

Salters Lake (Infrequent): *Howell SALA-21* (NCSC!)

Notes: Lianas. Upper eulittoral zone; typically at the high water mark forming dense tangles along the waters edge (NLSS-C, NLSS-LW, NLSM-T). Late Apr–May; late Jul–Sep. Fig. 207

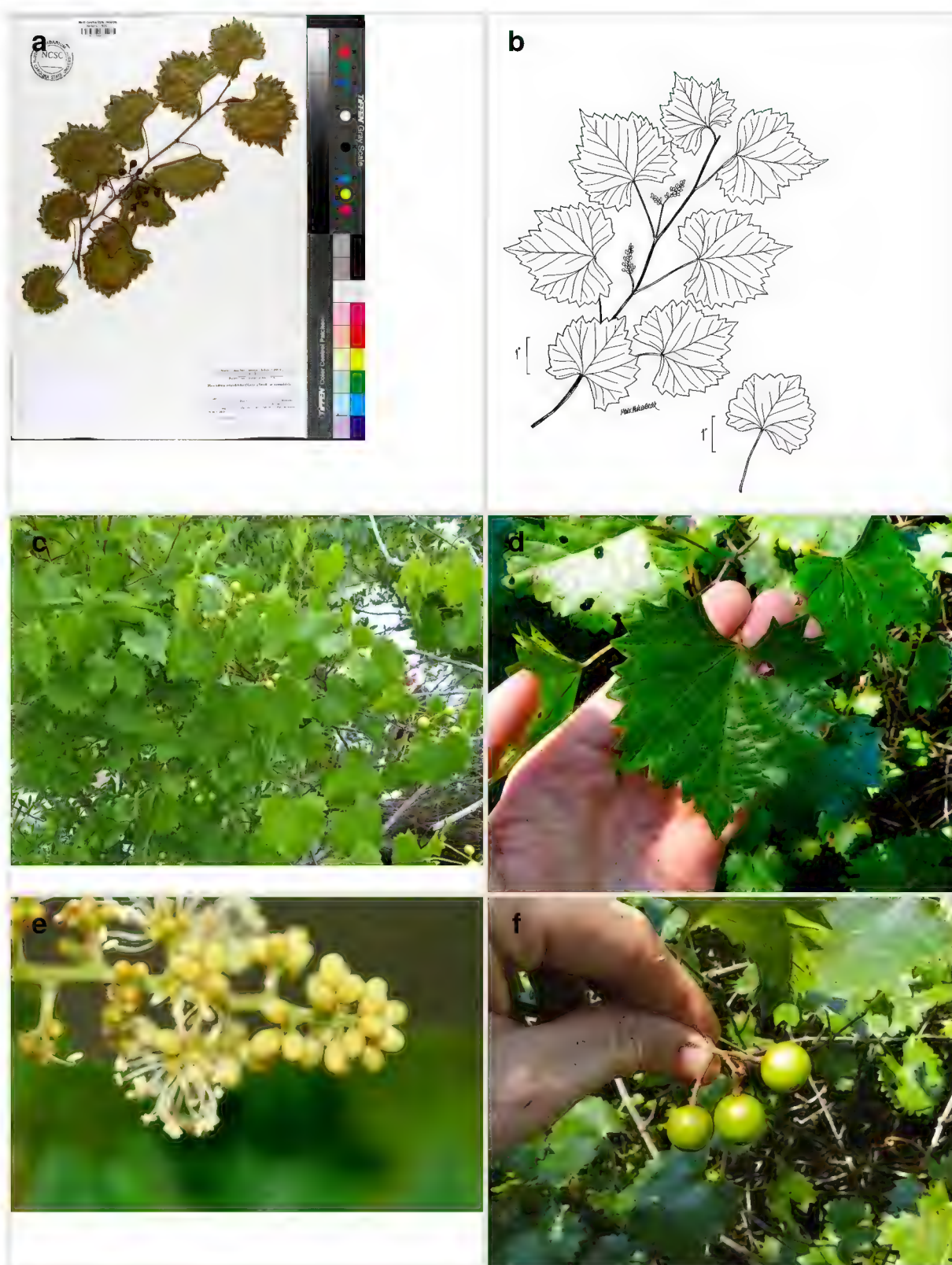


Figure 207.

Muscadinia rotundifolia (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [all, except flowers] and Alexander Krings [flowers]; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell BATR-46* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Habit

d: Leaf

e: Flowers

f: Fruits

***Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planch.**

Nomenclature:

Basionym: *Hedera quinquefolia* L.

Taxon concept: [= RAB, Weakley]

Distribution: Lake Waccamaw (Infrequent): *Howell LAWA-94* (NCSC!)

Notes: Lianas. Eulittoral zone; growing on fallen trees, shrubs, and erect trees at or just below the maximum annual high water mark (NLSS-LW). May-Jul; Jul-Aug. Fig. 208

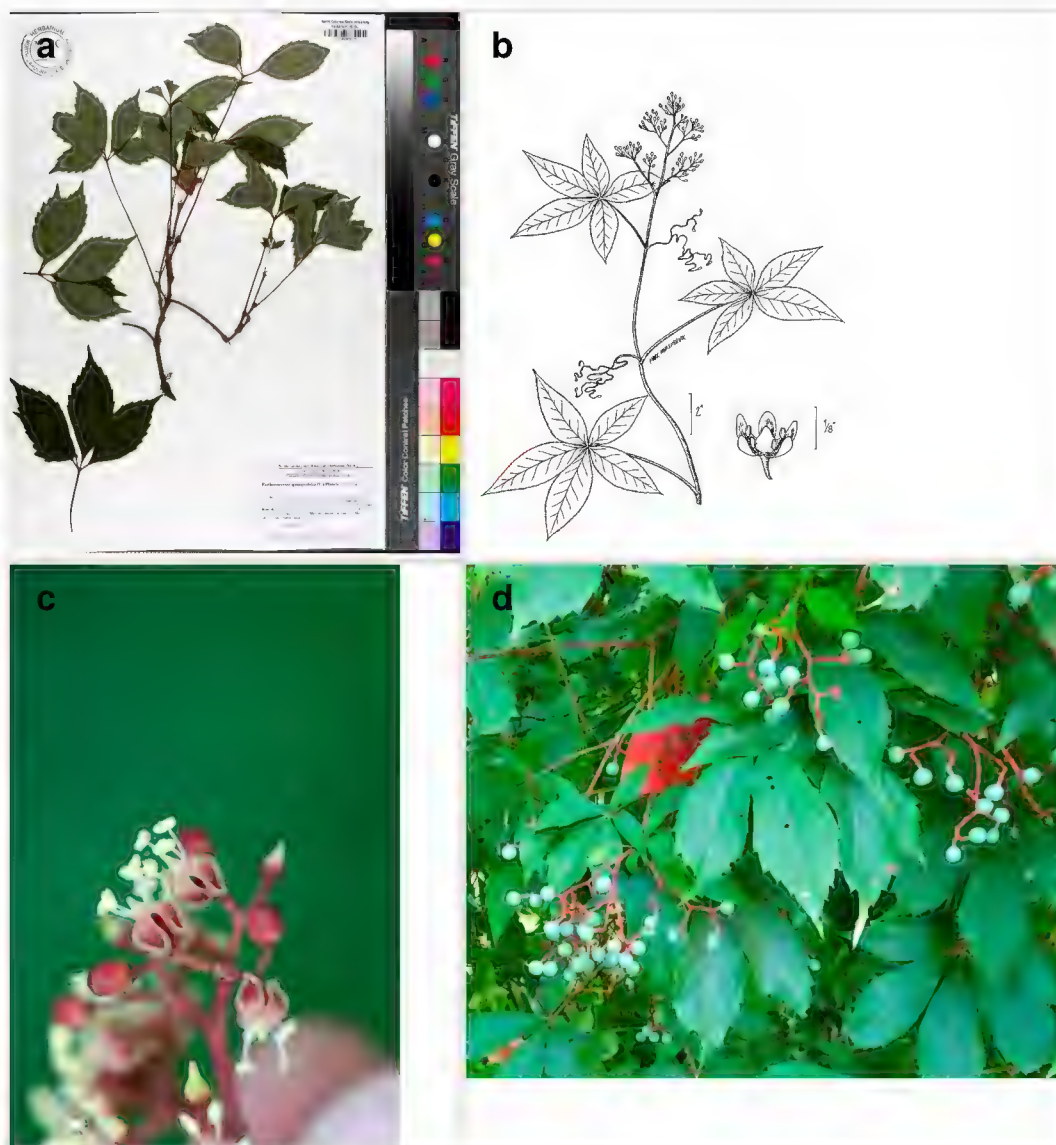


Figure 208.

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (digital photographs taken by Nathan Howell [fruits] and Alexander Krings [flowers]; illustration from United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service PLANTS Database / United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service 2015)

a: Specimen: *Howell LAWA-94* (NCSC)

b: Illustration

c: Flowers

d: Fruits

Identification keys

Keys to the major vascular plant groups		
1	Plant reproducing by spores	Pteridophytes
–	Plant reproducing by seeds	2
2	Seeds borne in woody cones; leaves needle-like or scale-like, < 3 mm wide	Gymnosperms
–	Seeds borne in fruits; leaves various	3
3	Plant exhibiting ≥ 2 of the following characters: Cotyledon 1; stem vascular bundles scattered; leaves parallel veined; floral parts in 3s	Monocotyledons
–	Plant exhibiting ≥ 2 of the following characters: Cotyledons 2; stem vascular bundles in a ring; leaves without parallel venation; floral parts in 4s and 5s	Basal Angiosperms, Magnoliids, and Eudicotyledons

PTERIDOPHYTES

Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968), Smith (1993a), and Weakley (2012).
Note: Successful keying of ferns is greatly facilitated by a basic understanding of fern morphology. Thornhill et al. (2014) provided a useful summary of important morphological terms: “Pinnate indicates lobing of leaves, leaflets, or pinnules entirely to the rachis or midrib. Pinnatifid indicates lobing of leaves, leaflets, or pinnules to near the midrib (i.e., not all the way to the rachis or midrib, as in the leaflets of *Anchistea virginica*). Pinnate- pinnatifid refers to a leaf blade that is once-pinnate and whose segments (pinnae) are themselves pinnatifid. Sori are the spore-producing structures found on many species of ferns; these may be either exposed or covered by the margin of the leaves (a false indusium) or a separate structure altogether (a true indusium). Leaf-like structures that bear sporangia are called sporophylls; these may be similar to the sterile leaves or be highly modified (e.g., the compact, cone-like structures, or strobili of the Lycopodiaceae)”.

1	Leaves simple, scale-like, < 2 cm long, each leaf with 1, unbranched vein; sporangia borne in strobili at the tips of shoots	Lycopodiaceae [<i>Lycopodiella appressa</i>] Fig. 21
–	Leaves pinnatifid to 2-pinnate, “ferny”, > 2 cm long, each leaf bearing numerous pinately-branched veins; sporangia borne in sori on the undersides of modified or unmodified pinnae	2

2	Plant epiphytic, growing on large limbs and tree trunks along shorelines; leaves (not including the petiole) 3–25 × 2.5–5 cm, evergreen, undersides with peltate, gray scales	Polypodiaceae [<i>Pleopeltis polypodioides</i> ssp. <i>michauxiana</i>] Fig. 24
–	Plant not epiphytic, growing in inundated, saturated, or moist soils of shorelines; leaves (not including the petiole) > 25 cm × 5 cm, deciduous or evergreen, undersides lacking peltate, gray scales	3
3	Stipules present, wing-like; leaves 2-pinnate or more divided, pinnae divided to their midribs; sori and indusia lacking	Osmundaceae [<i>Osmunda spectabilis</i>] Fig. 23
–	Stipules absent; leaves 1-pinnate-pinatid or less divided; sori and indusia present	4
4	Leaves 1-pinnatifid, the rachis winged by leaf tissue throughout most or all of its length	5
–	Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid, the pinnae fully divided from one another (the rachis not winged by leaf tissue throughout most or all of its length)	6
5	Fertile leaf woody, with bead-like segments; margins of sterile leaves entire, wavy, the lowermost pinnae sometimes becoming slightly lobed; pinnae with obtuse apices	Onocleaceae [<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>] Fig. 22
–	Fertile leaf herbaceous, not woody or with bead-like segments; margins of sterile pinnae finely serrulate; pinnae mostly with acute apices	Blechnaceae [<i>Lorinseria areolata</i>] Fig. 19
6	Rhizomes long-creeping; leaves deciduous, monomorphic, 28–60 cm long, scattered along the rhizome, forming clonal patches; petiole dark purple to black proximally; sori elongate, borne end to end along both sides of main veins, pinnae lobes of sterile leaves with reticulate, chain-like venation on either side of the central vein	Blechnaceae [<i>Anchistea virginica</i>] Fig. 18

–	Rhizomes short-creeping; leaves evergreen, somewhat dimorphic (fertile pinnae in distal half of leaves), 35–120 cm long, clustered on the rhizome, not forming clonal patches; petiole not purple to black proximally; sori circular, not borne end to end along the main veins, located midway between main vein and pinnae lobe margins; pinnae lobes of sterile portions of leaves lacking a chain-like venation pattern on either side of the central vein	Dryopteridaceae [<i>Dryopteris ludoviciana</i>] Fig. 20
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GYMNOSPERMS

Key adapted from Eckenwalder and Thieret (1993).

1	Leaves scale-like or needle-like, < 1.5 cm long, not in fascicles; seed cone scales valvate or imbricate, if imbricate then leaves opposite and scale-like; seeds 1–3 per scale	Cupressaceae
–	Leaves needle-like, (10–) 12–45 cm long, in fascicles of 2–3 leaves; seed cone scales imbricate; seeds 2 per scale	Pinaceae [<i>Pinus</i>]

Cupressaceae

Key adapted from Watson and Eckenwalder (1993) and Weakley (2012).

1	Leaves scale-like, 1–3 mm long, opposite or whorled, evergreen; mature seed cones woody, 4–9 mm broad, scales imbricate; seeds 1–2 (–3) per scale	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> Fig. 25
–	Leaves linear, 3–17 mm long, alternate, deciduous; mature seed cones woody, 1.3–3.6 cm broad, scales valvate; seeds (1 –) 2 per scale	<i>Taxodium</i>

Taxodium Rich.

Key adapted from Watson (1993), Weakley (2012), and Thornhill et al. (2014).
Note: “In the following key, leaf and branchlet characters of *T. ascendens* refer to mature trees; foliage of juvenile trees often mimics that of *T. distichum*. Leaf and branchlet characters of *T. distichum* refer to both mature and juvenile trees; however, in the crowns of mature *T. distichum*, leaf and branchlet characters sometimes mimic those of *T. ascendens*. For these reasons, accurate identification of the two species often requires observation of other, non-foliage features, including the stature of the “knees”, the thickness and texture of the bark, and the habitat in which the trees grow” (Thornhill et al. 2014).

1	Leaves mostly vertically ascending, appressed and overlapping, spirally arranged; branchlets ascending from twigs, secundly erect; bark 1–2.5 cm thick, furrowed, dark- brown, not exfoliating; larger knees short, rarely > 4 dm tall, with thick, compact bark on top; trees of isolated depressions, natural lakes, wet savannas, pocosins, other wet peaty habitats, and, less commonly, blackwater swamps	<i>Taxodium ascendens</i> Fig. 26
–	Leaves pendent to horizontally spreading to laterally divergent, spirally arranged but generally appearing distichous (“featherlike”); branchlets not ascending from twigs; bark < 1 cm thick, exfoliating in shreddy, orange-brown strips; larger knees often tall, frequently > 4 dm tall, with thin, shreddy bark on top; trees of blackwater swamps, brownwater swamps, natural lakes, and millponds; usually in riverine situations	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> Fig. 27

Pinaceae

Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968), Kral (1993), and Weakley (2012).

1	Open seed cones about as broad as long, “top-shaped”, 3–6 cm long, serotinous; trunks typically producing epicormic branches, especially in response to fire	<i>Pinus serotina</i> Fig. 28
–	Open seed cones distinctly longer than broad, not top-shaped, 6–18(–20) cm long, not serotinous; trunk not producing epicormic branches	<i>Pinus taeda</i> Fig. 29

MONOCOTYLEDONS

Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968), Godfrey and Wooten (1979), and Weakley (2012).

1	Plant an epiphyte, growing on the trunks and limbs of trees in the littoral zone	2
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–	Plant not epiphytic, rooted in soil or freely floating	3
2	Plant green, erect, not scurfy; leaves lanceolate; roots present, fibrous; flowers in racemes, petals dimorphic (two similar in size, the third differentiated into a broad lip)	Orchidaceae [<i>Epidendrum magnoliae</i>]
–	Plants gray, pendent (often in masses), scurfy; leaves filiform; roots absent; flowers solitary, petals monomorphic	Bromeliaceae [<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> Fig. 34]
3	Plant diminutive ≤ 1.5 mm long in any dimension, floating or submersed in water, sometimes left stranded on mud or debris by receding water levels, plants thallus-like, not differentiated into stems and leaves, rootless or with few simple roots	Araceae [<i>Wolffia</i>]
–	Plant not diminutive or thallus-like, > 2 mm in any dimension, differentiated into stems and leaves, rooted in soil or floating on water surface	4
4	Stems woody	5
–	Stems herbaceous	6
5	Leafy stem erect, smooth, lacking prickles; internodes hollow	Poaceae [<i>Arundinaria tecta</i> Fig. 80]
–	Leafy stems climbing by stipular tendrils, armed with prickles; internodes solid	Smilacaceae [<i>Smilax</i>]
6	Flowers borne in a single compact head terminating an elongate scape	7
–	Flowers not borne in single compact heads atop elongated scapes	8
7	Flowering head involucrate, white to gray, hemispheric, “button-like”, < 1 cm tall; flowers 2–3-merous, unisexual, 1.5–4 mm long, pale to grayish, not subtended by a scale-like bract, sepals and petals partially coated with club-shaped hairs; anthers black, 2-locular	Eriocaulaceae
–	Flowering head not involucrate, brown, globose to cylindrical, “cone-like”, 0.5–3.5 cm tall; flowers 3-merous, bi-sexual, individual petals 3–6 mm long, yellow, subtended by a conspicuous scale-like bract, sepals and petals not coated with white club-shaped hairs; anthers yellow, 2–4-locular	Xyridaceae
8	Flowers and fruits subtended by imbricate or distichous bracts or scales and for the most part hidden by them, usually only the stamens and styles protruding at anthesis; fruit 1-seeded	9

–	Flowers and fruits not subtended by imbricate or distichous scales, or if so, then the flowers exceeding or equalling the bracts or scales and not hidden; fruit > 1-seeded	10
9	Leaves usually 3-ranked, sheaths typically closed; culms typically triangular in cross-section and solid; fruit an achene	Cyperaceae
–	Leaves usually 2-ranked, sheaths open (split lengthwise on the side opposite the blade); culms terete in cross-section, usually hollow; fruit a caryopsis	Poaceae
10	Plants aquatic, wholly submersed (except for <i>Mayaca fluviatilis</i> , which may be found wholly submersed or growing erect in saturated soils along shorelines); inflorescences submersed, floating, or just above the water surface	11
–	Plants terrestrial, or if growing in shallow water then the inflorescences well above the water surface (except during infrequent flooding events)	13
11	Leaves opposite or whorled (if opposite but appearing whorled, then leaf bases dilated and sheathlike); flowers either lacking perianth parts as in <i>Najas</i> or inconspicuous as in <i>Hydrilla</i>	Hydrocharitaceae
–	Leaves alternate; perianth parts present or not, if so, then conspicuous	12
12	Plant moss-like, habit ranging from wholly submersed to completely emergent; not heterophyllous; leaves 20–200 (–300) × 0.5–1 mm, very numerous and tightly spaced, spirally arranged, apices sometimes slightly bifid; flowers solitary in the leaf axils, petals rose to maroon to lilac, sometimes white basally, obovate	Mayacaceae [<i>Mayaca fluviatilis</i> Fig. 73]
–	Plant not moss-like, habit restricted to wholly submersed; heterophyllous or not, if heterophyllous, then the submersed leaves translucent and with a soft, fragile, texture, the floating leaves coriaceous; leaves 10–160 × 0.5–85 mm, diffusely spaced, somewhat spirally arranged in <i>P. pusillus</i> , no so in <i>P. pulcher</i> , apices entire; flowers in axillary spikes, perianth lacking	Potamogetonaceae
13	Inflorescence a spadix surrounded by a yellow spathe; leaves 17–70 × 10–40 cm, peltate, bases cordate to sagittate to hastate, adaxial surface glaucous blue-green, typically with a red or purple spot where the petiole attaches to the blade	Araceae [<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>]
–	Plant not with the above combination of characters	14

14	Perianth segments densely pubescent abaxially	15
–	Perianth segments not densely pubescent abaxially	16
15	Leaves linear, equitant; corolla yellow; ovary inferior	Haemodoraceae [<i>Lachnanthes caroliniana</i> Fig. 61]
–	Leaves cordate to lanceolate, not equitant; corolla blue to purple; ovary superior	Pontederiaceae [<i>Pontederia cordata</i>]
16	Corolla stellate, petals white, female flowers exhibiting an apocarpous gynoecium, each pistil ripening into an achene; phyllodia present	Alismataceae [<i>Sagittaria</i>]
–	Corolla not stellate (or, if so, then petals not white), female flowers not exhibiting an apocarpous gynoecium, 1 pistil restricted to each flower, ripening into a capsule; phyllodia absent	17
17	Plant annual, diminutive, 5–20 cm tall, stems filiform; leaves minutely scale-like	Burmanniaceae [<i>Burmannia capitata</i> Fig. 35]
–	Plant perennial, not diminutive, > 20 cm tall, stems not filiform; leaves not scale-like (though blades not well-developed in <i>Juncus effusus</i>)	18
18	Ovary superior; perianth parts bract-like, dry, scarious, persistent, not petal-like; leaves septate or not, terete, or flat and blade-like	Juncaceae
–	Ovary inferior, perianth parts petal-like, neither bract-like, hard, nor scarious, not persistent; leaves flat and blade-like, never septate	19
19	Flowers radially symmetric; androecium and gynoecium in separate whorls, not borne in a column; pollen free	Hypoxidaceae [<i>Hypoxis curtisii</i> Fig. 64]
–	Flowers strongly bilaterally symmetric; androecium and gynoecium borne in a column; pollen in pollinia (pollen sacs)	Orchidaceae

Alismataceae		
Key adapted from Durand (2000), Godfrey and Wooten (1979), and Weakley (2012).		
1	Leaf blades floating, cordate basally	<i>Sagittaria filiformis</i> Fig. 30
–	Leaf blades not floating, without basal lobes, linear to lanceolate, or modified as bladeless phyllodia, these with a spongy texture	2
2	Stalks of the pistillate flowering heads stout and reflexed in fruit; stamen filaments glabrous	<i>Sagittaria filiformis</i>
–	Stalks of the pistillate flowering heads not overly stout and either spreading or ascending in fruit; stamen filaments roughened with minute scales	3
3	Mature leaves all phyllodial, phyllodia terete or very nearly so	<i>Sagittaria isoetiformis</i> Fig. 32
–	Mature leaves with blades and petioles, or phyllodia flattened on the adaxial surface or triangular in cross-section	4
4	Plant with corms or stolons, coarse rhizomes lacking; blades of emerged leaves < 3 (–4) mm wide; flowers ≤ 1.3 cm in diam.	<i>Sagittaria isoetiformis</i>
–	Coarse rhizomes present, stolons and corms absent; blades of emerged leaves > 1 cm wide; flowers ≤ 2.3 cm in diameter	5
5	Larger phyllodes ≤ 1 cm wide, apices acute; pistillate pedicels 1–4 cm long; median resin duct of mature achene club-shaped, 2× the width of the posterior duct	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> Fig. 31
–	Larger phyllodes 0.8–2.5 cm wide, apices blunt; pistillate pedicels 2–5 (–6.5) cm long; median resin duct of mature achene linear, about as wide as the posterior duct (or ducts absent)	<i>Sagittaria weatherbiana</i>

Araceae		
Key adapted from Thompson (2000) and Weakley (2012).		
1	Plant terrestrial, stems present, rooted in moist to saturated soils; leaf blades to 70 cm long	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> Fig. 33
–	Plant floating, diminutive, thallus-like, stems absent, dropping water levels sometimes leaving some plants stranded; leaf blades < 0.2 cm long	<i>Wolffia</i> spp.

2	Leaves absent; spikelets 1 per culm, terminal	<i>Eleocharis</i>
–	Leaves present; spikelets ≥ 1 per culm, terminal or axillary	3
3	Spikelet scales distichous (two-ranked)	4
–	Spikelet scales spirally arranged, imbricate	5
4	Leaves not 3-ranked, predominantly basal; inflorescence terminal; perianth bristles lacking	<i>Cyperus</i>
–	Leaves prominently 3-ranked, cauline; inflorescence axillary; perianth bristles 6–9	<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i> Fig. 44
5	Base of style hardened, differentiated from achene body, persistent as a tubercle at apex of achene	<i>Rhynchospora</i>
–	Base of style not hardened; tubercle absent from apex of achene	6
6	Perianth bristles present	7
–	Perianth bristles absent	8
7	Perianth scales 3, stalked, paddle-shaped; perianth bristles 3	<i>Fuirena pumila</i> Fig. 50
–	Perianth scales lacking; perianth bristles typically 4–8	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i> Fig. 59
8	Style entire along margins; culms obtusely angled, 50–80 cm tall; leaf blade margins scaberulous; perennial	<i>Cladium mariscoides</i> Fig. 40
–	Style fringed along margins; culms flattened, to 40 cm tall; leaf blade margins glabrous; annual	<i>Fimbristylis autumnalis</i> Fig. 49

Carex L.

Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968), Godfrey and Wooten (1979), and Ball and Reznicek (2002).

1	Achene lenticular (biconvex); stigmas 2; perigynia wing-margined	2
–	Achene trigonous (three-sided); stigmas 3; perigynia not wing-margined	3
2	Pistillate scales in middle to lower portions of spike 2.8–3.5 (3.8) mm long, apices short-aristate; leaf blades 3–7 per fertile culm, 11–50 × 0.25–0.6 cm; spikes 6–20 × 4–9 mm; perigynia faintly 3–8 nerved on each face, obovate, 4–5.5 × 2.5–3.8 mm; achenes oblong, 1.7–2 × 0.9–1.1 mm, 0.3–0.4 mm thick	<i>Carex alata</i> Fig. 36

–	Pistillate scales in middle to lower portions of spike 2.2–3.7 mm long, apices mostly obtuse, not short-aristate; leaf blades 2–4 (–6) per fertile culm, 8–30 × 0.25–0.4 cm; spikes 6–13 (–17) × 3.8–7 mm; perigynia conspicuously 5–many-nerved on each face, obovate, 3–4.6 × 1.6–2.6 (2.8) mm; achenes oblong, 1.3–1.7 × 0.7–1 mm, 0.4–0.5 mm thick	<i>Carex longii</i> Fig. 37
3	Style jointed near the base, disarticulating at the joint; culms erect 20–100 (–130) cm; pistillate spikes 1.5–6.5 × 1.3–3 cm; perigynia 11–19 × 3–6 mm; pistillate scales about as long as the body of the perigynia; achenes 3–4 (–4.5) × 1.7–2.6 (–2.8) mm	<i>Carex lupulina</i> Fig. 38
–	Style not jointed near the base, hardened and persistent, remaining attached to the mature achene; culms erect 40–90 cm; pistillate spikes 2–4 × 0.7–0.8 cm; perigynia 3.9–7 × 2–3.3 mm; lower pistillate scales about as long as the body of the perigynia, upper about ½ as long; achenes 2–2.5 × 1.5–2 mm	<i>Carex striata</i> Fig. 39

***Cyperus* L.**

Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968), Godfrey and Wooten (1979), Tucker et al. (2002), and Weakley (2012).

1	Stigmas 2; achenes lenticular	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> Fig. 43
–	Stigmas 3; achenes trigonous	2
2	Mature spikelets shedding scales and achenes individually, leaving the rachilla intact (for at least a short while); roots and lower sheaths conspicuously reddish-purple; culms trigonous to roundly trigonous, (0.5–) 5–25 (–105) cm × 0.1–0.25 (0.75) cm; spikelets 3–8 (–11) × 1–1.5 mm; pistillate scales deciduous, laterally light brown with red speckles and ribless, medially greenish and 3-ribbed, 1.3–1.5 × 0.8–1.2 mm, apex obtuse, mucronulate; achenes sessile, ovoid, (0.4–) 0.7–1 × 0.4–0.6 mm, surface glabrous	<i>Cyperus erythrorhizos</i> Fig. 41
–	Mature spikelets disarticulating into segemets, each comprised of a scale, an achene, and a cartilaginously thickened section of the rachilla; roots and lower sheaths not conspicuously reddish-purple; culms trigonous (4–) 10–50 (–130) × (0.05–) 0.1–0.4 cm; spikelets (5–) 8–15 (–38) × 0.8–1.3 (–1.9) mm; floral scales medially green and 2–5 ribbed, laterally straw-colored to reddish and 1–3 ribbed, (2–) 2.2–2.8 (–3.2) × (1.2–) 1.4–1.6 (–1.8) mm, apex entire or emarginate; achene stipitate, narrowly ellipsoid to oblong, (1–) 1.2–1.5 (–1.9) × 0.5–0.6 (–0.75) mm, surface finely papillose	<i>Cyperus odoratus</i> Fig. 42

<i>Eleocharis</i> R.Br.		
Key adapted from Smith et al. (2002) and Weakley (2012).		
Note: Achene measurements in this key do not include the tubercle. <i>Eleocharis baldwinii</i> and <i>E. vivipara</i> can be difficult to distinguish in the field when they are both in their vegetative forms. One should pay particular attention to the sheaths encircling the culms; the differences are highlighted in the key below.		
1	Culm as broad or broader than width of terminal spike, nodose-septate	<i>Eleocharis equisetoides</i> Fig. 46
–	Culm narrower than width of terminal spike, not nodose-septate	2
2	Culms strictly producing fertile spikelets, vegetative proliferations absent; achenes lenticular or biconvex; styles 2-branched	<i>Eleocharis olivacea</i> var. <i>olivacea</i> Fig. 47
–	Culms producing vegetative proliferations or fertile spikelets; achenes trigonous or nearly terete; styles 3-branched	3
3	Upper portion of sheath thin and scarious, lacking a noticeable red-dotted band encircling the apex of sheath (i.e., the apex of the sheath is not differently colored than the lower portions of sheath); sheath tips 1–2 mm long; culms usually more thin and capillary; scales of spikes 2-ranked (distichous); spike usually 2–4 flowered; achenes trigonous, smooth, grayish-olive, 0.6–0.9 × 0.4–0.6 mm, apex constricted proximal to tubercle; tubercle pyramidal, trigonous, 0.2–0.3 (–0.4) × 0.2–0.5 mm	<i>Eleocharis baldwinii</i> Fig. 45
–	Upper portion of sheath firm, a noticeable red-dotted band encircling the sheath apex present (i.e., the sheath apex a different color than the lower sheath); sheath tips <1 mm long; culms usually more robust and less capillary than <i>E. baldwinii</i> ; scales of spike spirally imbricate, not 2-ranked; spike with > 4 flowers; achenes trigonous, finely reticulate, gray to greenish, 0.6–0.9 × 0.55–0.8 mm, apex constricted proximal to tubercle; tubercle pyramidal, trigonous, 0.2–0.5 × 0.4–0.5 mm	<i>Eleocharis vivipara</i> Fig. 48

***Rhynchospora* Vahl**

Key adapted from Kral (2002a) and Weakley (2012).

Note: A voucher (*Wilbur 49814*, DUKE) for *Rhynchospora fascicularis* (Michx.) Vahl was collected from the shoreline of Lake Waccamaw; however, this specimen appears referable to *R. distans* (Michx.) Vahl. Nonetheless, though not otherwise reported from the littoral zone of Carolina bay lakes, *R. fascicularis* has the potential to occur in these sites and is therefore included in the key below. Achene measurements in this key do not include the tubercle (i.e., the tubercle and achene should be measured as two separate entities).

1	Tubercle 3–23 mm long; style simple or bifid only at tip	2
–	Tubercle < 3 mm long; style divided into 2 slender branches	4
2	Longest perianth bristles shorter than the achene body	<i>Rhynchospora corniculata</i> Fig. 52
–	Longest perianth bristles equaling or exceeding the achene body	3
3	Plants rhizomatous; primary clusters with 1–6 loosely clustered spikelets; achene (3.5–) 4.0–4.8 mm long	<i>Rhynchospora inundata</i> Fig. 55
–	Plants caespitose; primary clusters with 10–50 densely clustered spikelets; achene (4.5–) 5–6 mm long	<i>Rhynchospora macrostachya</i> Fig. 57
4	Inflorescence bracts several, bright white basally	<i>Rhynchospora latifolia</i> Fig. 56
–	Inflorescence bracts 0–several, not white basally	5
5	Perianth bristles retrorsely barbellate (at least distally)	<i>Rhynchospora alba</i> Fig. 51
–	Perianth bristles antrorsely barbellate	6
6	Surface of achene smooth, minutely pitted, or finely striate	7
–	Surface of achene transversely ridged, rugose, or honeycomb-reticulate	8
7	Bristles > ½ as long or exceeding the achene body; larger basal leaves 1.3–2.5 mm wide, achene elliptic, 1.1–1.3 mm wide, tubercle triangular–attenuate	<i>Rhynchospora distans</i> Fig. 53

–	Bristles virtually non-existent to ½ as long as the achene body (rarely > ½ as long as the achene body); larger basal leaves 2–4 mm wide; achene suborbicular, 1.2–1.5 mm wide, tubercle triangular	[<i>Rhynchospora fascicularis</i>]
8	Achenes biconvex, not flat or concave on one side	<i>Rhynchospora nitens</i> Fig. 58
–	Achene faces flat or concave, when one face is concave, the other slightly convex	9
9	Achene < 2× as long as wide, obovate, tubercle triangular, 0.2–0.9 mm long	<i>Rhynchospora elliottii</i>
–	Achene at least 2× as long as wide, elliptic –oblong, tubercle subulate, 0.8–1.2 mm long	<i>Rhynchospora inexpansa</i> Fig. 54

Eriocaulaceae

Key adapted from Kral (2000a) and Weakley (2012).
Note: Although the first author has only encountered *E. aquaticum* in the field, *E. compressum* was reported from the NCSU Crop Science Department (Rob Richardson and Justin Nawrocki, pers. comm., April 9, 2015) and is therefore included in the key below.

1	Plant 4–21 cm tall (–100 cm when submersed); receptacle/base of flowers glabrous or sparingly hairy; heads overall appearing dark gray to white, 4–10 mm in diam. when in full flower and fruit; seeds light-brown or red-brown, ovoid to broadly ellipsoid, faintly reticulate, not papillate; of sandy to peaty shorelines, bogs, and streams	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i> Fig. 60
–	Plant 20–70 cm tall; receptacle/base of flowers copiously hairy; heads overall appearing white, 10–20 mm in diam. when in full flower or fruit; seeds dark lustrous brown, broadly ovoid to round but asymmetric, minutely spiny papillate; of seasonally flooded depression ponds, savannas, flatwoods, ditches	[<i>Eriocaulon compressum</i>]

Hydrocharitaceae

Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1979), Haynes (2000b), and Weakley (2012).

1	Leaves noticeably rough to the touch, in whorls of (3–) 4–8, 1.2–4 mm wide, lacking sheaths, margins conspicuously serrulate, each serration tipped with 1-celled sharp teeth, 1-nerved, mid-vein keeled below, keels bearing conical protrusions, each armed with sharp teeth; plants dioecious, flowers unisexual (only female plants found in the southeastern United States)	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> Fig. 62
–	Leaves not rough, opposite or sometimes crowded and appearing whorled, 0.2–2.1 mm wide, sheaths present, margins minutely serrulate, 1-nerved, midvein lacking an abaxial keel and conical protrusions; plants monoecious, flowers unisexual	<i>Najas guadalupensis</i> var. <i>guadalupensis</i> Fig. 63

Juncaceae

Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1979), Brooks and Clemants (2000), and Weakley (2012).

1	Inflorescence bract exceeding the inflorescence, inflorescence thus appearing lateral	2
–	Inflorescence bract not exceeding the inflorescence, inflorescence appearing terminal	3
2	Basal sheaths (or at least a few) producing elongate well-developed blades; inflorescence bract channeled on one side; capsules subglobose	<i>Juncus coriaceus</i> Fig. 68
–	Basal sheaths not producing elongate blades; inflorescence bract not channeled on one side; capsules more or less oblong, 3-sided	<i>Juncus effusus</i> ssp. <i>solutus</i> Fig. 69
3	Leaf blades not septate	4
–	Leaf blades septate	5
4	Stems erect and with a hardened base, never creeping or forming mats; perianth < 6 mm long; plant not confined to aquatic settings, may occur in uplands as well as wetland margins, never submersed	<i>Juncus biflorus</i> Fig. 66
–	Stems soft, weak, creeping and rooting at the nodes, often forming homogeneous mats or stands in shallow water or saturated soils above current water level; perianth 6–10 mm long; plant strictly aquatic, submersed and sterile or emersed/stranded and fertile	<i>Juncus repens</i> Fig. 71

5	Flowers or fruits borne singly (solitary) on the branches of the inflorescence; inflorescence diffuse, with slender flexuous branches; flowers often aborted; seeds without tail-like appendages	<i>Juncus pelocarpus</i> Fig. 70
–	Flowers or fruits borne in heads of 3 or more, heads often spherical; inflorescence not diffuse, branches not slender and flexuous; flowers seldom aborted; seeds with or without tail-like appendages	6
6	Mature seeds with elongate tail-like appendages, body of seeds 1.2–2.2 mm long	<i>Juncus canadensis</i> Fig. 67
–	Mature seeds lacking elongate tail-like appendages; body of seeds < 0.7 mm long	7
7	Heads turbinate to hemispherical, 3–15-flowered; capsules 2.8–3.5 (–4) mm long, straw-colored, exerted, abruptly contracting at the summit, apex acute, valves separating (dehiscing) at maturity, equaling or just exceeding the perianth; stamens 3 or 6; seeds ellipsoid, clear amber	<i>Juncus acuminatus</i> Fig. 65
–	Heads spherical, 15–60-flowered; capsules 2–3 mm long, straw-colored, exerted, apex gradually tapering to the summit, remaining attached at the tip, valves not separating (dehiscing) at maturity, subulate tips of the capsules exceeding the perianth when fully mature; stamens 3; seeds oblong, dark to clear yellow amber	<i>Juncus scirpoides</i> var. <i>compositus</i> Fig. 72

Orchidaceae

Key adapted from Romero-González et al. (2002) and Weakley (2012).

1	Plant an epiphyte, typically found on bases, boles, and large limbs of <i>Taxodium</i> , <i>Nyssa</i> , <i>Liquidambar</i> , and other deciduous hardwoods	<i>Epidendrum magnoliae</i>
–	Plant not epiphytic, found in the littoral zone and on floating bogs	2
2	Corolla greenish-colored, lip with a spur, spur deeply divided into 3 linear segments; leaves 3–5, basally disposed	<i>Habenaria repens</i>
–	Corolla white, pink, purple or magenta, lip not spurred; leaves basally disposed or cauline	3
3	Flowers arranged in distinct spirals (often appearing 3–4 ranked if spiral is “tight”, white, relatively small, 3–5 mm wide	<i>Spiranthes laciniata</i> Fig. 76
–	Flowers not in distinct spirals, pink, magenta, purple, larger, typically ≥ 1 cm wide	4

4	Flowers not resupinate, lip oriented upwards, bearing numerous orange or yellow clavellate trichomes reminiscent of stamens	<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i> var. <i>tuberosus</i> Fig. 74
—	Flowers resupinate, lip oriented downwards, not bearing numerous stamen-like trichomes	<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> Fig. 75

Poaceae

Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968), Godfrey and Wooten (1979), Barkworth (2003a), Barkworth (2003b), Barkworth (2007), and Weakley (2012).

1	Culm perennial, woody, developing complex branching systems from upper culm nodes; [Bambuseae]	<i>Arundinaria tecta</i> Fig. 80
—	Culm annual or facultatively perennial, herbaceous, not developing complex branching systems from upper culm nodes	2
2	Spikelets almost always with 2 florets, lower floret in spikelet always sterile or staminate, frequently absent or reduced to lemma, upper floret bisexual, staminate, or sterile, unawned or awned from the lemma apices; [Andropogoneae and Paniceae]	3
—	Spikelets either not with 2 florets or with two florets and the lower bisexual or upper floret awned from lemma backs or bases [various tribes]	10
3	Spikelets in sessile-pedicellate pairs, not arranged in conspicuous rows on one side of the rachis; glumes stiff, indurate; usually subequal in length, one or usually both exceeding the floret (excluding the lemma awn); lemmas hyaline; paleas hyaline or absent; [Andropogoneae]	4
—	Spikelets solitary, or if paired, then forming 2–4 obvious rows on one side of rachis; glumes membranous, lower usually shorter than upper or absent entirely, upper glumes shorter than or nearly equaling upper floret; lower lemmas membranous, upper lemmas typically stiff and indurate, occasionally membranous; upper paleas of similar texture to upper lemmas; [Paniceae]	5
4	Plant to 1 m tall; spikelets of the pair unlike, sessile bisexual, pedicellate sterile, vestigial, or absent	<i>Andropogon</i>
—	Plant to 3 m tall; spikelets of the pair alike, pedicellate spikelet perfect	<i>Saccharum giganteum</i> Fig. 91
5	Base of spikelets with rounded, distended, swellings (gibbous)	<i>Sacciolepis striata</i> Fig. 92

–	Spikelets not gibbous	6
6	Plant producing simple culms with terminal “spring” panicle inflorescences before mid-summer, the culms branching and producing lateral “autumnal” inflorescences from mid to lower culm nodes in the summer and autumn, these often his by the fascicles of smaller “autumnal” leaves; upper florets not disarticulating at maturity	<i>Dichanthelium</i>
–	Plant producing terminal panicles in late summer and fall; culms usually not branching from mid to lower culm nodes, or, if so, the branches seldom further branched; upper florets disarticulating or not at maturity	7
7	Plant annual, lacking rhizomes or hard knotty crowns; spikelets verrucose	<i>Panicum</i> [in part]
–	Plant a perennial, with rhizomes or hard knotty crowns; spikelets not verrucose	8
8	Plant with hard, knotty crowns, lacking rhizomes; upper lemmas 1.2–1.6 mm long	<i>Coleataenia</i> [in part]
–	Plant with rhizomes; upper lemmas 1.6–4 mm long	9
9	Culms slightly compressed below; ligules ≤ 0.5 mm tall; spikelets subsecund, usually obliquely bent above the first glume, pedicels appressed; upper lemma apices lacking papillae, with minute tuft of hair	<i>Coleataenia</i> [in part]
–	Culms terete, not slightly compressed below; ligules 2–6 mm tall; spikelets not secund, not obliquely bent above first glume, pedicels spreading; upper lemma apices with simple or compound papillae, glabrous	<i>Panicum</i> [in part]
10	Plant seldom seen in flower; spikelets composed of a single floret, florets imperfect; culms ≤ 2 mm wide, slender, flexuous, prostrate; leaves conspicuously clustered at the culm apices, floating (lentic system) or streaming (lotic system) on the water surface, or emergent after receding water levels; glumes absent; [Oryzeae]	<i>Luziola fluitans</i> Fig. 87
–	Plants regularly seen in flower; spikelets composed of ≥ 1 floret, florets imperfect or perfect; culms > 2 mm wide, slender, flexuous, or prostrate; leaves not conspicuously clustered at the culm apices, not floating or emergent after receding water levels; glumes present	11
11	Spikelets with (4–) 6–30 florets; [Cynodonteae]	<i>Eragrostis</i>
–	Spikelets with ≤ 3 florets; [Poeaeae]	12

12	Culm 1.5-8.2 dm; sheaths glabrous; ligules (0.7-) 1.2-4 mm tall; blades 3-10 × 0.1-0.2 cm; panicles (5-) 10-25 (36) × (3) 4-24 cm, diffuse, the whole panicle detaching at the base at maturity, the resulting detached panicle resembling a “tumbleweed”	<i>Agrostis hyemalis</i> Fig. 77
—	Culm (0.9-) 2-13 dm; sheaths glabrous, hairy, or scabridulous; ligules (1-) 1.5-2.5 mm tall; blades 5-14 × (0.1-) 0.2-0.8 cm; panicles (2-) 5 -15 (-25) × 0.5-2 cm, compact, spike-like, the panicle not detaching at the base at maturity	<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> Fig. 93

***Andropogon* L.**

Key adapted from Weakley (2012).

1	Leaves strongly glaucous (appearing powdery-white and leaving white residue on fingers when rubbed), glabrous; ligules (0.9-) 1.5 (-2) mm tall	<i>Andropogon glaucopsis</i> Fig. 78
—	Leaves green, not glaucous (never powdery-white), pubescent (at least on the margin near the collar; ligules 0.2 -1 mm tall	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>virginicus</i> Fig. 79

***Coleataenia* Griseb.**

Key adapted from Weakley (2012).

1	Cauline leaf blades 2-8 mm wide; glumes and sterile lemmas keeled along midvein; apices of fertile lemmas with a minute tuft of hairs	<i>Coleataenia longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i> Fig. 81
—	Cauline leaf blades 1-4 mm wide; glumes and sterile lemmas not keeled along midvein; apices of fertile lemmas lacking a minute tuft of stiff hairs	<i>Coleataenia tenera</i>

***Dichanthelium* (Hitchc. et Chase) Gould**

Key adapted from Freckmann and Lelong (2003b) and Weakley (2012).

1	Spikelets 0.8-2.0 mm long	2
—	Spikelets 2.1-3.2 mm long	5
2	Internodes glabrous	3

–	Internodes crisp-puberulent	4
3	Plants with hard knotty crowns; culms to 100 cm; nodes without a distinct constricted yellow ring; vernal cauline leaves 15–20× as long as wide (5–12 cm long); ligules < 1 mm tall; spikelets 1.7–2.3 mm, glabrous	<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum</i> var. <i>roanokense</i>
–	Plants cespitose; culms 30–75 cm; nodes with a distinct constricted yellow ring; vernal cauline leaves < 15× as long as wide (5–10 cm long); ligules 0.2–0.5 mm tall; ligules 0.2–0.5 mm; spikelets 0.9–1.2 mm, puberulent to subglabrous	<i>Dichanthelium erectifolium</i> Fig. 83
4	Spikelets 1.5–1.8 mm; first glume 0.5–0.8 mm; lower culm blades 2–5 mm wide	<i>Dichanthelium portoricense</i> Fig. 85
–	Spikelets (1.8–) 1.9–2.2 (–2.3) mm; first glume 0.8–1.2 mm; lower culm blades 4–8 mm wide	<i>Dichanthelium</i> species 3 (= <i>lancearium</i>)
5	Larger culm blades usually 6–15 mm wide; spikelets 2–3 mm, pubescent; internodes glabrous	6
–	Larger culm blades usually 3.5–8 mm wide; spikelets 1.7–2.3 mm, pubescent or glabrous; internodes crisp-puberulent or glabrous	7
6	Larger culm blades 6–12 mm wide; lower culm nodes not bearded; spikelets 2–3 mm long; first glumes 0.5–1 mm long	<i>Dichanthelium boreale</i> Fig. 82
–	Larger culm blades 13–25 mm wide; lower culm nodes bearded (often retrorsely); spikelets (2–) 2.2–2.8 mm long; first glumes 0.5–1.3 mm long	<i>Dichanthelium mattamuskeetense</i> Fig. 84
7	Spikelets 1.7–2.3 mm long, glabrous; first glume 0.6–1.1 mm; largest vernal blades 15–20× as long as wide; internodes glabrous	<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum</i> var. <i>roanokense</i>
–	Spikelets (1.8) 1.9–2.2 (2.3) mm long, pubescent; first glume 0.8–1.2 mm; largest vernal blades < 15× as long as wide; internodes crisp-puberulent	<i>Dichanthelium</i> species 3 (= <i>lancearium</i>)

***Eragrostis* Wolf**

Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1979) and Weakley (2012).

1	Lateral spikelets with widely spreading pedicels; lower pedicels longer than spikelets; disarticulation of the lemmas only, paleas are persistent	<i>Eragrostis elliottii</i> Fig. 86
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–	Lateral spikelets with appressed pedicels, lower pedicels shorter than spikelets; disarticulation usually of the whole floret	<i>Eragrostis refracta</i>
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***Panicum* L.**

Key adapted from Freckmann and Lelong (2003a) and Weakley (2012).

1	Glumes and lower lemmas verrucose; ligules 0.2–0.5 mm tall	<i>Panicum verrucosum</i> Fig. 89
–	Glumes and lower lemmas smooth, not verrucose; ligules 0.5–6 mm tall	2
2	Panicle < 1 cm wide at maturity; upper glume and lower lemma 3–5 veined; ligule < 1 mm tall	<i>Panicum hemitomom</i> Fig. 88
–	Panicle 4–20 cm wide at maturity; upper glume and lower lemma 7–11 veined; ligule 2–6 mm tall	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> Fig. 90

Pontederiaceae

Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1979) and Weakley (2012).

1	Outside of floral tube villous when young, essentially glabrous to sparsely glandular at maturity; leaves ovate to triangular–lanceolate, 2.2–21 cm wide, base usually cordate or truncate	<i>Pontederia cordata</i> var. <i>cordata</i> Fig. 94
–	Outside of floral tube persistently pubescent with glandular hairs; leaves lanceolate, 0.4–8.3 cm wide, base usually cuneate to truncate	<i>Pontederia cordata</i> var. <i>lancifolia</i>

Potamogetonaceae

Key adapted from Weakley (2012).
Note: The first author has not encountered *Potamogeton* in the field, but *Potamogeton pusillus* L. and *Potamogeton pulcher* were reported from Lake Waccamaw by the NCSU Crop Science Department (Rob Richardson and Justin Nawrocki, pers. comm., April 9, 2015) and Richard LeBlond with the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (see specimen label of *LeBlond 3382*, NCU!). A key to these reported taxa is provided below.

1	Plant with floating and submersed leaves; submersed to 30 mm wide, linear to narrowly- lanceolate to lanceolate, mid to upper stem leaves translucent, with 4–8 rows of lacunae aon either side of midvein, floating to 85 mm wide, coriaceous, ovate to oblong-elliptic, bases rounded or slightly cordate	<i>Potamogeton pulcher</i> Fig. 95
–	Plant with submersed leaves only, leaves linear, thread-like, or ribbonlike, to 3 mm wide, obvious lacunae absent on either side of midvein	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>

Smilacaceae

Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1979), Holmes (2002), and Weakley (2012).

1	Leaves evergreen, blades more or less oblong to linear or narrowly lanceolate, thick, coriaceous, midvein (as seen from the abaxial leaf surface) much more pronounced than the secondary veins, which are not noticeably evident (except perhaps at base of leaf blade)	<i>Smilax laurifolia</i> Fig. 97
–	Leaves deciduous or evergreen, blades ovate to suborbicular, membraneous, midvein (as seen from the abaxial leaf surface) little if any more pronounced than the secondary veins, which are noticeably evident	2
2	Abaxial surface of mature leaves strongly glaucous	<i>Smilax glauca</i> Fig. 96
–	Abaxial surface of mature leaves not glaucous, usually paler green than the adaxial surface	3
3	Mature berries blue-black, seeds (1–) 2–3 per berry; perianth green; leaves semi- evergreen to evergreen, margins of mature leaf blades usually not revolute, typically with small, flat, tooth-like projections near the base; of various upland and wetland habitats, typically not restricted to sites that are inundated for much of the year	<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i> Fig. 98

–	Mature berries bright red, seeds 2–4 per berry; perianth brownish-yellow; leaves deciduous; margins of mature leaf blades usually revolute, lacking small, flat, tooth-like projections near the base; restricted to sites with long hydroperiods	<i>Smilax walteri</i> Fig. 99
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Xyridaceae

Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1979), Kral (2000b), and Weakley (2012).

1	Keel of lateral sepals long–fimbriate towards apex, fimbriate tip conspicuously protruding beyond the subtending bract (sometimes eroded and less evident in older spikes)	<i>Xyris fimbriata</i> Fig. 100
–	Keel of lateral sepals lacerate, not ciliate or long-fimbriate	2
2	Lateral sepals longer than and protruding from the subtending bracts; scapes 5–15 dm tall	<i>Xyris smalliana</i> Fig. 102
–	Lateral sepals shorter than subtending bracts, hidden (except when spikes open during maturity); scapes 1.5–12 dm tall	3
3	Summit of the scape distinctly flattened and broad relative to the spike; scape ridges 2–3, the two more prominent ridges comprising the flattened edge of the scape, therefore the upper scape ellipsoidal or fusiform in cross-section	<i>Xyris iridifolia</i>
–	Summit of the scape not flattened and broad relative to the spike; scape ridges > 3 (at least on the mid to lower portions of the scape), scape much narrower than the spike, terete or slightly flattened in cross-section	<i>Xyris jupicai</i> Fig. 101

BASAL ANGIOSPERMS, MAGNOLIIDS, and EUDICOTYLEDONS

1	Plant epiphytic	Santalaceae [<i>Phoradendron leucarpum</i> ; Fig. 200]
–	Plant terrestrial or aquatic, not epiphytic	2
2	Plants woody [trees, shrubs, and lianas]	Key 1
–	Plants herbaceous [herbs and vines]	Key 2

Key 1: Woody plants (trees, shrubs, and lianas)

Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968), Godfrey and Wooten (1981), and Weakley (2012).

1	Plant a liana, climbing by means of tendrils, adventitious roots, or twining stems	2
–	Plant a tree or shrub, not climbing	10
2	Leaves compound	3
–	Leaves simple	7
3	Leaves opposite	4
–	Leaves alternate	5
4	Stems not ribbed; leaves 1-pinnate, leaflets (5–) 7–11 (–15), 4–8 cm long, ovate, unlobed, margins coarsely serrate, rounded at base, apices acute; inflorescence > 1-flowered, flowers erect or spreading, pedicels shorter to slightly longer than the calyx tube; calyx greenish-yellow or orange, campanulate to funnel-shaped, 1.5–2 cm long, lobes ascending, margins entire; corolla showy, orange to scarlet, funnelform, 6–8 cm long; fruit a fusiform, falcate, capsule	Bignoniaceae [<i>Campsis radicans</i> ; Fig. 127]
–	Stems ribbed; leaves 1–2-pinnate or sometimes simple or trifoliolate, leaflets 4–10 plus a ± tendrilate terminal leaflet, (1.5–) 3–10 cm long, linear to ovate, unlobed or proximally 3–5 lobed, margins entire, bases broadly to narrowly cuneate, truncate, occasionally subcordate, apices acute, obtuse, or acuminate; inflorescence 1-flowered, flower pendent, pedicel > 2x length of the calyx tube; calyx violet-blue, campanulate, 2.5–5 cm long, lobes strongly recurved, margins crisped; corolla lacking; fruit an aggregate of achenes	Ranunculaceae [<i>Clematis crispa</i> ; Fig. 187]
5	Leaves trifoliolate; plant climbing by adventitious roots, tendrils absent; fruit a drupe, white; plant containing contact poisons	Anacardiaceae [<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> ; Fig. 106]
–	Leaves palmately or pinnately compound but not trifoliolate; plant twining or tendrillate; fruit a legume and brown or a berry and blue; plant not containing contact poisons	6
6	Plant twining, tendrils absent; leaves 1-pinnate, leaflets 9–15, entire; fruit a legume	Fabaceae [<i>Wisteria frutescens</i> ; Fig. 145]

–	Plant tendrillate; leaves palmately compound, leaflets (3–) 5 (–7), coarsely serrate on their distal margins; fruit a berry	Vitaceae [<i>Parthenocissus</i> <i>quinquefolia</i> ; Fig. 208]
7	Leaves opposite	8
–	Leaves alternate	9
8	Plant twining; leaves evergreen, lanceolate to ovate, 3–9 × 1–2.5 cm, apices acute to acuminate, margins entire; flowers solitary or sometimes in 2–3-flowered axillary cymes; petals lemon yellow, connate; ovary superior	Gelsemiaceae [<i>Gelsemium</i> <i>sempervirens</i> ; Fig. 147]
–	Plant climbing by means of aerial adventitious roots; leaves deciduous, ovate to orbicular 3–12 cm × 1–8 cm, apices abruptly short acuminate, acute, or obtuse, margins distally serrate; flowers numerous, borne in terminal compound cymes; petals white, not connate; ovary inferior	Hydrangeaceae [<i>Decumaria barbara</i> ; Fig. 148]
9	Tendrils lacking; leaves 3–8 × 1.5–4 cm, elliptic to ovate, margins slightly wavy to entire; fruit a blue-black drupe, 5–7 mm long	Rhamnaceae [<i>Berchemia scandens</i> ; Fig. 188]
–	Tendrils present, borne opposite the leaves; leaves 5–12 × 5–12 cm, orbicular to ovate, margins prominently dentate-serrate; fruit a blue-black berry, 1–2.5 cm long	Vitaceae [<i>Muscadinia</i> <i>rotundifolia</i> ; Fig. 207]
10	Leaves opposite or whorled	11
–	Leaves alternate	15
11	Plant exhibiting varying degrees of both opposite and whorled leaf arrangement	12
–	Plant exhibiting strictly opposite leaf arrangement	13
12	Plant woody proximally and herbaceous distally, stem with a soft corky texture when under water, young stems strongly pubescent, green; petioles not connected by a central stipule or stipular scars; leaves lanceolate to elliptic, to 20 × 5 cm, bases and apices acute, glabrous adaxially and pubescent with branched hairs abaxially; flowers in cymose inflorescences; corolla magenta; stamens of 3 possible lengths, 2 of the 3 occurring in any one flower	Lythraceae [<i>Decodon</i> <i>verticillatus</i> ; Fig. 165]

–	Plants woody entirely, stem not soft and corky when submersed, young stems sometimes short-pilose initially but becoming glabrous with age, reddish-brown; petioles connected by a central stipule or stipular scar; leaves oval, oblong oval, elliptic or ovate, to 15 × 10 cm, bases broadly rounded to cuneate, apices acute or acuminate, glabrous adaxially and short-pilose abaxially (at least on the principal veins); flowers in dense globose heads, corolla white; stamens of one length	Rubiaceae [<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> ; Fig. 194]
13	Leaves simple	Sapindaceae [<i>Acer</i>]
–	Leaves compound	14
14	Leaves 1-pinnate, imparipinnate, leaflets 5–7 (–9); inflorescences borne on old wood of previous growing seasons before the development of new shoots; corolla not scarlet red; fruit a samara	Oleaceae [<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i> ; Fig. 179]
–	Leaves palmately compound, leaflets 5–7; inflorescences borne on new shoots of current year; corolla scarlet red; fruit a capsule	Sapindaceae [<i>Aesculus pavia</i> ; Fig. 203]
15	Leaves compound	16
–	Leaves simple	18
16	Stems arching, trailing, or erect to 2 m tall, armed with numerous prickles; leaves 1-pinnately or 1-palmately compound, leaflets 3–9; fruit an aggregate of drupes or an aggregate of achenes enclosed in a hip	Rosaceae [<i>Rosa</i> & <i>Rubus</i>]
–	Stems erect, > 2m in height, lacking prickles; leaves 1-pinnately compound, leaflets 5–23; fruit a nut or drupe	17
17	Plant a shrub to small tree, to 7 m tall; stems densely short pubescent; leaflets 9–11 (–23), 3–8 × 1–4 cm, rachis winged; fruit a drupe	Anacardiaceae [<i>Rhus copallinum</i> var. <i>copallinum</i> ; Fig. 105]
–	Plant a medium to large tree (unless in juvenile stage of development), to 30 m tall; stems not densely pubescent; leaflets (3 –) 5 (–7), 3–22.5 × 1.8–13 cm; rachis not winged; fruit a nut enclosed within a husk	Juglandaceae [<i>Carya glabra</i> ; Fig. 154]
18	Flowers borne in heads subtended by an involucre of bracts	Asteraceae [<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> ; Fig. 112]
–	Flowers not borne in heads subtended by an involucre of bracts	19

19	Leaves palmately lobed, margins glandular-serrate; fruit a multiple of capsules	Altingiaceae [<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> ; Fig. 103]
–	Leaves pinnately or palmately lobed, margins otherwise; fruit otherwise	20
20	Fruit a nut (acorn) bearing a basal cupule (“cap”); buds conspicuously clustered at twig tips, scales imbricate	Fagaceae [<i>Quercus nigra</i> ; Fig. 146]
–	Fruit otherwise; axillary buds not clustered at twigs tips with scales imbricate	21
21	Stipular scars conspicuous, completely encircling the twig stems or nodes	22
–	Stipular scars (if present) not encircling the twig stems or nodes completely	23
22	Bark of mature specimens gray, intact; leaves 6–15 × 2–6 cm, tardily deciduous, long-elliptic to oblong, adaxial surface light green and glabrous, abaxial surface strongly glaucous, petiole base solid, not covering axillary bud; flowers very showy and fragrant, “magnolia-like”; fruit an aggregate of follicles, elongate, seeds red-arillate	Magnoliaceae [<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> var. <i>virginiana</i> ; Fig. 166]
–	Bark of mature specimens brown, furrowed, and scaly proximally, sloughing away to reveal a bright white smooth inner bark distally; leaves to 35 cm long and wide, deciduous, as long as broad, both adaxial and abaxial surfaces green, petiole base hollow, covering axillary bud; flowers neither showy nor fragrant; fruit a multiple of achenes, spherical, seeds brown, not arillate	Platanaceae [<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> ; Fig. 184]
23	Flowers unisexual and borne in catkins	24
–	Flowers bisexual and not borne in catkins	26
24	Leaves pleasantly aromatic when crushed, glandular punctate abaxially	Myricaceae [<i>Morella cerifera</i> ; Fig. 173]
–	Leaves not aromatic when crushed; not glandular punctate abaxially	25
25	Leaves < 3× as long as broad, very “neatly” pinnately veined, lateral veins consistently parallel to one another, ovate-triangular, sub-rhombic, elliptic, obovate, or oblong, margins either doubly serrate or slightly wavy; fruit a nutlet, 1-seeded	Betulaceae
–	Leaves > 3× as long as broad, not so neatly pinnately veined, lanceolate, margins serrate; fruit a capsule, 2-valved, many-seeded	Salicaceae [<i>Salix</i>]

26	Leaves broadly ovate to rhombic-ovate	27
–	Leaves longer than broad	28
27	Plant exuding milky sap when injured; leaves to 7 (–9) cm long; fruit a 3-valved capsule, maturing after leaf maturation in late summer to fall	Euphorbiaceae [<i>Triadica sebiferum</i> ; Fig. 144]
–	Plant lacking milky sap; larger leaves ≥ 10 cm long; fruit a 2–4-valved capsule, maturing prior to leaf emergence in the spring	Salicaceae [<i>Populus heterophylla</i> ; Fig. 197]
28	Fruits dry (capsules, berry-like, samaras)	29
–	Fruits fleshy (berries, drupes, pomes)	34
29	Leaves 2-ranked on the twigs, bases markedly oblique; fruit a samara	Ulmaceae [<i>Ulmus americana</i> ; Fig. 206]
–	Leaves ≥ 3 -ranked on the twigs, bases not oblique; fruit not a samara	30
30	Fruit indehiscent, berry-like; stems typically sharply longitudinally ridged below point of attachment of leaf petioles; leaves spatulate to oblanceolate, margins entire	Cyrillaceae [<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> ; Fig. 133]
–	Fruit a dehiscent capsule; stems not longitudinally ridged below point of attachment of leaf petioles; leaves obovate, elliptic, oblong, or lanceolate, margins toothed (if entire, then blades with a perimarginal vein, lepidote, or with margins ciliate)	31
31	Plant a tree, to 26 m tall; flowers solitary, axillary; stamens > 50	Theaceae [<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i> ; Fig. 205]
–	Plant a shrub, < 6 m tall; flowers numerous, borne in racemes or spikes; stamens ≤ 10	32
32	Pith chambered; ovary 2-locular	Iteaceae [<i>Itea virginica</i> ; Fig. 153]
–	Pith solid; ovary ≥ 3 -locular	33
33	Young twigs, inflorescence rachises, pedicels, and calyces stellate-pubescent; leaves oblanceolate, widest above middle, margins serrate distally; corolla rotate, petals connate $\leq \frac{1}{2}$ their length, lobes 5–8 mm long; ovary 3-locular	Clethraceae [<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> ; Fig. 132]

–	Young twigs, inflorescence rachises, pedicels, and calyces glabrous or pubescent, but not stellate-pubescent; leaves lanceolate, ovate, elliptic, oblanceolate, or narrowly obovate, widest at or below the middle (widest above middle in <i>Rhododendron viscosum</i> , but margins finely bristly-ciliate); corolla urceolate, campanulate, globose, rotate, or funnelform, petals connate $\geq \frac{1}{2}$ their length, lobes either < 4 mm long or 7–24 mm long; ovary 5-locular	Ericaceae [in part]
34	Fruit a pome	Rosaceae [<i>Amelanchier</i> and <i>Aronia</i>]
–	Fruit a drupe or berry	35
35	Leaves evergreen	36
–	Leaves deciduous or tardily deciduous	37
36	Leaves not aromatic when crushed; margins spinose, crenate, or sometimes entire, lacking deforming galls; drupes containing 4–8 seeds	Aquifoliaceae [<i>Ilex</i>]
–	Leaves with a spicy aromatic scent when crushed; margins entire, often with numerous deforming galls (galls a result of red bay psyllid activity); drupes containing 1 seed	Lauraceae [<i>Persea palustris</i> ; Fig. 156]
37	Plant a shrub, typically < 4 m in height; flowers perfect; fruit a blue, purple, or black berry; seeds ≥ 10 , ca. 1.2 mm long	Ericaceae [<i>Vaccinium</i>]
–	Plant a small to full sized tree, > 4 m in height; flowers imperfect or perfect; fruit a drupe or berry, if berry then yellow to orange (2–) 3–5 (–7.7) cm in diam, seeds 3–8, > 5 mm long	38
38	Vascular bundle scars 1 per leaf scar; leaves generally widest at or below the middle, margins lacking teeth, fruit a berry, orange at maturity, (2–) 3–5 (–7.7) cm in diam, subtended by a thick leathery calyx	Ebenaceae [<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> ; Fig. 135]
–	Vascular bundle scars 3 per leaf scar; leaves generally widest at or above the middle, sometimes toothed (as in <i>Nyssa aquatica</i>); fruit a drupe, blue-black at maturity 0.7–1.2 cm in diam., a thick leathery calyx lacking	Nyssaceae [<i>Nyssa</i>]

Key 2: Herbaceous plants (herbs and vines)

Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968), Godfrey and Wooten (1981), and Weakley (2012).

1	Flowers borne in ligulate, radiate, or discoid heads subtended by an involucre of bracts	Asteraceae
–	Flowers various but not borne in heads subtended by an involucre of bracts	2
2	Plant carnivorous, leaves modified into tube-like pitchers (Sarraceniaceae) or containing small inconspicuous “bladders” (Lentibulariaceae) or with obvious glandular trichomes (Droseraceae)	3
–	Plant not carnivorous, lacking the above carnivorous characters	5
3	Leaves modified into conspicuous water-storing, tubular pitchers; flowers with a conspicuous style disk, a strong odor of ammonia (somewhat like cat urine) present; stamens 50–100	Sarraceniaceae [<i>Sarracenia flava</i> ; Fig. 204]
–	Leaves not modified into water-storing, tubular pitchers; flowers lacking a style disk, lacking a strong odor of ammonia; stamens < 50	4
4	Plants terrestrial (occurring in moist to saturated soils), leaves lacking bladder-like traps, instead exhibiting glandular trichomes; corolla actinomorphic, not 2-lipped, white	Droseraceae [<i>Drosera intermedia</i> ; Fig. 134]
–	Plant terrestrial (occurring in moist to saturated soils) or aquatic (typically found floating on the water surface), leaves bearing small, subterranean, urn-like or bladder-like traps; corolla zygomorphic, 2-lipped, corolla yellow or purple-lavender	Lentibulariaceae [<i>Utricularia</i>]
5	Plant a rooted aquatic, having either submersed, floating, or both submersed and floating leaves [Plants included in this section are the “prototypical” truly aquatic plants, exhibiting submersed or floating leaves. However, fluctuating water levels can cause a small degree of ambiguity. Increasing water levels may flood emergent wetland plants and give them the appearance of having submersed or floating leaves. Similarly, receding water levels may leave “prototypical” aquatic plants stranded and give them the appearance of emergents. Taking this into consideration, certain families and genera are included both in this lead and the next to ensure a broad range of environmental conditions are covered]	6
–	Plant terrestrial, emergent, with only roots and/or basal leaves inundated	11

6	Leaves of two types: submersed cauline, opposite, and comprised of dichotomously dissected linear segments, floating alternate, simple, and peltate, blades elongate-rhombic	Cabombaceae [<i>Cabomba</i> <i>caroliniana</i> ; Fig. 129]
–	Leaves of one type (two in <i>Nuphar sagittifolia</i> , but then submersed leaves not cauline and not dichotomously divided): floating (submersed, floating, or erect in <i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>), peltate or not, blades oval, orbicular, cordate, ovate, reniform, lanceolate, or oblong-lanceolate	7
7	Leaves peltate	8
–	Leaves not peltate, petiole attached to a cuneate, sagittate, or cordate base	10
8	Underwater portions of plant coated with transparent mucilaginous jelly; leaves elliptic	Cabombaceae [<i>Brasenia schreberi</i> ; Fig. 128]
–	Underwater portions of plant lacking mucilaginous jelly; leaves orbicular	9
9	Leaves < 8 cm in diam., submersed, floating, or emersed at maturity, margins crenate; peduncle (inflorescence stalk) equaling or just exceeding the leaves	Araliaceae [<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i> ; Fig. 111]
–	Leaves > 20 cm in diam., floating (sometimes emersed during falling water levels), margins entire; peduncle (inflorescence stalk) tall, commonly overtopping the leaves	Nelumbonaceae [<i>Nelumbo lutea</i> ; Fig. 174]
10	Leaf 5–15 cm long, ovate to reniform; petiole often reddish purple-punctate; inflorescence borne amongst or immediately subtended by a cluster of stout, fleshy, tuber-like, bannana-shaped roots; flowers 4–5-merous (eudicot)	Menyanthaceae [<i>Nymphoides aquatica</i> ; Fig. 172]
–	Leaf (5–) 10–50 cm long, orbicular or lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate; petiole not reddish purple-punctate; inflorescence not amongst or subtended by fleshy tuber-like roots; flowers > 5-merous (basal angiosperm)	Nymphaeaceae
11	Leaves peltate	Araliaceae [<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i> ; Fig. 111]
–	Leaves not peltate	12
12	Plant exuding milky sap when injured	13

–	Plant exuding clear sap when injured	14
13	Plant 2–10 dm tall; cauline leaves .1–15 × .1–.8 cm, linear, narrowly elliptic, or oblanceolate, margins callose toothed; flowers single and relatively distant from one another on the racemes or raceme-like branches; sepals not composed of an inner two (enlarged and wing-like) and an outer three (reduced); corolla blue to bluish-white	Campanulaceae
–	Plant 0.5–4 dm tall; leaves 1.5–6 × 0.5–2 cm, spatulate to obovate, margins lacking callose teeth; flowers in dense racemose terminal heads; sepals 5, composed of an inner two (enlarged and wing-like) and on outer three (reduced); corolla orange	Polygalaceae [<i>Polygala lutea</i> Fig. 185]
14	Leaves basal (sprouting from the nodes of a stolon) and simple or cauline and 1–3-pinnately compound (<i>Cicuta maculata</i> ; this plant is extremely poisonous and care should be taken when handling plant parts); inflorescence a single or compound umbel; fruit a schizocarp	Apiaceae
–	Leaves various, if basal then not sprouting from nodes of a stolon and if cauline then not compound; inflorescence not umbellate; fruits various but not a schizocarp	15
15	Cauline leaves alternate	16
–	Cauline leaves opposite	18
16	Perianth differentiated into sepals and petals; corolla zygomorphic, bluish-purple and white	Plantaginaceae [<i>Nuttallanthus canadensis</i> Fig. 183]
–	Perianth undifferentiated and comprised of green, pinkish, or red tepals, or comprised solely of sepals (petals lacking)	17
17	Mature stems to 8 dm tall, relatively dainty (herb-like), if submersed then not spongy and thickened, ocrea present; leaves primarily basal, those along stem much reduced and distant from one another, bases mostly hastate (sometimes cuneate due to relatively frequent wave disturbance); inflorescence composed of terminal paniculate racemes; sepals 6; fruit a single achene kept inside the inner calyces	Polygonaceae [<i>Rumex hastatulus</i> Fig. 186]
–	Mature stems to 10 dm tall, robust (shrub-like), submersed stems becoming very spongy and enlarged, apparently “splitting” in place, ocrea absent; leaves evenly distributed on the stem, not reduced and distant on the stem; inflorescence composed of a solitary flower in the leaf axils; sepals 4; fruit a capsule	Onagraceae [<i>Ludwigia sphaerocarpa</i> Fig. 181]

18	Stems dichotomously branched, “wiry” in overall appearance; cauline leaves ≤ 2 mm long, subulate, bases pectinately-fringed	Caryophyllaceae [<i>Stipulicida setacea</i> Fig. 131]
–	Stems not dichotomously branched, not “wiry” in overall appearance; cauline leaves > 2 mm long, not subulate, bases not pectinately-fringed	19
19	Stems 4-angled; flowers in dense axillary clusters; corolla < 7 mm long, connate most of length, white, somewhat bi-labiate, 5-lobed, pubescent within; fruit a nutlet	Lamiaceae [<i>Lycopus angustifolius</i> Fig. 155]
–	Stems not 4-angled (4-angled in Melastomataceae, but not with the above combination of floral characters); flowers not in dense axillary clusters; corolla not as above; fruits various but not a nutlet	20
20	Corolla ≤ 5 mm long; flowers secund on small branchlets; capsule swollen at the base with two incurving appendages distally, thus having the appearance of “horns”	Loganiaceae [<i>Mitreola petiolata</i> Fig. 164]
–	Corolla ≥ 5 mm long; flowers not secund on small branchlets; capsule not swollen at the base with horn-like appendages distally	21
21	Plants commonly creeping and forming small to large mats in shallow water; flowers solitary or in head-like inflorescences arising from leaf axils	22
–	Plants not creeping or forming small to large mats in shallow water; flowers and fruits not borne in leaf axils (except for Linderniaceae and Rubiaceae)	24
22	Leaves to 9 cm long, linear-elliptic, apices acute and tipped with a tiny spine; inflorescence a multi-flowered axillary or terminal white head; fruit an utricle	Amaranthaceae [<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> Fig. 104]
–	Leaves to 2 cm long, ovate, oblanceolate, or sometimes elliptic, apices acute to rounded, lacking a tiny spine; inflorescence composed of a single axillary flower, corolla pale or bright blue to violet-blue or yellow; fruit a capsule	23
23	Plant lacking a pleasant citrus-spicy aroma when crushed; stems without spongy or succulent texture; leaves to 2.5×0.6 cm, oblanceolate, apices acute to obtuse, petals separate, ≤ 9 mm long yellow	Onagraceae [<i>Ludwigia brevipes</i> Fig. 180]

–	Plant with a very pleasant citrus-spicy aroma when crushed; stems with a spongy and succulent texture; leaves to 2 × 1.5 cm, ovate, apices obtuse to rounded; petals connate, 9–13 mm long, pale or bright blue to violet-blue	Plantaginaceae [<i>Bacopa caroliniana</i> Fig. 182]
24	Flowers axillary, solitary, usually in the axils of one of a given pair of leaves (sometimes one in each axil of the pair); sepals linear-attenuate scabrous; corolla funnelform, 5-lobed, upper lip erect and shallowly 2-lobed, lower lip deflexed and 3-lobed, lavender	Linderniaceae [<i>Lindernia dubia</i> Fig. 163]
–	Flowers axillary or not, if so, then sometimes having more than 1 flower per axil and always in the axils of both of a given pair of leaves; sepals various, not scabrous; corolla various but if connate then not with the above floral characters, white, lavender, rose, pink, purple, or yellow	25
25	Leaves connected by interposed stipules or foliaceous stipules, if foliaceous, then indistinguishable from the leaves, thus the leaves appearing whorled; corollas white, connate basally to form a tube, or separated into 3–4 distinct petals	Rubiaceae [in part]
–	Leaves not connected by interposed or foliaceous stipules, not appearing whorled; corolla yellow, purple, pink, rose, or lavender, never connate basally to form a tube, always separated into 4–5 distinct petals	26
26	Leaves glabrous, punctate-dotted, entire, not decussate; petals 4–5, pink (flesh-colored) or yellow; stamens sometimes grouped into fascicles, staminodia sometimes present; ovary superior, fruit a septicidal capsule not enclosed within a hypanthium	Hypericaceae
–	Leaves often pubescent or sparingly pubescent, not punctate-dotted, usually serrated or coarsely toothed, decussate; petals 4, pink, rose, or lavender; stamens never grouped into fascicles, staminodia lacking; ovary inferior; fruit a loculicidal capsule enclosed within an urceolate-shaped hypanthium	Melastomataceae

Anacardiaceae

Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968) and Weakley (2012).

1	Leaves imparipinnate, leaflets ≥ 7, rachis winged; fruits red, glandular pubescent; plant lacking contact poisons; inflorescences terminal	<i>Rhus copallinum</i> var. <i>copallinum</i> Fig. 105
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–	Leaves pinnately trifoliolate; fruits white to yellow, glabrous or puberulant, hairs eglandular; plant containing contact poisons; inflorescences axillary	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> var. <i>radicans</i> Fig. 106
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Apiaceae

Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968), Godfrey and Wooten (1981), and Weakley (2012).

1	Stems elongate-rhizomatous, horizontal, low-growing; leaves simple, blades ovate to oblong, 1.5–5 (–10) × 1.5–3.5 (–8) cm, apices rounded, base cordate to truncate, margins denticulate; umbels simple, 1–4 (–9) flowers per umbel, pedicels 0.5–3 mm long; fruit strongly flattened laterally, prominently nerved with raised reticulate venation between nerves, corky ribs lacking	<i>Centella asiatica</i> Fig. 107
–	Stems erect, not horizontal or low-growing; leaves 1–3 times pinnately compound, blades to 30 × 25 cm, leaflets lanceolate to lance-oblong, 4–7 (–14) cm × 0.6–3 (–5) cm, apices acute, bases cuneate to rounded, frequently asymmetrically so, margins serrate; umbels compound, > 9 flowers per umbel, pedicels 2–10 mm long; fruit somewhat flattened laterally with strong, flattish corky ribs	<i>Cicuta maculata</i> Fig. 108

Aquifoliaceae

Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1981) and Weakley (2012).

1	Leaves 1.5–3× as long as wide, ca. 2–3 cm wide, with a few, irregularly spaced, marginal spinose teeth, if present, spreading away from the leaf apex	<i>Ilex coriacea</i> Fig. 109
–	Leaves 3–4× as long as wide, ca. 1 cm wide (almost never > 2 cm wide), crenate in the apical 1/2–1/3 of the leaf, marginal teeth pointing toward the leaf apex	<i>Ilex glabra</i> Fig. 110

Araliaceae

Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1981) and Weakley (2012).

Note: The North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (North Carolina Natural Heritage Program 2014) and Carolina Vegetation Survey (Peet et al. 2013a, Peet et al. 2013b) reported *Hydrocotyle umbellata* from Lake Waccamaw; however, reproductive specimens were not encountered by the first author. Three species of *Hydrocotyle* are likely to occur in North Carolina Coastal Plain littoral communities. Two of the three possess peltate leaves. All material collected by the current author possessed peltate leaves and thus can be either *H. umbellata* or *H. verticillata*. Of these, *H. umbellata* is most likely to occur in this habitat, but as a precautionary measure, all three are included in the key below.

1	Leaves not peltate	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>
–	Leaves peltate	2
2	Inflorescence umbellate, leaf blades 1–4 (–7) cm wide	<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i> Fig. 111
–	Inflorescence verticillate, all flowers borne sessile to subsessile on the unbranched inflorescence axis; leaf blades 1–6 cm wide	<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i> Fig. 210



Figure 210.
Hydrocotyle verticillata (digital photographs taken by Alexander Krings)
a: Peltate leaf
b: Infructescence
c: Infructescence
d: Infructescence

Asteraceae

Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968), Godfrey and Wooten (1981), Barkley et al. (2006), and Weakley (2012).

1	Plant a woody shrub, with obvious woody growth well above ground level	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> Fig. 112
–	Plant an herb or twining vine, lacking obvious woody growth above ground level	2
2	Plant a twining vine; leaves opposite, bases cordate, margins coarsely toothed	<i>Mikania scandens</i> Fig. 121
–	Plant an herb; leaves opposite, alternate, whorled, or basally disposed, bases and margins various	3
3	Plant exuding milky sap when cut or damaged; heads ligulate (containing only ligulate [ray] flowers)	4
–	Plant exuding clear sap when cut or damaged; heads discoid (only containing disc flowers) or radiate (with both ligulate [ray] and disc flowers in the same head)	5
4	Leaves completely basally disposed in a rosette, the flowering stem therefore being scapose (lacking leaves); involucre of 2 or more series of bracts; rays 1–1.5 cm long; cypselas beaked; pappus composed strictly of bristles	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> Fig. 119
–	Leaves primarily basally disposed, sometimes a few leaves extending up the stem, these alternate; involucre of 1 series of bracts; rays 0.6–1 cm long; cypselas beakless, pappus composed of 5 bristles and 5 scales	
5	Leaves opposite or whorled (at least on the lower stem nodes)	6
–	Leaves alternate	8
6	Leaves whorled, 8–20 × 0.3–2 mm; inflorescence composed of a single, terminal, pink, discoid head; plants no more than 45 cm tall, mat-forming	<i>Sclerolepis uniflora</i> Fig. 123
–	Leaves opposite (at least on lower stem nodes, sometimes becoming alternate distally), leaves > 20 × > 2 mm; inflorescence composed of more than one head, heads discoid or radiate, not pink; mature plants > 45 cm tall, erect, not mat-forming	7

7	Plant an annual; heads radiate, borne singly or in ± corymbiform arrays, rays yellow; leaves simple, (20–) 50–100 (–160+) × (5–) 10–25 (–40+) mm, sessile; phyllaries 8–12, ovate to obovate to lance-oblong, (4–) 6–8 (–10+) mm, tips orange to purplish; disc florets (25–) 60–100 (–150+); cypselae 6–10 mm, pappi of 2–4 retrorsely barbed awns, 3–5 mm long	<i>Bidens laevis</i> Fig. 113
–	Plant a perennial; heads discoid, corymbiform or paniculiform arrays, corollas white; leaves simple or pinnate/pinnatifid, 5–100 × 0.2–10 (–15) mm, sessile; phyllaries 8–10, narrowly elliptic, 0.5–8 × 0.2–1.2 mm, tips green; disc florets 5; cypselae 1–3 mm, pappi of 20–40 antrorsely barbed bristles, 2–5 mm long	<i>Eupatorium</i>
8	Heads discoid, phyllaries pink, disc corollas rose-pink; stems, leaves, and phyllaries stipitate to sessile glandular (sometimes viscid)	<i>Pluchea baccharis</i> Fig. 122
–	Heads radiate, phyllaries green, disc corollas yellow; stems, leaves, and phyllaries eglandular	9
9	Ray florets yellow	10
–	Ray florets white	11
10	Leaves on the middle to distal portions of the stem linear, 24–70 × 1–3 mm, bases attenuate, if sessile, not clasping the stem, abundantly gland-dotted, scabro-villous on mid-nerves; heads corymbose, ray florets 7–17 (–25), disc florets 3–22, corollas 3.3–4.8 mm long; stems sparsely pubescent, 2.5–10 dm tall	<i>Euthamia caroliniana</i> Fig. 118
–	Leaves on the middle to distal portions of the stem lanceolate-ovate to ovate-oblong, larger leaves 35–120 × 8–35 mm, bases auriculate, broad and more or less clasping, hirsuto-villous on the midnerves, not gland-dotted; heads paniculate, ray florets (2–) 4–10, disc florets (2–) 4–7, corollas 4–5 mm long; stems conspicuously hirsute, 5–15 dm tall	<i>Solidago fistulosa</i> Fig. 124
11	Leaves cauline, linear to lanceolate, 2–22 × 0.2–3 cm, not fleshy thickened; heads 50–100; ray florets 8–20 mm long; involucre 2.4–3.8 × 3.7–8.7 mm; cypselae obovoid, 1–3 mm, pappi comprised of 9 or 18 awns, (0–) 0.4–1.2 mm long; plants 3–20 dm tall, stoloniferous	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i> var. <i>glastifolia</i> Fig. 114
–	Leaves mostly basal, narrowly to broadly oblanceolate to spatulate, 2–10 (–15+) × 0.4–2.5 cm, more or less fleshy thickened; heads (1–) 4–20 (–25); ray florets 5–10 mm long; involucre 3–4 × 5–11 mm; cypselae subterete, 1.2–1.6 mm, pappi comprised of setae (outer) and 16–25 bristles (inner), bristles 2.5–3.3 mm long; plants 1.5–5 dm tall, rhizomatous or fibrous-rooted	<i>Erigeron vernus</i> Fig. 115

Betulaceae

Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968), Godfrey and Wooten (1981), and Weakley (2012).

1	Buds stalked; pistillate catkins becoming hard and woody, forming a persisting cone-like catkin that persists through the winter and into the next growing season; plant a shrub, < 4 m tall; bark tight, not sloughing away from trunk; leaves 3-ranked, blades 5–10 cm × 2.5–5 cm, obovate, elliptic, or oblong, margins entire to serrulate	<i>Alnus serrulata</i> Fig. 125
–	Buds sessile; pistillate catkins not becoming woody or hard and not persisting through the winter and into the next season; plant a tree, > 10 m tall; bark loose, sloughing away from trunk, usually with the consistency of paper; leaves 2-ranked, blades 3–10 cm × 1.5–3 cm, ovate-triangular or sub-rhombic, margins coarsely doubly serrate to dentate	<i>Betula nigra</i> Fig. 126

Cabombaceae

Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1981) and Weakley (2012).

1	Leaves floating only, blades elliptic, 3.5–11 × 2–6.5 cm, peltate; submersed plant parts coated with a layer of transparent mucilage	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i> Fig. 128
–	Leaves floating and submersed, blades of floating leaves elliptic, 0.6–3 × 0.1–0.4 cm, peltate, blades of submersed leaves dichotomously divided into linear segments; submersed plant parts not coated with mucilage	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> Fig. 129

Campanulaceae

Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1981) and Weakley (2012).

1	Plant perennial; stems 7–10 dm tall; stem leaves linear to narrowly oblanceolate, 8–15 × 0.5–0.8 cm, margins callose glandular (sometimes not), often with short translucent trichomes on or near the margins; subtending bracts shorter than or exceeding the pedicels in length; corollas (including hypanthium) 18–33 mm long, fenestrate (with a slit or window on each side of the corolla tube at the base); plant of seasonally wet to inundated soils	<i>Lobelia glandulosa</i>
–	Plant annual; stems 2–7.5 dm tall, stem leaves lanceolate to linear, 1–3.5 × 0.1–0.4 cm, margins callose (not glandular), lacking short translucent trichomes on or near the margins; subtending bracts shorter than or rarely equaling the pedicels in length; corollas (including the hypanthium) 8–14 mm long, not fenestrate; plant of various savanna-like habitats, and occasionally in wetter soils, but never found in inundated soils or wetlands	<i>Lobelia nuttallii</i> Fig. 130

Ericaceae

Key adapted from Tucker (2009b) and Weakley (2012).

1	Ovary inferior; fruit a berry	<i>Vaccinium</i>
–	Ovary superior; fruit a capsule	2
2	Leaves evergreen, blades coriaceous, adaxial surface either dark green and shiny or dull olive green and lepidote (covered with small, white or yellowish scurfy scales)	3
–	Leaves deciduous, blades membranous or subcoriaceous, deciduous, adaxial surface light to dark green, dull, not lepidote	4
3	Twig and leaf blade surfaces prominently lepidote, adaxial leaf surface dull olive green, lacking a prominent perimarginal vein	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i> Fig. 136
–	Twig and adaxial leaf blade surfaces glabrous, not lepidote, adaxial leaf surface dark green and shiny, larger leaves with a prominent perimarginal vein ca. 1 mm from blade margin	<i>Lyonia</i> [<i>Lyonia lucida</i> Fig. 139]
4	Leaves predominantly obovate or oblanceolate, margins distinctly long-ciliate; corolla funnelform, lobes > 10 mm long; capsule elongate, > 2 × as long as broad, 7–23 mm long	<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i> var. <i>serrulatum</i> Fig. 140
–	Leaves various, margins not long-ciliate; corolla urceolate, campanulate, or globose, lobes < 5 mm long, capsule oblate (spheroidal, but flattened apically and basally), ovoid, globose, or subglobose, nearly as broad as long or broader, 2–6.5 mm long	5
5	Leaf margins crenate; corolla campanulate; capsule oblate	<i>Zenobia pulverulenta</i> Fig. 143
–	Leaf margins spinulose-serrate, serrulate, or entire; corolla urceolate or globose; capsule ovoid, globose, or subglobose	6
6	Leaf margins spinulose-serrate; inflorescence of racemes produced along stems of previous year; capsules not thickened and whitish along sutures; seeds 5–10 per capsule	<i>Eubotrys racemosa</i> Fig. 137
–	Leaf margins entire to minutely serrulate; inflorescence of terminal panicles produced on stems of current year, proximal inflorescences often with conspicuous leaf-like bracts; capsules thickened and whitish along sutures; seeds 100–300+ per capsule	<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i> Fig. 138

***Lyonia* Nutt.**

Key adapted from Judd (2009) and Weakley (2012).

1	Leaves deciduous, blades subcoriaceous, dull, lacking a prominent perimarginal vein, margins serrulate; corollas urceolate 2–4(–4.5) mm long; calyx lobes 0.5–1.5 mm long	<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i> var. <i>foliosiflora</i> Fig. 138
–	Leaves evergreen, blades coriaceous, shiny, with a prominent perimarginal vein, leaf margins entire; corollas cylindric 5–14 mm long; calyx lobes 2–9.5 mm long	<i>Lyonia lucida</i> Fig. 139

***Vaccinium* L.**

Key adapted from Weakley (2012).

1	Twigs of the year glabrous; leaves glabrous below, margins eciliate; berries blue	<i>Vaccinium formosum</i> Fig. 141
–	Twigs of the year pubescent; leaves pubescent below, margins ciliate; berries black	<i>Vaccinium fuscatum</i> Fig. 142

Hypericaceae

Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1981) and Weakley (2012).

1	Petals flesh-colored to pink; stamens in 3 fascicles, each fascicle containing 3 stamen; 3 orange staminodial glands alternating with the 3 fascicles of stamen	2
–	Petals yellow, stamens few, not in fascicles; orange staminodial glands lacking	3
2	Leaves sessile, clasping the stem, cordate or subcordate at the base, mostly 2–7 × 1–3 cm; sepals 5–8 mm long at maturity, acute to acuminate; filaments united basally; styles 1.8–3 mm long	<i>Hypericum virginicum</i> Fig. 151
–	Leaves petiolate (at least the lower), not clasping the stem, cuneate at the base, up to 15 × 3.5 cm; sepals 3–5 mm long at maturity, apices obtuse; filaments united to above the middle; styles 1.5–3 mm long	<i>Hypericum walteri</i> Fig. 152
3	Leaf blades lanceolate to linear, 1–3-nerved, 6–30 mm long, bases attenuate to cuneate, not clasping, apices blunt to acute; petals 5, 6–8 mm long; capsules purplish, slightly exceeding the calyx	<i>Hypericum canadense</i> Fig. 149

–	Leaf blades ovate, elliptic, lanceolate, 5-nerved, 10–50 mm long, bases broad, sometimes clasping, apices rounded to blunt; petals 5, 2–3 mm long; capsules not purplish, equaling the calyx	<i>Hypericum mutilum</i> var. <i>mutilum</i> Fig. 150
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Lentibulariaceae

Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1981), Taylor (1989), and Weakley (2012).
Note: Traditionally, in the southeastern United States, *U. biflora* and *U. gibba* have been recognized as distinct species (Radford et al. 1968). However, Radford et al. (1968) described the two as “doubtfully distinct” and neither Godfrey and Wooten (1981), nor Taylor (1989), recognized a distinction. Here, we follow Weakley (2012) in provisionally recognizing the two species as distinct, pending a world-wide revision. During the present work, only *U. gibba* was encountered in the field, but *U. biflora* (bracketed in key below) is keyed here due to its morphological similarity, overlapping range, and similar habitat requirements.

1	Plants aquatic, floating unattached in water (sometimes stranded on top of soil by receding water levels); bladders 0.7–5 mm long, mostly > than 1.0 mm long; seeds 0.5–2 mm long	2
–	Plants terrestrial, attached to soil (principal branches within the soil); bladders 0.2–1.1 mm long, mostly < 1.0 mm long; seeds 0.2–0.25 mm long	5
2	Flowers purple; leaves divided into verticillate segments with terminal traps	<i>Utricularia purpurea</i> Fig. 159
–	Flowers yellow; leaves divided into alternate segments with lateral traps; upper corolla lip larger than the lower, obscurely 3-lobed	3
3	Plant exhibiting vegetative shoots of two types, some bearing leafy segments with few or no traps, others bearing reduced segments and many traps; seeds 1.0–2.5 mm long, with an irregularly deeply lobed or partial wing (plant of shallow water or left stranded on soil surface after receding water levels)	<i>Utricularia striata</i> Fig. 161
–	Plant exhibiting uniform vegetative shoots, all bearing sparsely divided leaf segments with traps; seeds 0.8–1.1 mm long, with a continuous, circumferential wing, slightly to irregularly lobed	4
4	Lower corolla lip 8–10 mm long, equaling or slightly shorter than the conical, 5–9 mm long spur; leaves usually forked twice	[<i>Utricularia biflora</i> Fig. 211]

—	Lower corolla lip 5–6 mm long exceeding the blunt 3.5–4.5 mm long spur; leaves usually forked once	<i>Utricularia gibba</i> Fig. 158
5	Corolla rose pink; inflorescence 1 (–2)-flowered; bract at base of pedicel tubular, attached circumferentially around stem; aerial leaves (when present) terete, septate	<i>Utricularia resupinata</i> Fig. 160
—	Corolla yellow (sometimes fading white); inflorescence (1 –) 2–15-flowered; bract at base of the pedicel peltate or ovate, attached on one side of the stem; aerial leaves (when present) flattened, not septate	6
6	Pedicels subtended by a single ovate (attached at base) bract; pair of bracteoles present, bracteoles linear to lanceolate, a little longer than the bract; corolla spur oriented downward or backward, at right angle to lower corolla lip	<i>Utricularia cornuta</i> Fig. 157
—	Pedicels subtended by a single peltate (attached in middle) bract, unattached at either end; pair of bracteoles absent; corolla spur oriented forward, essentially appressed to lower corolla lip; aerial leaves (when present) with subacute or obtuse apices	<i>Utricularia subulata</i> Fig. 162

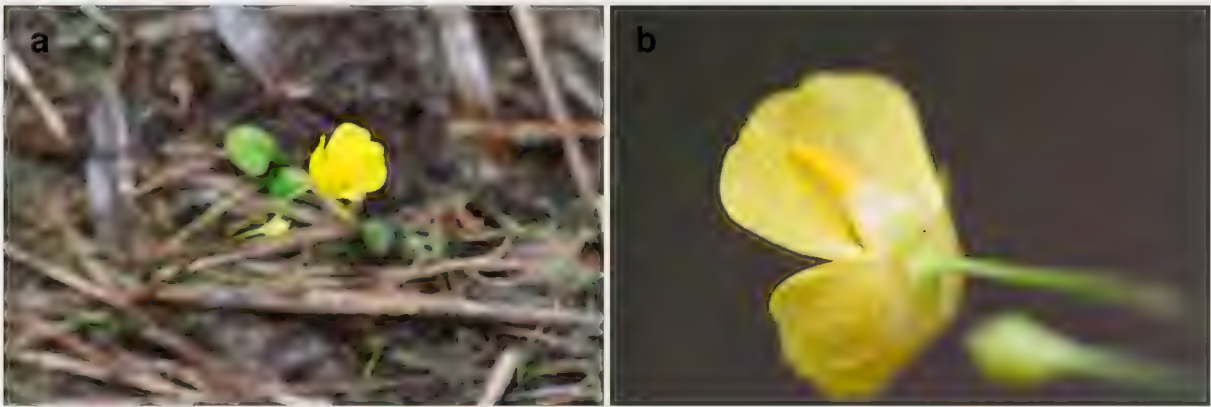


Figure 211.
Utricularia biflora (digital photographs taken by Alexander Krings)
a: Flower
b: Flower, showing petal exceeding spur

Melastomataceae

Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968) and Weakley (2012).

1	Sepal lobes aristate, awn tip 0.5–1.5 mm long, hairs 3–5 mm long, yellow, stiff	<i>Rhexia aristosa</i> Fig. 167
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–	Sepal lobes obtuse to acuminate, not aristate, hairs < 3 mm long, neither yellow nor stiff	2
2	Leaves linear or linear-elliptic, 1– 5(–8) mm wide	3
–	Leaves lanceolate, elliptic, or ovate, (5–) 7–20 (–35) mm wide	4
3	Petals lavender–rose, (1–) 1.5–2 (–2.5) cm long; mature hypanthium 10–14 mm long, hairs glandular; marginal nerves of leaf abaxial surface absent or obscure and discontinuous; anthers 7–10 mm long	<i>Rhexia cubensis</i> Fig. 168
–	Petals white to pink, (0.7–) 0.9–1.4 cm long; mature hypanthium 6–10 mm long, glabrous or hairs glandular; marginal nerves of leaf abaxial surface prominent; anthers 5–8 mm long	<i>Rhexia mariana</i> var. <i>exalbida</i> Fig. 169
4	Four stem faces at mid–stem noticeably unequal, one pair of opposite faces broader, convex, darker green, the narrower pair concave or flat, pale, arrangement of broader and narrower faces alternating at each internode up the stem, angles at midstem not winged	<i>Rhexia nashii</i> Fig. 170
–	Four stem faces at mid–stem about equal, almost flat, angles at midstem conspicuously winged	<i>Rhexia virginica</i> Fig. 171

Nymphaeaceae

Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1981) and Weakley (2012).

1	Perianth globose at anthesis, 2–5 cm diam.; margin of stigmatic disk crenate to dentate; leaves linear to lanceolate 15–30 (–50) × 5–10 (–11.5) cm, green both adaxially and abaxially, venation essentially pinnate, often of two types, submersed leaves (when present) thinner in texture than floating or emersed leaves, 60–90% of surface area of floating or emersed leaves with vasculature derived from the midrib; sepals 6, green to yellow, petaloid; petals inconspicuous, yellow, stamen-like, shorter than the sepals; rhizome with triangular or winged leaf scars	<i>Nuphar sagittifolia</i> Fig. 175
–	Perianth spreading at anthesis, 4–20 cm diam.; margin of stigmatic disk with prominent, distinct, upwardly incurved appendages; leaves ovate to orbiculate (5–) 10–40 × (5–) 10–40 cm, green adaxially and deep reddish-purple abaxially, venation essentially palmate, of one type, floating, 25–40% of surface area with vasculature derived from the midrib; sepals 4, greenish or reddish tinged, not petaloid; petals showy, white to pink, distinctly longer than the sepals; rhizomes with circular leaf scars	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i> var. <i>odorata</i> Fig. 176

Nyssaceae

Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1981) and Weakley (2012).

1	Petioles of mature leaves 3–6 cm long; mature leaf blades exceeding 10 cm long, margins with a few irregular teeth; drupes \geq 20 mm long	<i>Nyssa aquatica</i> Fig. 177
–	Petioles of mature leaves $<$ 3 cm long; mature leaves \leq 10 cm long, margins lacking irregular teeth; drupes 10–15 mm long	<i>Nyssa biflora</i> Fig. 178

Onagraceae

Key adapted from Weakley (2012).

1	Leaves opposite, oblanceolate to elliptic, 8–20 mm; pedicels conspicuous, 5–16 mm long; petals 4, 4–5 mm long, slightly larger than the calyx segments; capsule obconical, 6–8 mm long, slightly quadrangular in cross-section, curved; seed coat with rectangular reticulations; plants pubescent with short hooked hairs; plant creeping and rooting at the nodes	<i>Ludwigia brevipes</i> Fig. 180
–	Leaves alternate, lanceolate to linear-lanceolate, 3–10 cm; pedicels 0–1 mm long; petals lacking; capsules subglobose, 2.5–4.5 mm long, terete in cross-section or with broadly rounded lobes; seed coat with square reticulations, pentagonal or circular; plants glabrous to slightly pubescent, if pubescent, then hairs not hooked; plant erect and ascending, not rooting at the nodes	<i>Ludwigia sphaerocarpa</i> Fig. 181

Plantaginaceae

Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968) and Weakley (2012).

1	Plant a true aquatic, forming extensive mats in shallow water; plant parts spicy aromatic when crushed; stems lax, fleshy, semi-succulent, pubescent; leaves of the flowering stem 55–28 \times 7–15 mm, opposite, ovate to widely elliptic, with 3–7 palmate veins; inflorescence composed of a single axillary flower; corolla bluish-purple, 9–11 mm long, not spurred, orifice distinct	<i>Bacopa caroliniana</i> Fig. 182
–	Plant terrestrial, usually found at the upper margins of the high water mark in moist sandy soil; plant parts not aromatic when crushed; stems not lax, fleshy or semi-succulent, nor pubescent; leaves of the flowering stem 5–20 \times 1–3.5 mm, alternate, linear $<$ 3 veins; inflorescence a terminal raceme; corolla bluish-purple and white, 5–15 mm long (including the spur), spurred, orifice obscured	<i>Nuttallanthus canadensis</i> Fig. 183

Rosaceae		
Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1981) and Weakley (2012).		
1	Leaves simple; fruit a pome	2
–	Leaves compound; fruit achenes enclosed within a hip or an aggregate of drupelets	4
2	Inflorescence corymbose; adaxial surface of leaves with dark glandular trichomes along the midrib, leaf margins finely serrate, teeth tipped with red glands; mature fruit red	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> Fig. 191
–	Inflorescence racemose; adaxial surface of leaves lacking glandular trichomes, leaf margins serrate, teeth tips lacking red glands; mature fruit blue to purple [<i>Amelanchier</i>]	3
3	Plant a small shrub or tree, 8–20 m tall, not rhizomatous; pedicels of varying lengths, the longest > 1 cm long; petals 6–12 mm long	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> Fig. 189
–	Plant a small shrub, 0.2–2.5 m tall, rhizomatous; pedicels nearly uniform in length, usually < 1 cm long; petals 5.9–7.7 mm long	<i>Amelanchier obovalis</i> Fig. 190
4	Leaves odd-pinnately compound, leaflet margins usually crenulate to serrulate; fruit a hip, developing from an urceolate hypanthium, enclosing the ovaries and achenes except for the apical orifice	<i>Rosa palustris</i> Fig. 192
–	Leaves palmately compound, leaflet margins usually serrate to doubly serrate; fruit an aggregate of drupelets, developing from a flatish to hemispheric hypanthium, ovaries and drupelets exposed, not borne inside a hypanthium	<i>Rubus pensilvanicus</i> Fig. 193

Rubiaceae		
Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1981) and Weakley (2012).		
1	Plant woody, a shrub or small tree; inflorescence in dense globose heads; corolla narrowly infundibuliform, white, lobes 4, shorter than the tube; length of exerted style ca. 3× or more the length of a corolla lobe	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> Fig. 194
–	Plant herbaceous; inflorescence of solitary or few-flowered, axillary cymes; corolla salverform to subcampanulate, white, lobes 3–4; length of exerted style ca. 1× the length of a corolla lobe or less	2

2	Plant pubescent to glabrous, erect or spreading; stem often with a reddish tinge; leaves opposite, elliptic-lanceolate to oblanceolate, 2–7 cm × 4–12 mm; flowers sessile, borne in leaf axils, 1 (–2) per axil; corolla salverform, 7–9 mm long, lobes 4, 3–4 mm long, inner surface pubescent; fruit oblong-ellipsoid, pubescent, 3–5 mm wide, prominently ridged	<i>Diodia virginiana</i> Fig. 195
–	Plant glabrous, erect or spreading; stem lacking a reddish tinge; leaves whorled, 4 per node, linear-obovate, 8–20 mm × 1.5–4 mm; flowers in branched terminal and axillary cymes, 1–3-flowered; corolla subcampanulate, corolla lobes 3–4, < 3 mm long, inner surface glabrous; fruit orbicular, glabrous, 2.5–4 mm wide, smooth, not ridged	<i>Galium obtusum</i> var. <i>obtusum</i> Fig. 196

Salicaceae

Key adapted from Godfrey and Wooten (1981), Argus et al. (2010), and Weakley (2012).

1	Buds scales imbricate; leaf blades ovate, < 3 × as long as broad, bases truncate to broadly rounded, slightly cordate; inflorescences pendulous; stamens 5–80	<i>Populus heterophylla</i> Fig. 197
–	Bud scales 1; leaf blades lanceolate, > 3 × as long as broad, bases cuneate, not cordate; inflorescences erect or spreading; stamens 1–9	2
2	Mature leaf undersides glaucous, glabrous to sparsely pubescent, blades (4–) average 7.5 (–13) × as long as wide; stipules usually prominent and persisting, to 15 mm long	<i>Salix caroliniana</i> Fig. 198
–	Mature leaf undersides green, not glaucous, glabrous, blades (4–) average 9 (–16) × as long as wide; stipules not persisting, to 12 mm long	<i>Salix nigra</i> Fig. 199

Sapindaceae

Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968) and Weakley (2012).

1	Leaves palmately compound; fruit a capsule	<i>Aesculus pavia</i> var. <i>pavia</i> Fig. 203
–	Leaves simple; fruit a schizocarp composed of two 1-seeded samaras	2
2	Leaves (3–) 5 (–9) lobed, central lobe 4–8 cm long, upper two lateral lobes 2–5 cm long, bases generally cordate	<i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>rubrum</i> Fig. 201

–	Leaves (0–) 3 (–5) lobed, central lobe 1–5 cm long, upper two lateral lobes (if leaves more than 3-lobed) 0.5–2 (–3) cm long, bases cuneate to rounded to subcordate	<i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>trilobum</i> Fig. 202
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Vitaceae		
Key adapted from Radford et al. (1968) and Weakley (2012).		
1	Leaves simple, leaf margins prominently dentate-serrate throughout, bases cordate; tendrils unbranched, lacking adhesive pads	<i>Muscadinia rotundifolia</i> Fig. 207
–	Leaves palmately compound, leaflet margins coarsely serrate above the middle, entire below middle, bases cuneate; tendrils branched, bearing adhesive pads at the tips	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> Fig. 208

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Supplementary materials

Suppl. material 1: Carolina bay lakes literature

Authors: Nathan Howell

Data type: references

Brief description: List of citations regarding Carolina bay lakes

Filename: Appendix A.doc - [Download file](#) (29.00 kb)

Suppl. material 2: Floras, manuals, guides, and broader floristic works on site-specific and broad-scale aquatic/wetland habitats of the eastern United States.

Authors: Nathan Howell

Data type: references

Brief description: List of some floras, manuals, guides, and broader floristic works aquatic/wetland habitats of the eastern United States that may be of interest to readers.

Filename: Appendix B.doc - [Download file](#) (33.00 kb)

Suppl. material 3: Sample taxon entry with brief descriptions of working parts.

Authors: Nathan Howell

Data type: taxon entry components and definitions

Filename: Appendix C.doc - [Download file](#) (31.50 kb)

Suppl. material 4: Literature highlighting the ecological, biological, and cultural importance of Carolina bays.

Authors: Nathan Howell

Data type: references

Filename: Appendix D.doc - [Download file](#) (40.50 kb)

Suppl. material 5: Suggested collection methods for problematic aquatic taxa and sampling methods of floating bog communities.

Authors: Nathan Howell

Data type: collection suggestions

Filename: Appendix E.doc - [Download file](#) (30.00 kb)

Suppl. material 6: Checklist of the littoral zone vascular flora of unaltered Carolina bay lake shorelines (i.e., Bakers Lake, Bay Tree Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Jones Lake, Lake Waccamaw, Little Singletary Lake, Salters Lake, Singletary Lake).

Authors: Nathan Howell

Data type: occurrences

Brief description: Taxa are organized by major plant groups (i.e., pteridophytes, gymnosperms, basal angiosperms, magnoliids, monocotyledons, and eudicotyledons), then alphabetically by family, genus, and species. Parentheses around a taxon indicate that it is not vouchered (i.e., it has been reported by state agencies or has been observed by the first author, but has not been collected as a voucher specimen; see text for details). For taxa collected from Carolina bay lake

littoral zones *by the present author*, abundance estimates sensu Palmer et al. (1995) are provided. Abundance estimates in this checklist reflect the abundance in which the taxa occur within each lake. Status and rank designations are also provided for rare taxa monitored by the NC Natural Heritage Program (Robinson and Finnegan 2014). The term “restricted” is used here only to indicate the presence of a taxon within a particular lake among all those surveyed and not in a global sense (e.g., a taxon here considered restricted to Lake Waccamaw has not been found in the other lakes surveyed, but may exist in other localities in the state or country). A = Abundant; F = Frequent; I = Infrequent; O = Occasional; R = Rare; = p restricted to lake indicated; () = not vouchered (i.e., reported by state agencies or observed by the present author, but not collected as a voucher specimen; see text for details); H = taxon has been collected and vouchered in the past but not by the present author. BALA = Bakers Lake; BATR = Bay Tree Lake; HOLA = Horseshoe Lake; JOLA = Jones Lake; LAWA = Lake Waccamaw; LISI = Little Singletary; SALA = Salters Lake; SILA = Singletary Lake.

Filename: Appendix F.doc - [Download file](#) (385.50 kb)

Suppl. material 7: Provisional checklist of the littoral zone vascular flora from White Lake based on historical vouchers, personal observations, and literature reviews.

Authors: Nathan Howell

Data type: occurrences

Brief description: This checklist does not represent a complete inventory of this locality, but rather serves as a baseline for future research. Taxa are arranged by major groups (i.e., gymnosperms, magnoliids, monocotyledons, and eudicotyledons), then alphabetically by family, genus, and species. Basal angiosperms and pteridophytes were not represented by vouchers, observations, or reports and are therefore not included in the following checklist. Brackets around a taxon indicate that it is unvouchered (i.e., it has been reported by outside agencies or has been observed by the present author, but has not been collected). Status and rank designations are also provided for rare taxa monitored by the NC Natural Heritage Program (Robinson and Finnegan 2014).

Filename: Appendix G.doc - [Download file](#) (29.00 kb)

Suppl. material 8: Climate data supporting Fig 15 (Walter climate diagrams)

Authors: Nathan Howell

Data type: climate

Brief description: Monthly mean temperature and precipitation data for Bladen and Columbus County.

Filename: Data supporting Fig 15 Walter climate diagrams.xlsx - [Download file](#) (39.83 kb)

Suppl. material 9: Data supporting Fig 16 (Distribution of plant habit across all Carolina bay lakes)

Authors: Nathan Howell

Data type: morphological

Brief description: Counts of the number of taxa in the categories of herb, tree/shrub, and vine for each Carolina bay lake flora.

Filename: Data supporting Fig 16 Distribution of plant habit across all Carolina bay lakes.xlsx - [Download file](#) (25.05 kb)

Suppl. material 10: Data supporting Fig 17 (The thirteen most species-rich vascular plant families across all Carolina bay lakes)

Authors: Nathan Howell

Data type: taxonomic

Brief description: Counts of the number of taxa in each of the thirteen most species-rich vascular plant families in each Carolina bay lake flora.

Filename: Data supporting Fig 17 The thirteen most species-rich vascular plant families across all Carolina bay lakes.xlsx - [Download file](#) (29.15 kb)

Suppl. material 11: Howell specimen collections

Authors: Nathan Howell

Data type: occurrences

Brief description: Comma delimited file of occurrence data (DwC) for the specimens collected by the first author from Carolina Bay Lakes. Precise locality data has been redacted for species of conservation concern. Specimens are deposited at NCSC. Images are available through <http://sernecportal.org>.

Filename: Howell_collections.csv - [Download file](#) (387.59 kb)